The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

THE COMPLETE SURPRISE AND DEFEAT OF TAMMANY HALL.

A BILL TO WIPE OUT THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS QUIETLY INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY—MR. HUSTED IMMEDIATELY MOVES THAT IT BE AT ONCE REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, AND PUTS THE PREVIOUS QUESTION—IT IS CARRIED BY A VOTE OF 68 TO 45—ASTONISHMENT AND DISMAY OF THE TAMMANY DELEGATION—THEY VAINLY PROTEST—PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The most brilliant political legislative manœuvre of the session was developed in the Assembly to-night. It had been generally understood that Davis' Canal bill would be taken up as the special order in Committee of the Whole, and there was quite a full attendance of members. As soon as the House was in order, J. W. Miller, Democrat, of Orange, asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill. Miller is regarded as one of the rural Democracy, and no danger being anticipated from "a countryman," no objection was made, and the title of his bill was read: "An act to amend an act entitled an act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York, passed April 30, 1873." The Speaker at once announced its reference to the Committee on Cities in the usual form, when Gen. Husted said that in view of the grave importance of this bill, he moved that the Committee on Cities be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be committed to the Committee of the Whole, and on this moved the previous question.

A stroke of lightning could not have created greater consternation than this movement. Several of the Tammany delegates staggered to their feet to say something, asked to have the title of the bill read again, and protested against such an insult as this motion was intended to convey to one of the standing committees of this House. But their confusion shipwrecked their parliamentary tactics, and in their excitement the vote was taken *viva voce* on ordering the previous question, when they might easily have had a call of the yeas and nays. The previous question being ordered, the yeas and nays were finally demanded on the main question. Messrs. Daly, Costigan, Waehner, and others of the New-York delegation; Hammond, of Ontario, and others, in succession, as their names were called, rose in their places and asked to be excused from voting, with the privilege of briefly explaining their reasons—the old parliamentary dodge by which the "gag" of the previous question is evaded. With feeble protests against what they termed "this unusual proceeding," they successively withdrew their requests to be excused and voted, with indignant and stentorian tones, "No!" The old "log-rolling" manœuvre of calling over and over again for the absentees was resorted to by the Tammany members, while their colleagues went around, about, and through the chambers trying to drum up new votes, or to induce those who had voted to change their votes. It was useless, however. One after another the "yeas" were heard, from Democrats as well as Republicans, and Gen. Husted's motion was carried by a vote of 68 yeas to 45 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alvord, Barrow, Berry, Bishop, Bordwell, Bowen, Braman, Broas, Brown, Calkins, Clark, Cole, Comstock, Cooke, Daggett, Decker, Farrar, Fay, Fish, Fream, Friend, Gallagher, Green, Hanrahan, Hepburn, Hess, Hinckley, Holmes, Houghton, Hussey, Husted, W. A. Johnson, Law, Lawrence, Lawson, Lillybridge, Lincoln, Mackin, McAfee, J. W. Miller, W. Miller, Peck, Petty, Pierson, Pope, Prince, Ransom, Rich, Russell, Sanford, Scudder, Seward, Shattuck, Sherwood, Stacy, Struble, W. F. Taylor, Tewksbury, Tremain, Vedder, Wellington, West, Whitmore, Willis, Witbeck, Worth, Wurtz, Yost—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Beach, Benedict, Bennett, Brogan, T. C. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Cristopher, Coffee, Costigan, Daly, Davis, Dessar, Edson, Griffin, Hammond, Hauschel, Hogan, Ives, Keenan, Kennaday, Kirk, Kshinka, McGowan, McGroarty, Merwin, Oakley, O'Keefe, Page, Reilly, Roscoe, Schieffelin, Schuyler, Sherman, Sheil, Silverman, Slingerland, Smith, Speaker, Stauf, Talmadge, G. Taylor, Vosburgh, Waehner, Wellington, Wenzel—45.

It was evident that there had been a very thorough organization made on the part of the friends of the bill, and it is conceded generally that Tammany Hall has been fearfully outgeneraled in this matter. The bill will in effect wipe out the administration of Tammany Hall in New-York City, and renders Gen. Fitz John Porter's office little more than an empty title. It is believed the Tammany element will endeavor to caucus the Democrats of the whole house on the bill, and that it will give rise to a struggle beside which the Costigan bill fight was a matter of amusement. It is generally conceded that those who voted for the Husted motion to-night will "stick," and if the bill goes through the Assembly its passage by the Senate and its approval by the Governor are foregone conclusions. Some of the old line north-western and southern tier Democrats, who work in steadily with John Kelly and the gang, are beside themselves with indignation to-night, and vow they never, in twenty years of experience, saw such a disgrace fall on the Democracy.

ABSTRACT OF THE BILL.

The bill provides for the following departments: Finance, Law, Police, Streets and Roads, Public Parks, Public Charities and Correction, Fire, Health, Water and Sewerage, Docks and Buildings. There shall be nine bureaus in the Finance Department. The Department of Streets and Roads shall have a head at a salary of $7,500 per annum, and the present Commissioner of Public Works shall continue and remain in office as Commissioner of Streets and Roads during the term of office for which he was appointed, unless sooner removed for cause, as provided by law; and said Department of Streets and Roads shall have cognizance and control of: First—The opening, attending, regulating, and improving of streets, roads, places, and avenues. Second—Of repairing the public roads. Third—Of the care of public buildings. Fourth—Of the filling of sunken lots. Fifth—Of all street vaults and openings in sidewalks. Sixth—Of paving and repairing streets, and keeping them clear of obstructions. There shall be five bureaus in the Department of Streets and Roads. The Commissioner of Streets and Roads, in conjunction with the Mayor and Controller, is autorized to contract for lighting the streets. The Department of Streets and Roads shall have all the powers and functions heretofore or now possessed by the Department of Parks or the Department of Public Works, relative to constructing boulevards, streets, &c., above Fifty-ninth street, not embraced within the limits of or immediately adjacent to parks.

The Department of Parks shall be under the charge of a board to consist of two members, whose term of office shall be five years, and the present Commissioners who were first appointed shall hold their offices for the term of their appointments unless sooner removed as there provided. The term of office of the two Commissioners of Parks appointed, shall terminate and expire, and their offices shall be abolished on the passage of this act; and the Board of Public Parks, consisting of two members, shall perform all the duties, and exercise all the powers now by law conferred or imposed upon the Department of Public Parks of the City of New-York.

There shall be a department of Water and Sewerage managed by two persons residing in the City of New-York, who shall be appointed by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, and shall hold their offices severally for a term of five years from the passage of this act. The salary of each shall be $5,000 per annum. Each shall give bonds in the penal sum of $20,000. The Department of Water and Sewerage shall have control, government, and management of all such works. All the duties, &c., of the Department of Public Works shall be transferred to the Department of Water and Sewerage hereby created. There shall be two Bureaus in the Department of Water and Sewerage. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall immediately transfer any funds heretofore appropriated by said board for the performance of any work, or discharge of any duties, to the department to which, or officers to whom, said work or duties are hereby transferred, respectively.

OTHER BUSINESS IN HOUSE AND SENATE YESTERDAY.

THE SAVINGS BANK BILL PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION—BROKERS' FEES—HEARINGS ON THE STREET-CLEANING BILLS—THE OFFICIAL BANKS OF DEPOSIT—OTHER BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 6, 1875.

The proceedings in the Assembly were not marked by any varied interest to-day. The important work of the day was the conclusion of the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Schuyler bill for the organization and management of savings banks. A number of minor amendments were made, and the bill was recommended for passage.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the House reported a bill to provide for the appointment and compensation of State representatives to the National Centennial Commission. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of seven Commissioners, who shall serve without pay. The sum of $25,000 is also appropriated for defraying of expenses incident to the duties of the commission.

REGULATING BROKERAGE FEES.

Mr. Vedder, of Cattaraugas, introduced a bill to amend the laws in relation to brokerage. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to take or receive more than the sum of 50 cents as a brokerage fee for the raising, devising, or negotiation of a loan of $100, and in that proportion for every larger amount; also providing that principals, heirs and next of kin, or assigns, may recover at law any sums paid in excess of one half of one per cent. for such broker's services.

A BILL FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF "STRAW BONDS."

Mr. Waehner, of New-York, introduced a bill providing that in cases where judgment has been obtained on forfeited recognizances, the court, upon the certificate of the District Attorney, that no injury will result to the people or to any party interested, may discharge the bondsman from liability on the bond.

THE BILLS TO REORGANIZE THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

The House Committee on Cities this afternoon took up for consideration the bills introduced by Assemblymen Hess and T. J. Campbell, respectively, to provide for the cleaning of the streets of New-York City. Arguments were heard on behalf of the Campbell bill, showing that the alarming increase of diphtheria and other kindred diseases in New-York City was due largely to the imperfections of its system of street-cleaning, and voluminous extracts from the press, (principally however, from THE TIMES,) were read and submitted, showing the defects and extravagance of the system, and the necessity for the adoption of a more perfect and practically effective plan, the expenditures for the carrying out of which should be certainly somewhat less than the present expense calls for. In regard to the placing of the work in the hands of a single Commissioner, it was claimed that this was the only way of securing thorough individual responsibility and accountability. At the suggestion of the committee an amendment was inserted, charging the Commissioner with the duties devolving on the Street-cleaning Bureau, which will, in effect, render him subject to all the provisions of the present City charter in relation to street-cleaning, as well as to the special requirements of this bill. The bill will be reported favorably to the house to-morrow, and its friends intend to oppose no obstacles to any amendments which shall tend to perfect the plan contemplated by the measure in its general feature. The Hess bill was also submitted, but without argument, and a motion to substitute it for this bill was lost.

THE BILL RELATING TO OFFICIAL BANKS OF DEPOSIT.

In the Senate the House bill providing for the terms and conditions under which the public moneys of the City of New-York shall be deposited at interest was passed, with some amendments, the only one of importance being that which provides that the Controller shall be added to the Board, consisting of the Mayor and Chamberlain, whose duty it shall be to direct and supervise the depository interests of the City. The rate of interest receivable shall not be less than three per cent.

THE WATER BOUNDARIES OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

Senator King offered a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, providing that a commission shall be created, consisting of the Controller and Attorney General and one other person, to be named by the Governor, to define the boundaries between the States of New-York and New-Jersey on the navigable waters of the bay and harbor of New-York. This board is designed to act in conjunction with a similar commission created by the State of New-Jersey.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE—WRANGLING OVER SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS—SENATOR WOODIN EXTINGUISHES TWO LITTLE BILLS OF THE TRUE TAMMANY TYPE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The general business transacted by the Senate this evening was of little interest. Most of the time was wasted in what seemed to be a personal wrangle over the bill providing for the appointment of architects to superintend the building of State asylums at Buffalo, Middletown, Elmira, and Poughkeepsie. After nearly two hours of sometimes heated talk, the bill was recommended for passage. The chief dispute was over the amount of salary to be allowed the superintending builders, and it remains as originally fixed by the bill, at $4,000 annually. One clause in the bill provides that the work on the buildings named shall be done by contract, to be let to the lowest bidder; and there was a general smile when Jarvis Lord moved as an amendment that the bids must be properly balanced to be accepted. The amendment was lost, however, and the smile broadened into a general laugh.

Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, reported adversely Senator Moore's bill empowering the Board of Aldermen to compound the claims brought against the City by certain Police Justices for salary, at the rate of $10,000 per year, for the period from September, 1871, to November, 1873. Senator Woodin also reported adversely to the Assembly bill confirming the acts of the Supervisors of New-York City in appointing, seven Assistant Keepers for Ludlow Street Jail after the Legislature had expressly forbidden the creation of any new office. This bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Cities during Senator Woodin's absence from the Senate, but on his return it was recommitted, and to-night was reported adversely, as mentioned. Both reports were accepted, and the bills were rejected.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

CONNECTICUT.

THE PRESENT VOTE THE LARGEST EVER CAST IN THE STATE—CONSTITUTION OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE BY COUNTIES—SHERIFFS ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—The full vote of the State shows no improvement for the Republicans over the returns of last night. The total vote of the State this year is the largest ever cast, exceeding that of April, 1868, by 1,561, and although the Republicans have gained 4,000 over the vote of last year, they are nearly the same amount short of the vote of 1868, while the Democratic vote is a gain of 7,000 over last year, and 3,000 over their largest previous vote. This gain, of course, is chiefly due to the overturning of the registration laws by the "Reform" Legislature of last year, but as the new Legislature is as strong in partisanship and has far less ability than its predecessor the prospect is that nothing short of a tidal wave will enable the Republicans to regain possession. The Senate stands 15 Democrats to 6 Republicans, and the House 136 Democrats to 109 Republicans. The House last year stood 143 Democrats to 98 Republicans, showing a gain this year of eighteen Republican Representatives. The Senate last year stood 17 Democrats to 4 Republicans. The Republicans gain two Senators this year. The House consists of four more members than ever before, an additional Representative being allowed Bridgeport, Meriden, Derby, and Vernon. In the list of members there is a remarkable absence of prominent men. The Chairman of the Judiciary in the Senate will be Timothy Coogan, a young Irish lawyer of Windsor Locks, and in the House, a gentleman named MacMahon, of the same sort. Among the new members is E. S. Cleveland, of Hampton, the former Postmaster of this city, whose defection from the Democratic ranks was announced last week. George M. Landers, of New-Britain, the new Congressman from this district, is connected with a manufacturing establishment. He is of limited education and not marked ability. He will add one to the Democratic majority, but otherwise will be utterly without weight in Congress. He ran 2,100 votes behind Ingersoll in his district, the cream of the Democratic vote being given to Gen. Hawley, who was defeated by the unintelligent vote of two wards of Hartford, although even here Landers ran behind his ticket.

The Congressional vote was as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Hawley.	Landers.	Lyon.
Hartford	10,631	11,355	166
Tolland	2,313	2,078	60
Total	12,944	13,433	226
Landers' majority			263

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties.	Kellogg.	Phelps.	Harrington.
New-Haven County	10,784	12,104	345
Middlesex County	3,050	3,238	266
Total	13,834	15,342	611
Phelps' majority			897

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties.	Starkweather.	Foster.	Palmer.
New-London County	5,723	5,421	393
Windham County	3,178	2,630	85
Total	8,901	8,051	478
Starkweather's majority			372

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Hubbard.	Barnum.	Hodge.
Litchfield County	4,070	5,471	94
Fairfield County	7,562	8,816	381
Total	11,632	14,287	475
Barnum's majority			2,180.

The Democratic majority in the State on the Congressional vote is only 2,968.

The following Sheriffs are elected: Hartford County, Oliver D. Seymour, Democrat, of Hartford; New-Haven County, John C. Byxby, Democrat, of Meriden; Fairfield County, George W. Lewis, Democrat, of Bridgeport; Litchfield County, George H. Baldwin, Democrat, of Litchfield; New-London County, Orlando N. Raymond, Republican, of London; Windham County, Charles H. Osgood, Republican, of Putnam; Middlesex County, George N. Lewis, Democrat, of Essex; Dolland County, George M. Paulk, Republican, of Vernon.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6.—Complete returns revised by the official returns from nearly all the towns, give the following vote for Governor by counties:

County.	Greene.	Ingersoll.	Smith.	Scattering.
Hartford	9654	11937	506	1
New-Haven	9647	13209	503	5
New-London	5760	5422	489	2
Litchfield	3978	5678	172	..
Fairfield	7003	9488	433	3
Windham	3231	2539	180	..
Middlesex	2952	3.97	318	..
Tolland	2078	2165	185	1
Total	44303	53785	2786	12

Ingersoll's plurality, 9482; majority, 6684.

EFFECT OF THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION AT THE CAPITAL.

THE PROPHETS AND OTHER HOPEFUL PEOPLE OUT OF THEIR RECKONING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The result in Connecticut has made an unusual impression here. For the first time there has been a reverse which no one attempts to explain on pleasant theories. The sweeping defeat was not anticipated, though there was much more confidence before election in the talk heard than was really felt. Everybody knew that Kellogg was from a Democratic district, that Barnum was sure of his election, and that Hawley's district was close; but the election of Hawley and Starkweather was certainly expected, and Kellogg's was hoped for, because he had succeeded so many times before. Republican gains were expected in the Legislature, and the most hopeful predictions by politicians of experience and good judgment looked to a close vote for Governor, and possibly a failure of a choice by the people. Whatever lessons the result may instill will not be very loudly recited in public, though privately there are a great many people who have concluded that the people are not up to the advanced position of the Connecticut candidate for Governor. Certain it is that a moderate Republican gain in Connecticut would have been hailed and heralded as a victory for those people who tried to pass the Force bill, to overturn the Arkansas State Government and to run the party on the platform of Gen. Butler. The Connecticut voters by their perverseness have caused some gloom among this class of Republicans. The omen is not cheerful to those who are looking for a first term any more than to those who advocate a third. Mr. Barnum attempts to throw the responsibility for his back pay difficulties upon Sergeant at Arms Ordway, which is likely to lead to some interesting disclosures, for Mr. Ordway's friends say he must certainly defend himself, and that his material is abundant and spicy.

OHIO

COMPLETE RETURNS OF THE VOTE IN CINCINNATI—THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY FOR MAYOR OVER FIVE THOUSAND.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The complete returns of the election in this city yesterday give the following majorities: Johnson, Democrat, for Mayor, 5,358; Lindermann, Citizens', for Judge of the Police Court, 3,790; Callahan, Democrat, for Prosecuting Attorney, 4,419; Strong, Democrat, for City Solicitor, 4,590; Hilb, Democrat, for Trustee of the Water-works, 3,332; Ligowsky, Democrat, for City Treasurer, 2,680; Buchanan, Democrat and Republican, for Director of the Infirmary, 36,166; Wagner, Democrat, for Wharf-master, 3,232; Rowencamp, Democrat and Republican, for Justice of the Peace, 27,489.

THE CLEVELAND ELECTION—THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET ELECTED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6.—The Democrats carried their entire ticket in this city yesterday, by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 2,000, the Mayor reaching the latter figure. The Council will stand, Democrats, 19; Republicans, 16.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY FOR MAYOR OF COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 6.—The official returns show that Heitman, Democrat, for Mayor, is elected by 618 majority. The Democrats elect all the other city officers and five out of eleven Councilmen.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 6.—Later returns make Marx's (Republican) majority for Mayor 163, with an average Republican majority of about 400. The Democratic majority in October was 615. The Republicans have two majority on joint ballot in the Council.

CLEVELAND CITY ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6.—Returns of the election in this city indicate the election of the entire Democratic city ticket by about 2,000 majority. The Democrats also gain five trustees and will have six majority in the Council.

RESULT IN OTHER PLACES.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The Democrats elected their ticket at the elections in Ohio yesterday in Zanesville, Troy, Lima, Bucyrus, Crestline, Dayton, Wooster, and all, excepting Mayor, in Chillicothe. In Springfield, Xenia, Urbana, Mansfield, Wilmington, Youngstown, New-Vienna, and London, the Republicans and Independents were successful.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—The Democrats carry Tiffin, Akron, Sandusky, Ashtabula, Norwalk, and Tremont. The Republicans carry Elyria, Alliance, and Salem. In Painesville the issue was principally on the liquor question, in which the anti-temperance ticket was generally successful.

MICHIGAN.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—DEMOCRATS ELECTED MAYORS OF ADRIAN AND COLDWATER.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 6.—At Adrian, Mich., yesterday, the Democrats elected Kimball for Mayor, and the balance of the ticket is about equally divided between Democrats and Republicans.

At Coldwater, Mich., the Democrats elected their Mayor, and the Republicans the rest of the ticket.

NEW-YORK.

ELECTION OF AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT IN PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 6.—Frank Abbot, Independent Democrat, was elected President of this village to-day over George Broadhead, regular Democrat, and D. Holbrook, Republican, by a majority of 40. Mr. Abbot owed his election largely to his indefatigable efforts during the continuance of the recent ice-gorge at this place.

MARYLAND.

THE ELECTION RIOT IN ANNAPOLIS—THE NEGROES TO BLAME.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 6.—The statement telegraphed last night in regard to the unfortunate disturbance at the election here yesterday is in the main correct. A number of the most respectable and influential citizens were at the polls at the time, and all agree that the negroes were the aggressors. It is positively asserted that Williams, who commenced the firing, was first knocked down by a colored man, and, while down and being assaulted, drew his pistol and fired two shots, both taking effect. Afterward a second assault was made by a negro upon a white man with a cudgel, and an indiscriminate fight between blacks and whites ensued, some fiteen or twenty shots being fired; of these, ten took effect, two white men and eight negroes being shot; of the latter, Wm. Dorsey was killed, John Bell was shot in the mouth and back, Edward Lee in the back, James Matthews in the chin, Henry Cooper in the jaw, Daniel Bradshaw in the breast, and Henry Tilghman in the head. It is stated this morning that Bell and Cooper will probably die. The disturbance was finally quelled by the whites of both parties interfering, to cause a cessation after the negroes had retired. Otherwise they would have been followed by the exasperated crowd, and more serious consequences would have followed.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE STATE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—The State election takes place to-morrow. There are three tickets for Governor in the field: Henry Lippitt, regular Republican, who has the support of the Liquor League; Rowland Hazard, Independent Republican, who has been adopted by the Probibitionists, and Charles R. Cutler, Democrat. As the regular Republican candidates on the State ticket and on the Assembly ticket in this city are regarded as pledged to the repeal of the present Probibitory and State Constabulary laws, the Democrats are expected to give a large support to the Lippitt ticket. The liquor question is made the chief issue. If no choice of Governor is made by the people, the Legislature must elect one from the two candidates having the largest vote.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 6.—The city election passed off quietly to-day. The returns are not all in, but enough has been received to show that the Democrats have elected their candidate for Mayor, Capt. John T. Fletcher, and a majority of the City Council.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS ELECTION RETURNS COMING SLOWLY—PROBABLE ELECTION OF A DEMOCRATIC MAYOR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—Returns of the city election to-day come in slowly, and the result cannot be given to-night. Official and reported returns from fifteen precincts give Barrett, (Democrat,) for Mayor, 5,791; Maguire, (Republican,) 1,573; Overstolz, (Independent,) 5,447.

The race between Barrett and Overstolz is reported to be close, but the probabilities are that Barrett is elected. There is no doubt of the election of the remainder of the Democratic ticket, but nothing can be said regarding the council at this writing. Overstolz is simply running as an indedendent candidate for Mayor, with no ticket behind him.

WISCONSIN.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 6.—Edward G. Reynolds was to-day elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In the Milwaukee Circuit David W. Small was re-elected Judge. The election had no political significance.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY—DR. NEWMAN'S REPLY TO MR. GLADSTONE'S LAST PAMPHLET.

LONDON, April 6.—A reply of Rev. Dr. Newman to Mr. Gladstone's last paper entitled "Vaticanism," is published to-day. Dr. Newman quotes from various authorities in order to prove that the Pope is not infallible in subject matter in which the conscience is of supreme authority. Therefore, he says, a deadlock between the conscience and the Pope is impossible.

THE DACCA A TOTAL LOSS—SHIPMENT OF SPECIE TO NEW-YORK.

LONDON, April 6.—The ship Dacca, which went ashore on the Isle of Wight, has gone to pieces. Nothing was saved.

Fifty thousand dollars in specie was shipped to New-York by the steam-ship Weser, which sailed from Southampton to-day.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

LONDON, April 6.—This week's *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the breadstuffs market, says Spring planting has been effectually completed both here and on the Continent. The condition of the newly-thrashed wheat continues to improve, and in spite of the holiday dullness prices have advanced a shilling generally.

THE BUDGET—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—THE MOODY AND SANKEY REVIVAL.

LONDON, April 6.—The Budget about to be presented by Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Parliament, it is stated, will give the following satisfactory exhibit of the finances for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1875: Total revenue from all sources, £74,922,000; excess over the estimate, £497,000; total expenditures, £74,328,000; less than the estimate, £636,000. The reduction of expenses and excess of receipts gives the Government a surplus of £1,133,000.

Mr. Roberts, Jr., won the first prize in the billiard tournament at Manchester, which was played on the American plan by eight of the principal experts in England.

Mr. Moody to-day preached to 8,000 orphans and children of the industrial schools.

The bark Architect, which sailed recently for the United States, has returned, having lost her Captain, who was drowned at sea.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

THE MONARCHS TOASTING EACH OTHER AS "BROTHERS AND FRIENDS."

VENICE, April 6.—The festivities attending the meeting of the Emperor and King continued to day. There was a review of 12,000 troops this morning, which was witnessed by 30,000 persons. Their Majesties were most enthusiastically cheered by the populace.

A grand dinner was given in the evening, which was attended by eighty persons of the highest rank. King Victor toasted the Emperor of Austria as "brother and friend." The Emperor responded expressing the deepest gratitude for his cordial reception and adding: "I drink to the health of my brother and dear friend, the King of Italy, and to the well-being and prosperity of Italy.

PRUSSIA AND BELGIUM.

TENOR OF THE RECENT DIPLOMATIC NOTE ON THE PASTORALS OF THE BELGIAN BISHOPS—THE BELGIAN REPLY.

LONDON, April 7—5:30 A. M.—The special dispatch from Paris to the London *Times* says:

The Prussian note to Belgium concerning the pastorals of the Bishops, and other matters of offense, after enumerating the causes of complaint adds: "It is scarcely possible that the laws of Belgium cannot enable the Government to stop undertakings which might alter its relations with neighboring States. Neutral States which wish to preserve the advantage of their position should carefully avoid anything which might alter that principle of neutrality which is the basis of their existence. If Belgian laws do not contain the authority necessary to obtain the legitimate satisfaction claimed by the German Government, the latter hopes Belgium will supply the deficiency by fresh legislation.

The *Times* correspondent gives the substance of Belgium's answer, which refutes the claims put forward, and reminds Germany that the pastoral letters complained of were published at the beginning of the struggle in Germany against the Pope, and ought now to be forgotten. The address of sympathy to the imprisoned Bishop of Paderborn, another grievance alleged by Germany, Belgium insists was the act of individuals, not of an organized society. The answer continues: Germany previously thanked the Belgian authorities for their conduct in the matter of the Duchesne plot, an investigation into which is still proceeding. The Belgian laws are sufficient for the suppession of actual offences, but offences of intention cannot be repressed. The liberty enjoyed by Belgium is drawn from the very vitals of the nation. The attitude of this people has always excited general admiration. They have given an example of liberty allied to order. Independent and neutral Belgium has never done anything, notwithstanding the incessant intercourse between the two countries that could alter its relations with a friendly nation which güartees her independence.

PRUSSIA.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY—THE WITHDRAWAL BILL PASSED ITS THIRD READING.

BERLIN, April 6.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day, the bill withdrawing the State grants from the Roman Catholic clergy passed its third reading.

RUSSIA.

BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.

ST PETERSBURG, April 6.—The Czarevna (Princess Imperial) has given birth to a daughter.

THE PAPACY.

THE PONTIFF TO TAKE UP HIS RESIDENCE IN AMERICA SHOULD HE LEAVE ROME.

PARIS, April 6.—The Rome correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* writes to that paper that the Pope will take up his residence in the United States if it should become impossible for him to remain in Rome, and says it was with a view to such a possible emergency that Archbishop McCloskey was elevated to the Cardinalate.

BRAZIL.

THE REPORTED ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR DENIED.

LONDON, April 6.—The report published in the *Bien Public*, of Paris, that the Emperor of Brazil proposed to abdicate, has no foundation.

THE SPRING FRESHETS.

THE HUDSON CLEAR FROM ALBANY TO NEW-BALTIMORE—THE ICE GORGES AT COEYMANS AND CASTLETON DIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-BALTIMORE, N. Y., April 6.—The river is now free from ice between this point and Albany. The ice gorge at Coeymans gave way this afternoon, and a large body of ice passed this place, but stopped at Stuyvesant Light-house, causing the water to dam back and overflow the docks to the depth of several feet. The water is still rising. The Mohawk ice passed into Schodack Creek early this morning, and gorged just below Castleton dike. During the passage of the ice a valuable boat-house, belonging to ex-Recorder James M. Smith, of New-York, was crushed in and totally destroyed.

THE TRACK OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD STILL FLOODED—THE WATER RISING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 6.—There is now no probability that trains will get through on the Hudson River Railroad to-day. More ice from the Mohawk is coming down the river, and a heavy wind is forcing it up on the track between Schodack and Castleton. The water has risen five inches since daylight. The track from Castleton to Greenbush is comparatively clear, but between Schodack and Castleton it has been badly washed to-day. The ferry-boat at Tivoli got through this morning. All the ice in Saugerties Creek has moved out without damage.

FORCING A PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO POUGHKEEPSIE.

DUTCHESS JUNCTION, N. Y., April 6.—The steamer Daniel S. Miller reached New-Hamburg, from New-York, this morning, and will start for Poughkeepsie at 10 A. M. It is thought she will succeed in getting through.

THE WALLKILL FRESHET—THE ICE-GORGE AT STONY FORT.

GOSHEN, N. Y., April 6.—The previously published reports concerning the Wallkill freshet were exaggerated. Only two bridges have been destroyed—at Phillipsburg and Scotchtown. The gorge at Stony Fort is passing off without injury.

THE ICE-GORGE ON THE MERRIMAC—PORTIONS OF THE NEWBURYPORT BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 6.—Two hundred feet of the Newburyport bridge was carried away by the ice at 10 o'clock this morning. The ice in large cakes began to clog last evening between the two bridges. The railroad bridge was damaged in the pier at the draw, piles being swept away. The damage is $3,000. The parts of the Newburyport bridge destroyed are the two arches beyond the draw, and the damage is $7,000.

Gen. Butler's yacht America, which was in the full force of the floe, was in great danger, but escaped without injury.

GIVING WAY OF THE LAWRENCE ICE-GORGE—NO DAMAGE INFLICTED—AN ARMY OF OPERATIVES THROWN OUT OF WORK.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 6.—The ice-gorge above the city gave way early this morning, and with a terrible crash went past the city, but without inflicting any damage. A serious gorge has formed three miles above here, but the Merrimac is falling, and the fears of danger will probably not be realized. Some 3,200 operatives are out of work to-day, owing to the backing up of the water.

THE RIVER FALLING AT PORT JERVIS—PRECAUTIONS BY THE ERIE ROAD.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 6.—The river at this place has fallen about four feet since Sunday. The Erie Railway Company have extended the breakwater at Saw Mill Rift bridge to the canal bank, rendering all damage to the bridge and consequent suspension of travel impossible.

THE ICE BREAKING UP IN LAKE ST. CLAIR.

WINDSOR, Ontario, April 6.—The ice in Lake St. Clair is breaking up, and large quantities of it floating down the river.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 7—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high in the Middle and Southern States, with easterly to southerly winds, and clear weather. The temperature has fallen slightly in New-England, with northerly winds, and partly cloudy weather. The barometer has fallen slightly in the lower lake region, with cooler and partly cloudy weather. Local rains have prevailed in the North-west, with northerly winds and continued cool weather. The barometer is highest in the St. Lawrence Valley, and lower in Kansas. The rivers have risen at Leavenworth, La Crosse, Memphis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Evansville, and fallen at Omaha, Pittsburg, Marietta, City Point, and Freeport.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and warmer weather, with easterly to southerly winds, high barometer on the coast, and falling barometer in the Mississippi Valley.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper lake region, generally cloudy weather and local rains, with north to east winds and falling barometer east of the Mississippi, followed by cooler weather and rising barometer.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather and a slight rise of temperature, with north-east to south-east winds, light rains near Lakes Erie and Ontario, high barometer on the coast, and falling barometer in the in'erior.

For New-England, cool and partly cloudy weather, with north to east winds and decidedly high barometer.

The Ohio River will fall at stations above Louisville, and the Central Mississippi will rise slowly.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A destructive fire occurred at Shelbyville, Ind., on Monday night, originating in the drug store of McCrea & Bishop. Total loss about $40,000; insurance $15,000, as follows: McCrea & Bishop, drugs, loss, $7,000; insurance, $3,000 in the Phœnix and North British Companies. John Hoop, *Volunteer* printing office, loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,300. Dorsey & Co., dry goods, loss $1,000; uninsured. Daniel Neff, jeweler; Harry Whitcomb, E. S. Powell, and E. G. Mayhew, lose $500 each; no insurance. Shaepfe: Brothers, dry goods, loss $1,000; uninsured. Judge Glessner and J. B. McFadden, lawyers, lose about $1,500 each; partly insured. The Methodist church was completely destroyed; uninsured.

The alcohol works on the corner of Kenzie and Seymour streets, Chicago, Ill., were entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night. The watchman, Albert Stumpf, was badly burned. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $5,000.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the four-story brick building Nos. 638 and 640 West Forty-eighth street, occupied by J. W. Stevens & Brother as a planing mill. Damage, $100.

A FREIGHT TRAIN IN THE HANDS OF A GANG OF THIEVES.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—As Conductor Wagner was bringing a freight train to St. Louis, on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad this morning, he noticed, when near Mattoon, Ill., two boxes of boots being thrown from the train, and upon making search discovered five men in a car, who, however, escaped. After going a few miles further he discovered two cars, loaded with merchandise, open, and in the next car found eight men secreted. Two of them jumped out and escaped, but with the assistance of the brakemen he succeeded in holding the doors of the cars and bringing the other six to East street, St. Louis, where they were delivered to the Police. They gave their names as William Cusick, William Moor, Joe Brannon, Ed. Collins, John Donahoe, and John Doyle.

NEW RING SUITS.

CIVIL PROSECUTIONS TO BE BEGUN UNDER THE NEW LAWS.

THE INTENT OF INGERSOLL'S PARDON—CHARLES O'CONOR AND GOV. TILDEN PREPARING THE NEW CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE TAMMANY THIEVES—PETER B. SWEENY AND HUGH SMITH TO BE BROUGHT TO BOOK—ATTACHMENTS ON THEIR PROPERTY TO BE SUED OUT—POSSIBLE RECOVERY OF SOME TWO OR THREE MILLIONS OF THE STOLEN MONEYS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 6, 1875.

The pardon of James H. Ingersoll, "the chair-maker," convicted in 1873 of forgery in connection with the Tammany Ring frauds, has been the general and exciting topic of discussion in the Capitol to-day, and the most intense interest has been evoked as to the reasons which prompted Gov. Tilden yesterday to grant release to this prominent culprit. Nothing whatever was known here concerning it until this morning, and then the rush of Senators, Assemblymen, politicians, lawyers, lobbymen, and others to the Governor's chambers was immense. Each man felt himself personally required to call on the Governor and ask him why he had done this thing. The response made generally was that the reasons could not be made public for several days, and this only augmented the prevailing interest. The facts as to the entire matter are these: Three weeks ago a series of laws, which have been called the "Public Remedy laws," and consisting of three separate enactments, were passed by the Legislature and became operative on the Governor's approval. Under these laws the most stringent and complete system of criminal as well as civil prosecution was provided against private or official defaulters. The laws were framed by Charles O'Conor and Gov. Tilden personally. It is now proposed to put these laws into operation against the members of the Tammany Ring, who have not yet been legally confronted with their wrong doings and compelled to make reparation. For more than two weeks Messrs. O'Conor and Wheeler H. Peckham have been engaged in the preparation of papers upon which to proceed civilly against the estates of certain members of the old Ring. Among the first to be brought to account will be Peter B. Sweeny and his brother-in-law Hugh Smith, formerly Commissioner of Docks. Of course, Peter B. Sweeny has long since betaken himself to Europe, but it was known that there was still considerable real property belonging to him, against which attachments might be issued. There were two difficulties in the way which must be overcome at the very outset, one of them being to determine precisely what property there was to proceed against, and the next to obtain sufficient affidavits on which to base a successful motion before a court for the issuance of an attachment against such property for the security and satisfaction of final judgment. This latter was the most difficult part of the work. It was known that Ingersoll was in possession of all necessary facts for such an affidavit, and as a last resort it was decided that the public interest would be better served by utilizing his knowledge than by suffering further delay, during which the property might be dissipated. After mature and earnest consideration of the whole subject, Messrs. O'Conor and Peckham, in whose hands the conduct of the prosecutions was placed by the Attorney General, decided to petition the Governor for Ingersoll's pardon, and the Governor, with a view to furthering the public interest, decided to grant it. At 1 o'clock yesterday the pardon was signed and forwarded to Auburn, and Ingersoll was a free man at 9 o'clock, taking his departure for New-York a few hours later. It is the belief of many persons who were prominent in unraveling the Tammany frauds that but eighty per cent. of the whole amount stolen from the Treasury was accounted for or traced, and the prosecutions now to be instituted are aimed at the recovery of the other twenty per cent., or a large proportion of it. Ingersoll, it is said, can prove that in the division of the plunder, of which fixed proportions were shown on the trial of Tweed to have been credited to various individual accounts, Sweeny received, or was credited, with his share, amounting to the whole, or nearly the whole, of this twenty per cent. It is also understood that Ingersoll, (who is said to be worth nearly $5,000,000,) is to make restitution on his own account in a large sum, approximating a million dollars; and that the entire prosecution will result in restoring to the people of New-York City between two and three millions of dollars. The filling and making out of pardon papers was conducted with the utmost secrecy, and no record of any kind was made yesterday on the books of the executive offices, for fear the secret might leak out.

John D. Farrington, Ingersoll's book-keeper, who was sentenced Nov. 25, 1873, the day on which Ingersoll was sentenced, was discharged from State Prison on the 2d of February last. He was convicted of complicity in the forgery, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, three months of his time being remitted for good conduct.

As a pardon does not necessarily carry with it restoration to citizenship, a special clause was inserted in Ingersoll's pardon warrant, restoring to him all his franchises, so that he might be qualified to testify under oath.

THE NEW SUIT AGAINST TWEED.

CITY NOTES REGARDING INGERSOLL'S RELEASE—HIS ARRIVAL HERE—HIS EVIDENCE TO BE USED IN ALL THE SUITS.

The pardon of James H. Ingersoll, who was convicted of forgery in connection with the great frauds of Tammany, has created much surprise among those who have watched the progress of what are known as the "Ring suits." Ingersoll was expected to revisit the scene of his former operations—the new Court house—yesterday, and the idle loungers and politicians who daily frequent the building were on the alert to see him but he did not appear. Late in the afternoon a rumor was circulated that he had made affidavits against Tweed, and that a new civil suit had been brought against the latter.

In making application for the pardon of a convict, the course invariably pursued is as follows: A petition is drawn up, stating the facts of the case, and setting forth the reasons for making the application. The petition is signed by a number of citizens, and as many of the jury by whom the prisoner was convicted as can be induced to do so. A record of conviction is then obtained from the Clerk of the court and presented, with the petition, to the Governor. On receiving the application, the Governor writes to the District Attorney of the County from whence the petition has been forwarded, apprising him of the fact, and requesting information on the merits of the case. The reply of the District Attorney states the principal points in the case, and expresses an opinion which is generally acted upon by the Executive in rendering his decision. In the case of Ingersoll, Gov. Tilden did not pursue the usual course of and made no application whatever to the District Attorney. Even as a matter of courtesy, the District Attorney should have been notified of the movement for the pardon of a convict, but the Governor has seen fit to ignore the head of one of the most important departments in the City and County of New-York. The attachés of the District Attorney's office had not heard the faintest rumor of the proposed release of Ingersoll, and were greatly surprised on reading the announcement of the convict's pardon for the first time in the daily papers.

The old suits against the Ring are to be vigorously pushed, and in addition to these a new and important one was begun yesterday against Tweed himself in the Supreme Court, under the "Public Remedy law" referred to in the foregoing dispatches. The present action is brought by the people of the State of New-York, through their Attorney General, to recover the $6,198,957 85 of which the tax-payers were robbed by the famous Board of Audit of May, 1870. A novel feature of this case is that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of this City have been made co-defendants with Tweed.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham stated yesterday that the evidence of Ingersoll would probably be used against Tweed in this suit, and that it would also prove valuable in the other Ring suits, among which are those against Connolly, Watsons' Estate, Roe, and Monaghan, the old County Commissioners, and others equally notorious. A copy of the complaint, Mr. Peckham said, had already been served on Tweed. Application was made on March 20, by the counsel for the State, to Judge Davis, who granted an order of arrest, which will be kept until Tweed's term of imprisonment expires.

At the offices of the Corporation Counsel and the District Attorney nothing was known officially of the new proceedings against Tweed, and no action has yet been taken by either of those officials. Up to yesterday afternoon the facts in the case were known to but very few persons. The first intimation of what was on foot was received in the Associated Press dispatch from Auburn, which was published in the morning papers of yesterday.

Ingersoll arrived in this City yesterday, and proceeded to his house in East Seventy-first street, where he has since remained in strict seclusion, refusing to see all but his most intimate friends. Farrington, his ex-clerk, who was convicted with him and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, has been in New-York for some time past.

Following is the text of the complaint. It was verified by Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham. All the facts in the schedule referred to have been published in THE TIMES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, TO BE TRIED IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, plaintiffs, vs. William M. Tweed and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, defendants.—The complaint of the people of the State of New-York, by Daniel Pratt, their Attorney General, plaintiffs in the above entitled action, against William M. Tweed and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

That, by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State, passed on the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An act to make further provision for the government of the County of New-York," it was enacted that all liabilities against the said county previous to the passage of that act should be audited by the Mayor of the City of New-York, the Controller of the said City, and the then present President of the Board of Supervisors of the said County, and that the amounts which shall be found to be due should be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of the said County, payable during the year 1871; that the said Board of Supervisors should include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871 an amount sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon, and that the claims on such liabilities should be paid by the said Controller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same upon certificate of the said three officers or persons so required to audit in that behalf under the said act.

That at the passage of the said act Abraham Oakey Hall was Mayor of the said City, Richard B. Connolly was Controller thereof, and the said William M. Tweed was the President of the Board of Supervisors of the said County.

That the said William M. Tweed continued to be such President until the 4th day of July next thereafter, and the said Hall and Connolly continued to hold their respective offices during the time of all the acts and transactions hereinafter mentioned.

That after the passage of such act, and on or about the 4th day of May, 1870, with intent to cheat and defraud the County of New-York, and the tax-payers thereof, and the people of the State of New-York, the said William M. Tweed and one James Watson, since deceased, did unlawfully and fraudulently combine, conspire, and agree together to procure false and pretended claims to be set up and to be allowed and passed in formal compliance with the said act, and in the manner hereinafter stated.

That after the passage of such act, and after the said Board of Three Auditors in the same act mentioned, had held the meeting hereinafter mentioned, and before the 13th day of August, in the year 1870, several pretended claims, falsely alleged and purporting to be such liabilities of said County, within the true intent and meaning of the said act, amounting in the aggregate to $6,198,957 85, as specified in the annexed schedule thereof, marked A, which is made a part of this complaint, were by the said three creditors, in apparent and formal compliance with the terms of the said act, respectively certified to have been so audited and allowed by them as hereinafter more particularly stated.

That from time to time, as such certifications were respectively made known to him, or his subordinates, the said Controller, in order to provide as prescribed by said act, funds to pay the amount so certified, caused to be issued bonds, as prescribed by said act, and obtained thereon, from bona fide purchasers of such bonds, prior to said 13th day of August, in the year last aforesaid, the sum of $6,198,957 85, which last-mentioned sum was, in the usual modes of keeping moneys officially received on account of said County, deposited in the National Broadway Bank in the City of New-York, to the credit of an account therein kept by the Chamberlain of the City of New-York as County Treasurer of the said County, by virtue of his said official character as such Chamberlain.

That the moneys so deposited as aforesaid were from time to time drawn out of the said bank in the manner hereinafter stated.

That the said pretended claims or liabilities were not, nor was any of them ever, examined or audited by the said Board of Three Auditors, or by any of them, and that but one meeting of said Board of Auditors was ever held; that at such meeting no accounts, claims, or liabilities against the said County, or under said act, were presented or considered, nor was any other proceeding had therein, except that a paper was then and there subscribed by the said three Auditors so in said act mentioned.

That such meeting was held on the 5th day of May in the year last aforesaid, and that such paper now remains in the said Controller's office, and is in the following words:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 5, 1870.

The undersigned met as a commission, under and by virtue of section 4 of chapter 382 of the laws of 1870.

On motion of said Mayor, it is resolved that the County Auditor collect from the appropriate committees of the Board of Supervisors, all bills and liabilities against the County prior to April 26, 1870, and amounts now due thereon, and that the evidence of the same be the authorization of the same by the said board or its appropriate committees, on certificates of the Clerk or President, and that thereupon the said County Auditor annex the vouchers to the appropriate blanks for our signature and action, as directed by the section aforesaid, and payment.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
President Board of Supervisors.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

At the date of such paper, and during all the pecuniary transactions hereinafter mentioned, the said James Watson, since deceased, was called and styled County Auditor, and was the person intended by that style of office in such last-mentioned paper; that said Watson or his assistants, to the plaintiffs and their Attorney General unknown, from time to time, after the making of such paper, and prior to said 13th day of August, acted upon the said accounts of claims mentioned in schedule A, as aforesaid, which were in point of form authenticated, conformably to the requisites of such last mentioned paper, to each of which he, the said Watson, attached a certificate of allowance or amount filled up as to the amount and date in his own handwriting, the residue being in print. That a blank form of such certificates is contained in the schedule marked C, to this complaint annexed as a part thereof. Whereupon each of the said board of three Auditors separately, without any investigation, or conference with, or the presence of either of the other members thereof, signed the same, and thereupon, by direction of the said Controller, a warrant for the payment of such claim was prepared, signed by the said Controller, and countersigned by the said Mayor, and one Joseph B. Young, then Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, on which, on the day of the date of the same, the said bank, in good faith and without any knowledge or notice of the fraudulent acts, practices, or intents in this complaint mentioned, or any of them, did, in the ordinary course of business, for and in behalf of the said County Treasurer, and to the debit of his said account, pay to some person or persons to the plaintiffs and their said Attorney General unknown, on presentation of such warrant, the amount thereof in the usual method of paying checks upon banks.

That every such warrant was in the form usually and lawfully employed in drawing money from the bank account of such County Treasurer, in payment of claims and liabilities of the said County after such claims had been duly audited, allowed, and ordered to be paid by the proper officers in that behalf; and that the schedule marked D, to this complaint annexed, and hereby made a part thereof, contains in blank the form of all such warrants.

That the said accounts and claims so pretended to have been audited, and for which warrants were so made and paid as aforesaid, and which are mentioned in the said schedule marked A, were all false, fictitious, and fraudulent, and did not, nor did any of them, represent any liabilities or liability against the said County or any real or actual liabilities or liability which, according to the true intent and meaning of the said act of the Legislature, were directed to be audited, provided for, or paid, or any just and lawful demand whatever.

That said William M. Tweed and James Watson, under and in pursuance of this unlawful and fraudulent combination, conspiracy, and agreement aforesaid between them, and with the intent to cheat and defraud as aforesaid, procured the said false, fictitious, and fraudulent accounts to be prepared and made up, audited, and certified as aforesaid, in the form required by the act aforesaid; they, the said William M. Tweed and James Watson, well knowing at the times when the said William M. Tweed so certified such claims respectively, that the said claims were false and fictitious as aforesaid; and in like fraudulent manner, and with like fraudulent intent as last aforesaid, obtained such warrants mentioned in said schedule A, and procured payment thereof from said bank aforesaid, and fraudulently obtained and converted to their own use the said sum of $6,198,957 85, so paid thereon, as aforesaid. That said schedule contains a statement of said warrants, respectively, showing as to each warrant the following particulars: The first column shows the date of said warrant; the fourth column shows the name or names of the person or persons in whose favor the pretended claim in that behalf was so certified; the fifth column shows the alleged nature of the pretended claim for which the warrant was made; the sixth column shows the amount of such claim for which such warrant was so made as aforesaid; and the seventh column shows the indorsement found upon such warrants.

That said moneys so paid by said bank, on said warrants, and so obtained thereon, and converted to their own use by the said William M. Tweed and James Watson, have not, nor have any of them, nor any part thereof, been recovered back, or restored to the proper or lawful official, receiver, depositary, or custodian thereof, either in specie, or by compensation for the same, or otherwise.

That said defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty set up and pretend to some right or interest in the premises; and the said plaintiffs therefore demand judgment for $6,198,957 85, with interest thereon from the 1st day of September, 1870, and the costs of this action.

DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.

CITY SANITARY REFORM.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM DR. MOREAU MORRIS—THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

The following letter from Dr. Moreau Morris, the well-known sanitarian, for some years Sanitary Inspector of this City, has been laid before the Board of Health, for the consideration of that body:

C. F. Chandler, Ph. D., &c., President of the Health Department:

SIR; The present fearfully filthy condition of the public streets of this City portends an alarming increase in both the sickness and death rates of our civic population. The almost incalculable mass of inconceivable filth now undergoing the process of decomposition by the aid of temperature and moisture is impregnating every breath of air our citizens are compelled to breathe. Of what use is it to ventilate our dwellings, or those of the thickly-populated tenement-house districts, when the very air which is sought is so laden with poison as to make it dangerous to breathe. Filth and uncleanness, in whatever form, is incompatible with health, and the more filthiness the more unhealthy. Several years of official responsibility in watching the sources of disease of a public character warrant me in calling your especial attention to the present condition, as one of most imminent danger to the public health. Those habits of observation still cling to me, and urge me to address you as one in authority, to take such active steps as will bring about the needed remedy at once. The inevitable law of epidemics and of endemics is, that every poison that affects health has a central point from which, like the pebble's ripple when dropped in the water, spreads from centre to circumference. One person stricken with contagious disease multiplies its contagiousness in more than geometrical progression. Every source of poison contaminates every atom of the surrounding air, and although vigor of constitution may be a safeguard to many, some, possessed of less resistance, will succumb. Hence the almost imperative necessity for removing all sources of poison, and thereby "stamping" out diseased germs. Such is the experience taught by all contagious and infectious diseases. The more central points of departure there are the more rapidly do the concentric ripples of poison coalesce and intensify, resulting in a universal infection of those brought under its influence. The history of that fearfully rapid and terribly fatal epidemic, "cerebro-spinal meningitis," which destroyed 761 lives in ten months in this City, only three years since, following the almost identical conditions that now exist in this City, warns us of what we may not unreasonably expect within the next few months unless a thorough and immediate cleansing of our public streets is done. In a report which I made to the Health Department in 1872 occurs this passage, which is so apropos to the present conditions that I quote it: "Preceding this outbreak the officers of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection had been anxiously anticipating the appearance of some form of zymotic disease in consequence of the excessive quantities of filth which had accumulated throughout the City by the neglect of the Street-cleaning Department. Probably never in its municipal history had such a disgraceful condition existed so long." The condition of the City is now no better. "There had been a long absence of heavy rain. As a consequence the vast system of defective sewerage had become surcharged with an enormous quantity of sewer-gases evolved during the decomposition of animal and vegetable matters therein. There had been no sufficient rain-fall to flush and wash out these accumulations, and consequently the public sewers had become vast receptacles and storehouses for these products of chemical and organic decomposition." Such were the conditions antecedent to that outbreak, and in view of the possibility of preventing the recurrence of that fatal malady, if not of others, well known as resultants, by a thorough cleansing of our Augean stable, it would seem an imperative duty of those in authority to do it at once. In a pecuniary aspect alone, leaving out of the question the public health, it is easily shown that it would be a matter of economy, at whatever extra cost might be necessary. Assuming that the pecuniary value to the State of every man is, between the ages of twenty and forty years, no more than $500 each per year—a low estimate—we have the exhibit of a direct pecuniary loss to the productive industries of the City of $350,000 in the deaths of those persons by the disease before mentioned in ten months. We find there were seventy males killed between those ages at that time of that disease alone, and which was entirely preventable by proper civic cleansing. If we add, also, which is fairly chargeable, the loss of the subsequent years of productive value to this City of these same persons, we find that it amounts to over $1,000,000. It may be asked, then, with emphasis, does it pay to allow such civic neglect in the item of cleanliness. The fact that one member of your board is also President of the Police Department affords an opportunity of impressing upon that board the great and urgent necessity of having the City put into a cleanly and healthy condition. A few days of hot sun will render the atmosphere of the more densely-populated portions of the City almost intolerable, and must assuredly increase the present unhealthy condition of the City. With the assurance that you will take such action in your board as will effectively impress the Street-cleaning Bureau of the Police Department.

I remain, very respectfully,
MOREAU MORRIS, M. D.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1875.

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

ANNUAL MEETING AT MERIDEN, CONN.—FORMER MEETINGS OF THIS BODY—LIST OF PROMINENT VISITORS EXPECTED—PROCEEDINGS OF THE WEEK—CONDITION OF THE CONFERENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MERIDEN, Conn., Tuesday, April 6, 1875.

The twenty-seventh annual session of the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church begins at the church of that denomination in this city, at 9 A. M. to-morrow, Bishop Edward G. Andrews, D. D., presiding. The session will continue one week. The Conference was organized in 1848, and derived its territory from that of the New-York Conference. It consists of five ecclesiastical districts, which embrace all of Long Island, that portion of New-York City lying East of Broadway, Park Row, Chatham street, Bowery, and Third avenue, besides a fragment of Westchester County, and a large portion of Connecticut. Rev. Charles Fletcher is Presiding Elder of the South Long Island District; Rev. C. B. Sing, of the North Long Island District; Rev. John B. Merwin, of the New-York District; Rev. M. L. Scudder, D. D., of the Bridgeport District, and Rev. B. Pillsbury, of the New-Haven District. Another Presiding Elder will be appointed in the New-York District, in place of Mr. Merwin, whose term of office expires. Since its formation the Conference has met at the following places, the Bishops named presiding: 1849, Middleton, Conn., Bishop Morris; 1850, New-Haven, Bishop Hedding; 1851, Williamsburg, Bishop Janes; 1852, Hartford, Bishop Waugh; 1853, New-York, Bishop Simpson; 1854, Brooklyn, Bishop Ames; 1855, Danbury, Bishop Janes; 1856, Bridgeport, Bishop Scott; 1857, Brooklyn, Bishop Morris; 1858, New-York, Bishop Baker; 1859, New-Haven, Bishop Janes; 1860, Stamford, Bishop Simpson; 1861, Brooklyn, Bishop Ames; 1862, Waterbury, Bishop Janes; 1863, Brooklyn, Bishop Baker; 1864, Hartford, Bishop Simpson; 1865, New-York, Bishop Ames; 1866, Brooklyn, Bishop Scott; 1867, New-Haven, Bishop Clark; 1868, Brooklyn, Bishop Janes; 1869, Middletown, Bishop Thompson; 1870, New-York, Bishop Ames; 1871, Stamford, Bishop Scott; 1872, East Bridgeport, Bishop Simpson; 1873, Harlem, Bishop Merrit, and 1874, at Brooklyn, Bishop Merrill.

Three hundred preachers are expected to be present on this occasion, including members of the conference, ministerial candidates, and clerical visitors. Among the latter are the following gentlemen: Rev. J. M. Reid, Missionary Secretary; Rev. C. C. McCabe, Secretary of the Church Extension Society; Rev. R. S. Rust, D. D., Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society; Rev. R. Nelson, D. D., of the Book Concern; Rev. J. Cummings, D. D., President of the Wesleyan University; James Strong, of the Drew Theological Seminary; Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., and Judge Reynolds, of Brooklyn. Bishop Andrews was elected Bishop by the General Conference at Brooklyn, in 1872. Previous to his election he was a member of this conference, and presides this year in compliance with an invitation extended to him by the conference at its last session. To-day, (Tuesday, April 6,) the several classes will undergo an examination on the theological studies prescribed in the disciplinary curriculum, by the Committees of Examination. The following clergymen are chairmen of these committees: Preliminary course, W. D. Thompson; first year, F. P. Tower; second year, S. M. Hammond; third year, J. S. Breckenridge; fourth year, J. M. Buckley. Local preachers for Deacon's orders, W. W. Bowdish. Local preachers for Elder's orders, N. Mead. To-morrow evening the conference sermon will be preached by Rev. W. H. Boole. During the session the anniversaries of the Church Extension Society, and the Ladies' and Pastors' Union will be celebrated. Sermons will be preached during the session by Bishop Andrews, Rev. J. S. Inskip, Rev. G. F. Kettell, D. D., including the Conference Missionary sermon by Rev. W. R. Davis. Before adjournment a Conference temperance meeting will be held, when addresses will be made by Revs. R. M. Hatfield, D.D., J. M. Buckley, and Judge Reynolds. Three members of the Conference have died since the last session; Rev. E. L. Janes, (brother of the Bishop,) Rev. J. Trippett, and Rev. N. Orchard. Appropriate memorial services are to be held. The ordination of the Deacons and Elders occurs on next Sunday. According to the statistical reports of last year, the Conference embraces 282 churches valued at $4,383,900; 137 parsonages valued at $693,850; 36,841 members, 5,421 probationers, 235 local preachers, 42,808 children in the Sabbath-schools, and 5,926 officers and teachers. The benevolent contributions were for missions, $38,442 85; church extension, $2,353 30; tracts, $1,338 83; Sunday-school union, $1,340 45; educational society, $1,497 83; Bible cause, $2,428 29; for local and miscellaneous objects, not including the salaries of Bishops and preachers, $7,769 85.

On Thursday evening a reunion of the Conference and a reception to Bishop Andrews, takes place at the residence of Charles Parker.

THE DEATH OF DE VERNON.

THE INQUEST YESTERDAY—STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST THE INSANE ASYLUM ATTENDANTS.

The inquest in the case of M. Gustave d'Annequet De Vernon, who died on Ward's Island on March 29, was begun yesterday. It is claimed by his relatives that his death resulted from violence received in the Insane Asylum, where he was confined. The complaint, made by Mme. Clothilde Dore De Vernon, stating that for three weeks her husband had been acting strangely and talking incoherently, and on which he was arrested and committed to the asylum, was produced and read in evidence.

Officer Collins, of the First Precinct, testified that he arrested De Vernon, who was acting in a strange manner, and who offered him a drink from a bottle; at first thought him insane; on being offered the drink did not know whether he was insane or drunk; on taking the prisoner to the station and procuring an interpreter, De Vernon said he was a doctor and an officer in the French Army; in the morning his wife came to the court and made the complaint against him. Keepers Finn and McDermott and Dr. Brekes, of the Tombs, said that at times De Vernon seemed rational and at others insane. There was great difficulty in placing him in a cell, and while in the cell he attempted suicide by hanging. Soon after he became very violent, and an officer was placed in charge of him, whom he attempted to choke. Justice Kilbreth testified that De Vernon was exceedingly violent in court, even while his wife was caressing and endeavoring to quiet him.

Warden Richard M. Lush testified to the reception of the patient at the Asylum for the Insane; to his violence of manner; and said that the doctor called his attention to bruises on his leg, breast, and side. He called the attendant and said, "George, how came these bruises on this man?" telling him that the production of the injuries rested either on him or another man. He said he did not injure the man. The doctor said the patient had been struck by Powers with a board. Powers was called and, at first, was inclined to deny it, but finally said he had struck the patient a few times with a lath. The Warden entered the cell in which De Vernon had been confined and found it almost completely destroyed. The bars were bent as if they had been lead, and a double-lined door was broken. It seems as if it were not possible that he could have done such damage, but it had been done by him. Powers was taken before the patient, and the patient was asked if he had injured him. The patient said he had; that he had struck him (speaking in French) with a baton. The strait-jacket he had worn was torn to pieces. The patient was a very powerful man; few could have done the damage he did. Powers was the last man in the institution who would have injured a man, excepting under great excitement. We had no further trouble with the patient, who died on the 29th. Prior to this, however, the witness saw the deceased making great disturbance, and said that during fourteen months' experience he had never seen so violent a patient.

James G. Kiernan, assistant physician and surgeon at the asylum, testified to seeing the deceased there on the 24th, when he examined him; he found the marks on him which were described by Warden Lush; he spoke to the patient, in French, soothingly, and found that it had a good effect; he was calm; he showed animosity toward two men in the house, one of them a deaf and dumb man, and he claimed to be worth billions of money; he said he was going to restore the Bourbons, give millions to the poor of France and a million to the poor of America. When under great excitement his statements were incoherent, which might have been occasioned by his feeling that he had been disgraced through having been placed in confinement; afterward he spoke more coherently and sensibly. The witness found his pulse and temperature both normal, but also found symptoms indicative of bronchitis and pneumonia; there were tumors on both lungs, and the pupils of his eyes were unequally dilated. In answer to a question, he said the patient had not been transferred to the sick ward, for the reason that he was too violent. The patient did not arrive at what was called his low condition until a short time before his death. He was put in restraint (a strait-jacket) after it was found that he had threatened to injure the people about him. He said Powers was the man who had struck him with a baton, which was explained to mean one-half of a bed-slat. The bruises, the witness thought, were caused by his having been thrown down scuffling with the attendants. The discolorations were deep. He thought that if the attendants got upon the breast of the patient with their knees, while holding him down to have the strait-jacket put on him it might have tended to produce congestion of the lungs.

The investigation was then adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FATAL FIRE AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE.

ONE LODGER SUFFOCATED AND ANOTHER FOUND IN A DYING CONDITION—THE POLICE SAVING LIVES.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a room on the seventh floor of the lodging-house known as the Frankfort House, situated on the corner of Frankfort and William streets. The building is an eight-story structure. The first or ground floor is occupied as stores, and the upper floors are divided into small lodging-rooms, furnished in the scantiest manner possible, and resorted to by a very low class of people. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained, but it is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of the occupant of the room in which it originated, who went to bed under the influence of liquor. At the time the fire broke out there were about 160 persons occupying rooms in the house, and the alarm given by one of the inmates who discovered the flames caused the utmost consternation and excitement among the lodgers, aroused by the cry of "fire." Those who occupied rooms on the lower floors of the building escaped to the street, down the narrow stairways, without much difficulty, but those who had been asleep on the seventh and eighth floors did not escape so easily. The narrow halls were soon filled with a blinding smoke, through which the terror-stricken people were compelled to grope their way to the staircase which was the only means of escape, the building towering several stories above the adjoining structures and being practically isolated. An alarm sent out from a street box on the corner of Frankfort and William streets brought a force of firemen and Police to the scene. Capt. Williams with the entire reserve force of the Fourth Precinct, and also the Second Precinct, entered the building and endeavored to quiet the panic which existed among the lodgers. Many of the latter were rushing to and fro in the halls screaming for help and apparently unable to do anything to save themselves, and the Police were compelled to drive these people out of the building by force. Many of them left their clothing in their rooms, and gained the street in a semi-nude condition. By the united exertions of the Police and firemen over 150 persons were removed from the building in safety, and it was supposed that all had escaped. The firemen experienced great difficulty in reaching the seventh story of the building with their lines of hose, and considerable delay was occasioned by the great height of the building. By hauling lengths of hose over the roof of the building and cutting their way through the roof itself, they were enabled to reach the seat of the flames, and in ten minutes succeeded in bringing several streams of water to bear on the fire. By that time, however, the fire had extended from the seventh to the eighth floor and had reached the roof, but by 4 o'clock the firemen had gained control of the flames, and soon after that hour they were finally extinguished. After the fire was put out the firemen made a thorough search of the upper floors of the structure, and found that three of the lodgers had not been able to make their escape from the building, having been overpowered and rendered insensible by the dense smoke. These men were alive when discovered, but unconscious. They were taken to the Park Hospital with the utmost dispatch, and efforts were at once made to resuscitate them. In the case of one of the men these efforts proved futile, as he expired soon after being admitted to the hospital. His name was ascertained to be William Morris, and he was about thirty-five years of age. His body was removed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held by Coroner Woltman. One of the men, named J. H. Monice, aged forty-six, a resident of Ohio, recovered under treatment at the hospital, and was found to have sustained slight injuries. He left for home. The third man remained unconscious and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. It is feared that he will not recover. His name is Thomas Hartigan. The house is under the management of Silas C. Smith. The building and furniture are owned by Charles Cromwell. The damage to the building is estimated at $2,000, and to furniture $5,000; insured for $35,000. Mr. Smith sustained a loss of $200 on personal property. The basement of the building is occupied as a barber-shop by Frederick Gilbert; damage by water, $100. The stock in the book store of William H. Davidson, on the first floor, was damaged $200 by water. The cigar store of Frederick Meimer and the restaurant of William Luhrson, also on the ground floor, were damaged by water to the extent of $500.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE UNION STOCK-YARD ABATTOIR ABANDONED—THE FORDHAM COURT COMPLAINED OF.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, a communication was received from W. F. Martin, Secretary of the Union Stock-yard and Market Company, withdrawing their former application for a permit to slaughter animals and render fat offal in a proposed abattoir, at Fifty-ninth street and North River. The reason given for the withdrawal of the application is the great and strenuous opposition shown by the property owners in the vicinity to the proposed abattoir. The company claim that this opposition is founded on false premises, and hope to be able to convince the public that there is nothing necessarily offensive or injurious to the neighborhood in such an abattoir as they proposed to erect, and when they have convinced the persons interested of this fact they intend to renew the application for a permit, and expect it will not meet any serious opposition at that time. A communication was received from a large number of the residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, setting forth that the building recently selected by the Common Council in Fordham, near the depot, for a police court and prison, is entirely unsuitable for the purposes for which it is intended, in a sanitary point of view. The cellar of the building is damp and unhealthy, and prisoners confined there would be exposed to serious sickness. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

Sanitary Inspector Viele reported that Eightieth street, between Second and Third avenues, was in a very filthy condition. The matter was referred to the Street-cleaning Committee.

It appeared from the report of the City Sanitary Superintendent that during the week ending March 27, there were 3 deaths from typhoid fever, 44 from scarlet fever, 63 from diphtheria, and 49 from small-pox; and during the week ending April 3, there were 10 deaths from typhoid fever, 41 from scarlet fever, 70 from diphtheria, and 57 from small-pox. During the past week the disinfecting corps visited 63 dwellings where contagious diseases were found, disinfected 58 houses, and removed 39 small-pox patients to the Hospital in ambulances.

LIGHT OCEAN TRADE.

LOW TARIFFS AND LITTLE FREIGHT—THE TRAFFIC INSUFFICIENT TO COVER EXPENSES.

The Transatlantic steam-ship companies complain very much of the dullness in the freight business between this port and Liverpool. At present the traffic in freight is not sufficient to cover the expenses of running the regular trips, but the managers of all the principal lines state that they are still sending out the usual number of steamers. It is believed, however, if the business does not improve very soon, that arrangements will be made to reduce the number. The steamer Spain, of the National Line, left this port for Liverpool on Saturday, but no other steamer belonging to this line will leave this port until the 24th inst.

The agent of the Inman Line stated yesterday that the freight traffic between New-York and Liverpool was not sufficient to pay the expense of running the regular steamers on any of the lines. The passenger traffic on the Inman Line, he said, was sufficient to keep all their new steamers employed, especially the City of Berlin, the Chester, and the Richmond, which were sailing with full passenger lists. The tariffs in freight were so low at present that, even with full cargoes, it would hardly pay the steam-ship lines.

During the past year there had been a considerable falling off in the freight traffic between New-York and Liverpool. In 1873 the receipts of the Transatlantic lines amounted to $57,000,000. Last year the total receipts did not exceed $30,000,000, being a reduction of $27,000,000. The rates of freight outward have been very low, owing to the decreased demand for breadstuffs in Europe and the great falling off in the importations to this country in consequence of the general depression of trade. As yet there has been little improvement in this condition of affairs.

The steam-ship Goethe, that arrived yesterday from Hamburg, landed 207 passengers at Castle Garden; the Periere, from Havre, brought 19 steerage passengers; the Maas, from Rotterdam, 37, and the Frisia, from Hamburg, 350.

GERMAN LAWS REGARDING IMPORTS.

The ordinance of the German Empire which prohibits the importation of potatoes into Germany from America, was published in the *Bulletin of Laws* on March 6, and has been duly carried into effect. The object of the law is to prevent the deterioration of the potato crop by the introduction of American seed potatoes. Another law has been promulgated, which took effect on March 4, prohibiting the exportation of horses to any foreign country.

RAILROAD NOTES.

A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, in Wall street. Mr. Southmayd made a lengthy statement of the present position of affairs and of the relation of the Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company to the Pan-Handle and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and took occasion to remark that the latter company had not directly guaranteed the payment of the interest of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central first mortgage bonds. He indicated the means by which the bondholders might enforce their rights, and showed what the company were doing and proposed to do in the management of the road.

The Panama Railroad was reorganized yesterday by electing Mr. Trenor W. Park President, Mr. J. C. McCullough Vice President, and Mr. H. J. Emett Secretary and Treasurer. The contract between this line and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has been dissolved.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE ROOSEVELT.

ACTION OF THE CITY AND STATE COURTS—TRIBUTES OF RESPECT TO HIS MEMORY.

The news of the death of Judge James I. Roosevelt, at his residence, No. 836 Broadway, on Monday evening, caused a general feeling of regret through the City yesterday. His ancestors, 200 years ago, owned the large tract of land along the East River known as the Roosevelt Homestead. Judge Roosevelt was born on Dec. 14, 1795, in his father's house on Bowling green. In 1812 he entered Columbia College, where he graduated in 1815. He studied law with Hon. Peter Jay, was admitted to the Bar in 1818, and became Mr. Jay's partner. He early identified himself with politics, and in 1828 was elected Councilman, and re-elected to the same office in 1830. At the close of his term he went to Europe, visiting Paris during the political disturbances which followed the revolution of 1830. On his return he resumed the practice of law. In 1835 and 1840 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1841 he was elected to Congress. At the close of his term he went again to Europe and remained one year studying Continental law. In 1851 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he occupied for eight years, holding for one year, ex-officio, a seat in the Court of Appeals. He then accepted the position of United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, which office he resigned at the close of President Buchanan's administration. The immediate cause of his death was a fall in his room, by which the neck of his thigh bone was broken. He leaves surviving him his wife, a daughter of Gov. Van Ness, Minister to Spain in 1831, two sons, and a daughter. In the various City courts yesterday, the customary tributes of respect were paid his memory.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., before Judge Donohue, a motion to adjourn, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased ex-Judge, was made by Mr. John E. Develin. After referring to the death of the deceased at a ripe old age, Mr. Develin said: He is not only a descendent of one of the oldest and earliest families and settlers of this City, a family whose name is associated with its rise and progress, and perpetuated in the name of one of its streets almost within sight of the place where we now stand, but he was also distinguished at the bar, on the bench, and in political life. There are few men living to-day in this City who have occupied during a long life more public attention than Judge Roosevelt. He was a member of Congress at one time, United States District Attorney at another, Judge for a number of years of this court, and withal he was a pure and upright citizen. Under these circumstances I deem it but proper to call the attention of the court to the decease of one who has occupied so many distinguished positions, and to ask in respect to his memory that we now adjourn. The motion of Mr. Develin being seconded by Mr. Edward F. Bartlett, Judge Donohue, in granting it, said:

No man connected with public life, perhaps, occupied more positions of honor than Judge Roosevelt, during his long and very eventful life, and with more credit to himself and benefit to the community than he did. Not only did he hold high position in offices of State, but he was also an Alderman of the City of New-York in its earlier days, and no man probably took more interest in the affairs of the City, and devoted more honestly his abilities, and I might say all his ambition, to her interests than did Judge Roosevelt. I think it is no more than befitting that the court should show a proper mark of respect to his memory by now adjourning, and this court will, therefore, stand adjourned until to-morrow morning at the usual hour.

In Circuit, Parts II. and III. of same court, Judges Van Vorst and Lawrence presiding, similar proceedings were had, the motion in the former being made by Mr. John J. Townsend, seconded by Mr. I. Randolph Robinson; in the latter by Mr. Charles E. Goodrich, seconded by Mr. Charles P. Miller. After transacting the more pressing *ex parte* business in Chambers at the same court, Judge Barrett ordered a similar adjournment.

In Superior Court, General Term, Chief Justice Monell presiding, with Judges Curtis and Speir as his associates, an adjournment was ordered on motion of Mr. Charles Tracy. In ordering the adjournment, Chief Justice Monell said:

"The death of Hon. James I. Roosevelt, of this City, since the adjournment of yesterday, being announced from the Bar, and this court sharing in the general respect and esteem for the deceased as a former Justice of the Supreme Court of this City, distinguished for ability, learning, and diligence, and as a citizen of pure and exemplary life and character, the court directs that the record of his death and this testimony of regard be entered on the minutes."

In Trial Term, Part I., of the Court of Common Pleas, before Chief Justice Daly, the matter was formally brought to the notice of the court in a short address by Hon. John McKeon, as follows:

"With sincere regret I read in the papers of this morning of the death of Judge Roosevelt, and now rise on behalf of my brethren to call the attention of the court to this sad event. I have known him. I may say, since I was a mere boy, as many of you have known him, in his private relations and his official capacities, as one of our Municipal Legislature, as a member of the House of Representatives, and also in performing the duties of a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State. Of him it may be truly said that he performed well every part which was assigned him, and we can speak of him as a Judge honest, fearless, and learned in the jurisprudence of his country. For one, I can speak of him as a public man in the House of Representatives as a faithful representative of the people who had sent him there. It was my fortune to have been with him for three sessions of Congress, at a time when the most distinguished intellect, I may say, which has adorned this country was in both houses of Congress, and Mr. Roosevelt at that time stood there in the midst of that body distinguished for his industry and statesmanlike views. We of this Bar will remember him best as a Judge who, in the midst of corruption, stood up the fearless advocate of honesty and the uncompromising foe of fraud; and now that he has passed away from among us, he has left a monument which not only his descendants but the Bar and people of this City can look up to with the greatest admiration. Out of respect to such a man I ask of the court that they will adjourn the ordinary business of the day, and that some mark of respect shall be entered upon the minutes of this court to show the high appreciation entertained for our departed associate, James I. Roosevelt."

Mr. McKeon's motion was seconded by Mr. Frank J. Dupignac, after which Chief Justice Daly, in a few appropriate words of eulogy upon the character and services of the deceased Judge, ordered an adjournment, and that a record be made of the proceedings.

In Part II. of the same court, before Judge Larremore, and in Chambers, before Judge Loew, similar proceedings were had; also in the different branches of the Marine Court. In all of them brief addresses eulogistic of the memory of the deceased were indulged in by members both of the Bench and Bar, the points in all of which are fully presented in those already given.

In the Surrogate's Court, Mr. Henry L. Clinton, in a few appropriate remarks, moved the adjournment of the court, and that a proper entry be made on the minutes, the motion being seconded by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who strongly eulogized the many virtues of the distinguished jurist. Surrogate Hutchings, in granting the motion, said that it was eminently proper that such a mark of respect should be paid to the memory of an honest and able Judge.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS NOT AT WORK—THE BROWN-STONE RUBBERS' DIFFICULTIES NEARLY ENDED.

The strike of the Cuban journeymen cigar-makers still continues, but like all similar strikes seems destined to a brief career. Mr. Llerena, Secretary of the Cuban Cigar Manufacturers' Association, stated yesterday that by the time the manufacturers required employes the strike would be at an end. Nearly all of the manufacturers have large stocks of cigars on hand, owing to the dull season and the small demand for high-priced cigars. Yesterday the strikers assembled in groups in the vicinity of their former places of business, and discussed the situation in their native language until the Police dispersed them. Mr. Llerena stated that the article recently published in a morning paper, placing the reduction in the rates paid at from $18 to $16 per thousand, was erroneous. The reduction made was from $20 to $18 per thousand cigars, as stated in THE TIMES some days since. A strike is contemplated among the journeymen cigar-makers at Key West and Havana, who have been receiving about the same rate of wages as that provided in the proposed reduction. Consequently the manufacturers in this City have abandoned the proposition to import men from Cuba to fill the vacancies caused by the strike.

The strike of the brown-stone rubbers is virtually ended. The society men are now working nine hours a day in nearly all the yards. In some instances they have objected to working with non-society men, and their employers have favored them in their objection by refusing to employ non-society men. Messrs. Tate & Osborne yesterday employed six society men at $2 60 per day, for ten hours work, in addition to the number of non-society men already in their employ, thus ignoring all the rules and stipulations of the Brown-stone Rubbers' Society. James Kenney, the man who was so badly beaten by James Myers, the President of the East-side Rubbers' Society, was yesterday notified that counsel would be provided for him by the brown-stone cutters of the Mechanics' Exchange, for the purpose of prosecuting his assailant when the case comes up for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MONTHLY MEETING—ELECTION OF NEW DIRECTORS—PROPOSED ALTERATION OF THE TARGETS IN USE AT CREEDMOOR.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held at No. 99 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Gen. Shaler, the President, in the chair. The Directors present were Inspector Gen. Woodward, Major Gen. Dakin, Gen. Knox, Gen. McMahon, Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Bodine, Col. Wingate, Major Smith, Capt. Story, and Capt. Fulton. The report of the Treasurer showed the receipts during the past month to have been $68 08; expenditures, items, $635 13; balance remaining in the treasury, $1,931 36. Gen. Woodward, Chairman of the Range Committee, requested power to plant trees on each side of the road leading from the entrance of the range at Creedmoor to the targets. On motion, the matter was referred to the Finance Committee, with power. Gen. McMahon reported that the performance held at the Academy of Music last Saturday night had netted in the neighborhood of $4,000. The unsold tickets had not yet been returned, and he could only approximate the amount realized. On motion of Capt. Fulton, Chairman of the Committee on Targets, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the form of targets now in use at Wimbledon, England, be adopted by this association; provided, however, that four of the first-class length be retained in their present form for the use of the men who are to represent this country in Ireland next June.

Gen. Shaler stated that he had corresponded with Major Leech with the view of ascertaining his views upon the various styles of targets now in use. The General said he was in favor of calling an international convention of marksmen for the purpose of obtaining an interchange of views in the matter and adopting a satisfactory and uniform method of targets and marking. Col. Gildersleeve called attention to the several regiments who were in arrears for marking and other expenses at Creedmoor last Summer, and after considerable discussion on the propriety of refusing to permit the delinquent regiments to practice on the range during the coming season, it was decided to give them another opportunity, and the Secretary was instructed to endeavor to collect the arrearages and report the result of his efforts to the board at its next meeting. The programme for the Spring meeting at Creedmoor was next taken up and discussed, but no further additions were made, and it is still incomplete. On motion of Gen. Woodward, the dates of the meeting were fixed for May 28, 29, and 31. Gen. Dakin announced that he would offer three prizes on that occasion, to be contested by the several regiments in the Second Division, valued at $50, $30, and $25. The resignation of Gen. Molineux was received and accepted, and a vote of thanks for his past services was adopted. The board next proceeded to ballot for a Director to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Gen. Molineux and Col. Church, resulting in the choice of Col. John Ward, of the Twelfth Regiment, and Col. Gouverneur Morris, ex-Inspector General of Rifle Practice. Ex-Adjt. Gen. John F. Rathbone was elected an honorary Director. On motion, Gen. Woodward, Col. Wingate, and Capt. Fulton were appointed a committee to revise the rules, in conformation to the new style of targets.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND PRESENTATION OF MEMORIALS YESTERDAY.

The annual meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club was held at No. 7 West Thirteenth street last evening, Col. Wingate, the President, in the chair. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance in the treasury of $627. Col. Gildersleeve, in behalf of the American "team" in the late International match, next presented to the retiring President a handsome bronze statuette, entitled "The Soldier of Marathon." The trophy represents a wounded Grecian soldier in a recumbent position, holding aloft in his right hand a sprig of laurel. On the base is a silver plate bearing the inscription, "Presented to Col. George W. Wingate, Captain of the International Team of American Riflemen, by the members thereof, as a memorial of the victory over the celebrated team of Irish riflemen. Creedmoor, Sept. 26, 1874." Capt. Fulton was also the recipient of a handsome gold hunting-case, stem-winding watch, with heavy, long-link vest chain, to which was attached a seal representing two Creedmoor rifles crossed over a long-range target, surmounting a seal of onyx and gold. On the inner case of the watch was the inscription, "Presented by the Amateur Rifle Club to Capt. Henry Fulton, as a memorial of his remarkable achievement in the International match, Sept. 26, 1874. Score, 171 out of 180." The recipients of the testimonials responded in a happy vein, and Mr. Alford moved the appointment of a committee to select a suitable testimonial for the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Fairbanks. The motion was carried, and the President appointed Messrs. Alford, Johnson, and Fairbanks a committee to select a suitable memento for the purpose. The by-laws were amended by the addition of clauses providing for the election of an additional officer to act as Treasurer; also a clause permitting the members of the club to have free access to the books. The members then voted for officers of the club for the ensuing year, with the following result: President, Capt. Henry Fulton; Vice President, Col. John Bodine; Secretary, Mr. W. B. Coughtry; Treasurer, Mr. A. Alford; Executive Committee, Col. George W. Wingate, G. W. Yale, E. H. Sanford, and R. Johnson. The Committee on Uniforms, Col. Gildersleeve, Chairman, presented a costume as a sample for the adoption of the club, but not meeting the entire approbation of the members, the Chairman moved the appointment of a new committee, which was carried, and Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Wingate, and R. Johnson were appointed. On motion of Col. Wingate, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. John H. Bird for the provision of the entertainment at the Academy of Music last Saturday evening, and he was declared an honorary member. On motion, all parties who had heretofore subscribed sums exceeding $50 were elected honorary members of the club. After the transaction of some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Denis Meany, an old man of seventy, pleaded guilty to carrying a slung-shot, and was discharged by the Recorder, with a severe reprimand.

United States District Attorney Bliss has begun suit in the United States District Court against the official bond for $10,000 of Theron Merritt, formerly a Navy Paymaster, to recover $9,993 74, which it is charged that Merritt was "short in his account" when settling with the Government in June, 1865. The sureties on the bond are Jacob T. Merritt and Julia J. Merritt.

Edwin H. Bennet, the alleged fugitive fraudulent bankrupt from Boston, who was before Commissioner Shields for an examination, was held yesterday by the Commissioner to await a warrant of removal to Boston, which was subsequently issued by Judge Blatchford, and Bennet was sent back in the custody of a Deputy Marshal. He was about starting for Europe with his wife when arrested in this City.

The question of the admission to probate of the will of Samuel Ward, Jr., was argued before Surrogate Hutchings recently, as reported in the TIMES, and yesterday he decided, on the application of the father's counsel, that a commission shall issue to take additional testimony in Paris, where the testator died. The commission is made returnable in four months, and the question of admitting the will to probate is necessarily postponed until the commission reports.

John La Rue, alias Michael McMullen, was committed yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, by Justice Kilbreth, to answer a charge of attempting to pick the pocket of Mr. Edmund M. Holland, of No. 65 Grand street, on Monday last, at the corner of Broadway and Eighth street. In La Rue's pocket was found a letter from a fellow-pickpocket in Philadelphia, stating that "Skin" and "Nigger" were doing a "rushing business," "Nigger" having "caught a hundred cases" on the day before the letter was sent.

SHARKEY STILL ABSENT.

It was currently reported throughout the City yesterday that William J. Sharkey, the condemned murderer, had been placed on board the steamer City of Mexico by the Spanish authorities at Havana, and would arrive in this port, on that vessel, during the course of the day. A TIMES reporter boarded the ship upon her arrival at her dock yesterday afternoon, and learned from her Captain that Sharkey was not in Havana at the time she sailed. He said that Sharkey had been arrested in Santiago de Cuba and sent to Havana on board the Spanish coasting steamer Saratoga, and that it had been said in Havana that on his arrival there he would be put on board the City of Mexico. The Saratoga had not reached Havana, however, before the City of Mexico sailed. It is supposed that he will be sent by the steamer Crescent City, which was to have left Havana on Saturday, in which case he will be here on Thursday evening or Friday morning.

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—This afternoon George W. Wunder, aged seventeen years, entered an elevator in an unoccupied house, No. 478 West Baltimore street, and while ascending was instantly killed, his head being crushed between the top of the elevator and the ceiling.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE RED BERRETTA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ABLEGATE, MONSIGNORE RONCETTI—THE CEREMONIES OF THE INVESTITURE OF THE NEW CARDINAL—THE HISTORY OF THE SACRED COLLEGE.

Archbishop John McCloskey, of New-York was preconized Cardinal on the 15th of March last in the Consistory held that day in Rome, and was immediately notified of the fact by telegraph, and the message further stated that the Ablegate Monsignore Roncetti and Le Comte Marefeschi would leave soon with the red berretta. The arrival of the Ablegate and his party has been anxiously awaited ever since by the members of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. Cardinal McCloskey being the first resident of America who has ever attained the position of Cardinal, and the conferring of the red berretta being a ceremony never yet performed on this continent.

The party, consisting of the Ablegate Monsignore Roncetti, Le Comte de Mareloschi, who is a Lieutenant in the Papal Garde Nobile, and Prof. Ubaldi, left Havre on Saturday, March 27, on the steam-ship Pereire, of the General Transatlantic Company's Line, and arrived in this port yesterday, being one day sooner than they were expected, as the steamer had an exceptionally fine passage.

The Pereire came to anchor at 8 A. M. off Quarantine, and was boarded by Deputy Health Officer Thompson, who examined the ship's papers, and gave permission that she pass to her dock at Pier No. 50 North River. The Abbe McMasters, the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, was awaiting the arrival of the party, and boarded the Pereire immediately. He breakfasted with the Ablegate, and had a lengthy conversation with him and his companions while they awaited the arrival of the steamer Henry Smith, which had been chartered by the St. Michael's Association to convey a party from this City to meet the august party from Rome. The Captain of the Pereire consented that the ship should await the arrival of the Henry Smith, and the Ablegate and his companions promenaded the deck until its arrival, admiring the scenery of the Lower Bay.

At 9:45 a large party, consisting of a delegation from St. Michael's Association, which last year escorted the famous company of American pilgrims down the Bay, and Mr. Charles O'Conor, Commissioner Lynch, Bishop McNierny, of Albany, Mayor Kelly, and other prominent Catholic gentlemen boarded the Henry Smith at the barge office and proceeded down the Narrows. The steamer flew the Papal flag and the Stars and Stripes, and a band of music was on board making a holiday affair of the trip. The steamer William Fletcher also went down to assist in the escort to the City. The Embassy came to this City on the Henry Smith, and proceeded in carriages to the Cardinal's residence on Madison avenue, where they arrived about 3 P. M. There they remained as the guests of his Eminence.

The party brings, in addition to the red berretta or Cardinal's cap, the official statements from the Pope, technically called "briefs," announcing the preconization of the new Cardinal. The berretta is a three-cornered cap, similar in shape to those commonly worn by the Catholic priesthood, but of scarlet silk instead of black. This will not be delivered to the Cardinal by the Ablegate but by the Right Rev. Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, and the conferring will be accompanied by appropriate ceremonies. The day for the conferring has not yet been appointed, but it will probably be within the next two weeks, and will take place in the new Cathedral on Fifth avenue. The berretta, which Archbishop Bayley will confer by express command of the Pope, is not the Cardinal's hat; that is given only by the Pope himself, and will be received by the new Cardinal on his first visit to Rome. At the ceremony in the Cathedral it is expected that the most of the Bishops and Archbishops of the United States and Canada will be present, probably all of them, excepting those whose dioceses are too far distant. The mission of the Ablegate will not be ended with the investiture of Cardinal McCloskey with his insignia of office. He is also the bearer of Papal bulls making Archbishops of the Bishops of Philadelphia, Boston, Milwaukee, and Santa Fé. He also brings the *pallia*, or black woolen stoles, to them from Rome, and will proceed to Boston and Philadelphia to deliver them personally and will possibly go West to deliver the others. The friends of the new Cardinal in this City have had built for him a state coach of a more simple pattern than that of the Cardinals of Europe, but bearing on the panels the Cardinal's arms, which, in heraldic language, are "a shield vert, with three crosslets argent; fleur-de-lis of the same in base, and surmounted by a double crosslet." The coach is now on exhibition in Browster's establishment. The Catholics of Baltimore have arranged for the presentation of a handsome memorial window to be placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in this City. It will be presented at the time of the investiture.

The Sacred College, or College of Cardinals, when full, consists of seventy members, who are of three Orders, cardinal bishops, cardinal priests, and cardinal deacons. The cardinal bishops are now six in number. They were formerly seven, but in 1150 A.D., two of the bishoprics were consolidated. There are fifty cardinal priests, to which order Cardinal McCloskey belongs, and fourteen cardinal deacons. At present there are only fifty-six members of the Sacred College, including the newly made Cardinal. The title Cardinal was derived from the fact that the principal churches of Rome were formerly known as *Cardinales*, and those who directed them soon came to be called by the same name. It is said by Eugenius IV. that St. Peter founded the order of Cardinals in imitation of the proceeding of Jesus in calling around him a band of Apostles. Peter being the head of the Church followed the same course, and the Sacred College has been compared by all the writers of the Romish Church to the band of Apostles, and has been termed apostolic. Sixtus V. also compares the Cardinals to the assembly of elders chosen by Moses, and Innocent III. likens them to the priests of the tribe of Levi. There have been various numbers of Cardinals at different times, the number up to the time of Sixtus V. being now unknown. In 1331 there were but twenty, in 1378 only twenty-three. In 1559 the number was as high as seventy-six. In 230 A. D. it is said that there were 236, but this is doubtful. At the Council of Trent, the Emperor Ferdinand, of Austria, proposed that the number should be reduced to twelve or twenty-four, but was told that the Pope himself could alone treat that subject. The Cardinals are, after the Pope, the first dignitaries of the Church. They are Princes of the Roman Court, Privy Councillors of the Sovereign Pontiff, being his chief coadjutors during life, and at his death they take the reins of ecclesiastical Government into their hands, determining the succession by ballot. They do not take any oath of office or fidelity, as they are, by the theory of church government, considered members of the body of which the Pope is the head. From this theory comes the fact that Cardinals alone can assume, when sent as legates, the title "Legati a Latere," they alone forming parts of the mystical body of the supreme Pontiff. Being next to the Pope in the hierarchy, they have the government of all churches; and being themselves only judged by the Pope, they judge Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, and all other orders in the church. They are given the highest titles—sons of the first grade, spiritual fathers, counsellors, assessors, consultors and advisers of the Popes, Princes, columns, lights of the church, pillars of the faith, and heads of the entire church—but the title conferred on them by Urban VIII., in 1630, is "Eminence," and this is the one commonly used. Before that they were styled "Most Reverend," "Illustrious," &c. The Cardinals, especially those living at Rome, are obliged to live in considerable state, but are expected and admonished to be abstemious in their living. They have numerous servants who are termed famigliari or familiars, and are treated as parts of the family of the Cardinal. Being relieved of all household care by servants, they are burdened with great ecclesiastical responsibilities, having to attend to their duties as Priests, and to the affairs of numerous congregations, churches, missions, charitable, artistic and scientific institutions, and in Rome to the Papal audiences. Each one is granted the title of a certain church, and on taking possession of his title church his portrait is hung up within it, and his coat-of-arms emblazoned over the principal entrance. The Cardinalate churches formerly possessed extensive jurisdiction, but their powers were abridged from motives of prudence by Innocent VI. The Cardinal is bound to see that his titular church is kept in perfect order, and according to his means he must embellish it. The privileges of the order are correspondingly great, and are about thirty in number. One of these is described by St. Thomas as follows: "In the Council of Rome celebrated by Pope Sylvester, in 324, it was decreed that before a sentence of condemnation could be pronounced upon them they must be accused by seventy-two witnesses if they belonged to the order of Bishops, by sixty-four if they belonged to the order of priests, and by twenty-seven if to that of deacons." But the greatest privilege of the Cardinals is that of electing the Pope. This they received at the eleventh Ecumenical Council, from Alexander III. There had previously been much disorder and trouble arising from the number of persons who considered themselves entitled to vote at these elections. The Pope is commonly chosen from among the Cardinals, although since 769, A. D., sixteen Popes have been elected who were not Cardinals, and according to some writers a seventeenth, who died before receiving the tiara. Another privilege is that a Cardinal must be believed on his word of honor when he says that the Pope has granted them any favor, without the necessity of their taking any oath. So great are the responsibilities, however, of the office that, despite the privileges, many persons have refused a Cardinal's position, and some have only accepted it when threatened by anathema.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The Presbytery of the Philadelphia Central Church, at its meeting to-day, elected Commissioners to the General Assembly, which meets at Cleveland on the 20th May. A resolution was adopted that in the judgment of the Presbytery the General Assembly should be invited to meet in Philadelphia during the centennial year.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

HIS REMEMBRANCE OF FAMOUS EVENTS.

WHEN THE DEFENDANT FIRST KNEW OF THE DISPOSAL OF BESSIE TURNER—THE INTERVIEWS BETWEEN HIM AND MRS. TILTON—THE "NEST-HIDING" LETTER—THE MEANING OF THIS AND OTHER LETTERS—MRS. WOODHULL'S CARD AND THE CONSULTATION ABOUT IT—DEFENDANT MET HER ONLY AT THE HOUSES OF TILTON AND MOULTON.

It was ten minutes past 11 o'clock when the proceedings were resumed yesterday. They were begun by Mr. Evarts making a correction in his reported remarks of the day before in reply to Mr. Fullerton, touching the interruption of order in the court. There was then a reference to the arrangements in respect to Mr. Cleaveland's testimony, and an announcement was made by Judge Neilson concerning his regulations for the future maintenance of order. This announcement was supplemented, as is now the custom, by something in the nature of an admonition to the reporters, who do not appear to find favor in his Honor's sight.

These matters occupied but a short time, and when they had been disposed of the examination of Mr. Beecher was resumed. Mr. Evarts called his attention to a matter which he had passed over at a previous stage of the examination, asking if he had communicated with any one connected with his church except his wife in respect to the separation of Mrs. Tilton from her husband. He said that he applied to Mr. George A. Bell, made to him a statement of the facts, and considered with him what should be done in respect to Mrs. Tilton—whether, in fact, it was a matter in which the Deaconesses of the church might desire to take action. Mr. Bell dissuaded him emphatically, and said that it was a case in which there should be no meddling. The examination next touched on the transactions between Mr. Moulton and witness in respect to the procurement of money for Mr. Tilton so as to set him right again. Mr. Moulton said to witness, he believed in the Summer of 1871, that he was paying out a great deal of money for Mr. Tilton, and he handed him a bill for Miss Bessie Turner, which he asked him to pay. He said "Certainly," and that he would be glad to do anything to help the family. He did not know up to that time how Miss Bessie Turner had been disposed of. He made several payments subsequently at Mr. Moulton's request, believing that by making them he would be relieving the Tilton family. The witness was taken back for a moment to the interview in February and asked if on that occasion he expressed great grief and burst into tears. The interview, he said was not very hopeful and reassuring, but he made no record of his tears in his memory. "Why," said he, "the last thing we did on that occasion was to kiss all three, and I didn't cry for that." There was a slight spasm of laughter at this response, but the gavel of the Judge promptly checked it, and reminded the spectators of the penalties which attach to levity, or expressions of feeling of any kind. A long controversy here took place between counsel concerning the admissibility in evidence of certain declarations and acts between the defendant and Mrs. Tilton at an interview when Mr. Tilton was not present. The court excluded the declarations, but admitted the evidence to the extent of the acts. The opening questions put by Mr. Evarts after this ruling led to an objection by plaintiff's counsel and a renewal of the argument. Then the evidence proceeded, Mr. Evarts asking what occurred as distinguished from what was said. Mr. Beecher said that he went in, sat down, listened, marked a passage in the Bible, got up, bowed, and went out. The passage of the Bible marked was the thirteenth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, fourth to seventh verse. Mr. Evarts sought to read the passage in evidence, but it was ruled out by his Honor. The object of this portion of the evidence was to show the demeanor which the defendant and Mrs. Tilton observed toward each other at a time subsequent to the allegations charged in the complaint. That was the last occasion witness recollected being in Mrs. Tilton's house. He mentioned several occasions, however, when he met and accosted her in the street. He did not remember any meeting with Mrs. Tilton at the Friday night prayer meeting, yet he had an impression that there was such a meeting, but it was only an impression. Neither did he recollect any meeting with Mrs. Tilton in the church. Mrs. Tilton had never been at his house to his knowledge during the time referred to in these inquiries. A letter from Mrs. Tilton to witness was handed to Mr. Beecher, and he was asked if it had been preceded by any communication from him, and he replied that he had no recollection on the subject. He did not recollect having given the letter to Mr. Moulton, but, as he gave him a great many letters, it was probable that he gave him that among others. Another letter was shown to him, which he recognized as having been given by him to Mr. Moulton. This was the letter which contained the expression "nest-hiding," which Mr. Beecher said was not in any sense a word of his, or one with which he was conversant. When he received the letter, he understood the word to refer to the concealment of the troubles in the household. The court here took the usual recess.

When the session of the court was resumed, Mr. Beecher's examination was continued in reference to the receipt of letters which were handed to him. One of these was an undated note, in which appeared a memorandum of date in his own handwriting, March 8, 1871. No letter had passed from him to Mrs. Tilton, except the letter of Feb. 7, until he received that letter from Mrs. Tilton. There was no covert meaning, he said, in that letter. He understood it perfectly then and now. His understanding of the letter was asked for, but Mr. Beach objected to the admission of such evidence. Mr. Evarts contended for the admission of the evidence. The letter, he said, was in the English language, and so far as he himself appreciated it was as innocent a letter as ever was read, but as there was a suggestion that it was a letter which, to use a familiar expression, should "be read between the lines," he thought that the defendant's understanding of it should be admitted in evidence. Mr. Beach submitted that Mrs. Tilton's meaning when she wrote the letter, and not Mr. Beecher's understanding when he received it, was the matter to be inquired into. Mr. Fullerton further urged that Mr. Beecher's answer to the letter was in evidence, and was the best indication of what he understood it to mean. The controversy continued for some time, and then Mr. Beecher testified that the letter referred to matters of private intelligence between him and Mrs. Tilton. The matters concerning which the private intelligence existed were the improved condition of the household, which had been brought about by Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton, and witness, and he took the letter to Mr. Moulton to show him what a much better state of things had come about in the Tilton household. A letter written to Mrs. Tilton by Mr. Beecher during the time that his sister, Mrs. Perkins, was keeping house for him in his wife's absence, was next brought to the attention of the witness. Mrs. Perkins was with him, he believed, in the Spring of 1872 and the Spring of 1873, but not in the Spring of 1871. The letter was written in 1872, and was not, he said, an answer to, and had no connection with, Mrs. Tilton's letter of March 8. The letter which was read by Mr. Evarts was the one containing the expression "true inwardness." It referred, Mr. Beecher said, to the disturbed condition which he and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton had tried to restore to harmony and order. There was a very special meaning, he said, so far as he was concerned, in the phrase "true inwardness," but no conventional or understood meaning between himself and Mrs. Tilton. The letter was written, he said, in furtherance of the same line of efforts which he had spoken of again and again, to keep heart and courage in Mrs. Tilton. Mrs. Tilton's brother had died about that time, and witness had heard of the great kindness with which Mrs. Tilton nursed and cared for him. He had called to see Mrs. Tilton before the writing of that letter, but she was not at home. Counsel questioned the witness concerning what he meant by announcing the intended departure of his wife for Havana, the imputation being, he said, that it would be then safe for Mrs. Tilton to visit him. This evidence was admitted after argument, and Mr. Beecher denied that he meant to convey any such meaning. The brief note written by Mr. Beecher, stating that if he did not meet Mrs. Tilton on Friday night he would meet her on the following Friday night, was then the subject of explanation. Mr. Beecher said that it was written hastily on a Thursday night, in reply to a note from Mrs. Tilton saying that she wished to see him about something. His understanding was that he was to meet Mrs. Tilton in the lecture-room, where he used to meet his parishioners, and where all trifling errands and small matters were transacted. The examination next touched on a letter from Mrs. Morse, in which she alludes to Mr. Beecher as "her son," a phrase which he explained by stating that on one occasion at a wedding, when she complained of troubles in the family, and said that she had no one to counsel her, he asked her to take him as a counselor, and to consult him as a son. This, so far as he knew, was the origin of the phrase.

The appearance of Mrs. Woodhull's card in the New-York papers was the next subject of inquiry. It came, witness said, to be a matter of consultation between witness, Mr. Moulton, and Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton, he said, described an interview with Mrs. Woodhull on the subject. He said he never in his life brought to bear so much personal influence on any one as he did upon her; that he succeeded, and that when he left it was with the understanding that she would not pursue the matter further. Mr. Tilton also told him that he reproached her with making war upon him, as he was a sufferer from having advocated something like the same social philosophy as herself—that was to say, individual freedom and divorce. Witness contradicted several of Mr. Tilton's statements in his account of this interview with Mrs. Woodhull; among others, the statement that Mrs. Woodhull had said that the card referred to Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Beecher asked whether he was answering as to the reality of the interviews between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton or merely their repetition to him, and on being informed that he was deposing to the latter state of facts he gave a flat contradiction. He then denied emphatically that he had ever had anything to do with Mrs. Woodhull, except in so far as she intruded herself on him, and so far as he was obliged to to listen the extravagant eulogies of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton concerning her. Some of the statements he characterized as absolutely false, and, supplementing one of his answers, he said he never counseled her introduction "to Elizabeth Tilton or to Emma Moulton—a world too good," while he repelled with scorn the idea of introducing her into his own house. The first time he saw Mrs. Woodhull was in Mr. Tilton's house. He was escorted into the room where she was, and left alone with her. She appeared to be waiting for him. The interview extended over some ten minutes, but nothing was said concerning the matters which had been referred to in the card. The next time he saw her was at dinner at Mr. Moulton's house on the evening of the yacht race between the Sappho and Livonia, and he saw her again when preparations were being made for the Steinway Hall meeting. The court here adjourned until this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury were called at 11 o'clock. The counsel for the plaintiff came in about ten minutes later, and Mr. Beecher resumed the stand.

The Court—I wish to say to the people in the gallery that unless there be perfect order there to-day those doors will be closed to-morrow morning. It has not been our custom to have the gallery used, and in many trials here, civil and criminal, where there might be excitement, the galleries have not been opened. And if the officers cannot keep order, they will not be opened hereafter. I wish to say to the people on *this* floor that the officers think there are too many chairs and too many people seated, and that better order could be observed if some of the chairs were removed and fewer persons let in; and that course will be observed to-morrow morning, provided there is not perfect order to-day. The two officers stationed in the midst of this crowd will please observe the faces of the people, and make an example of any who offend. It is sometimes thought even the reporters might be a little more sedate. They are engaged in a very serious business, and if they were more sedate and attentive I think their reports would read better. [A murmur of smiles.] Will you proceed, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, in the report of the few observations made at the close yesterday, in what I had occasion to say, I came into court with the intention of correcting what I supposed was an error of the report in making me ascribe some of the applause to Mr. Tilton, when I supposed I had conferred it upon Mr. Fullerton. But upon seeing that all the papers have it "Mr. Tilton," I suppose the slip was in my tongue and not in the report.

The Court—I think not; I did not understand you to say that.

Mr. Evarts—I thought I distinctly said the eloquence of my friend Mr. Beach and the wit of Mr. Fullerton, but all the papers have it that I said Mr. Tilton; I would not refer in so familiar a manner to him—

Mr. Fullerton—I will divide with Mr. Tilton.

The Court—The only thing I observed in your remarks—which were very appropriate and happily expressed—was a want of regret and disapprobation. I had thought for the moment to ask you to continue your observations with that view.

Mr. Evarts—Until I reached that point?

The Court—Yes, Sir; but I assumed that there *was* a regret and disapprobation on your part.

Mr. Evarts—I did not intend to favor the matter in the least, but I simply put it, as I thought, that during the trial it has been the trait—that it was an instantaneous matter, but was not contumacious or persevered in.

The Court—Something in the nature of spontaneous combustion. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—It was too instantaneous after your Honor's admonition.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—And, of course, I would wish to add any authority or influence that I might have in securing entire immunity in the progress of the trial from any such manifestations on one side or the other.

THE TAKING OF MR. CLEVELAND'S EVIDENCE.

The Court—That I have no doubt of at all. [To Mr. Morris] Mr. Morris, in this matter of taking Mr. Cleaveland's evidence, had you better not take an order of reference to Judge Greenwood? I really am not well enough to attend there after the trial here.

Mr. Morris—I will consult with my friends.

The Court—Very well.

Mr. Beach—We will consult upon that.

Counsel for both parties consult together.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, there is some difficulty in proceeding with the examination of Mr. Cleaveland, arising from, I think, a misapprehension between the gentlemen who are conducting it; and we wish to understand from your Honor whether the order—the formal order—under which he will be examined is of such a character as to make his deposition, when it is offered, absolute evidence, although the witness may then be in a condition of health to appear and testify orally before the court. I had supposed that the examination was to be taken the same as if an order for a *de bene esse* investigation had been made.

The Court—It should stand so, Sir. I suggested to Judge Morris this morning, however, that, with the view to close that, perhaps it might be referred to Judge Greenwood to take the testimony.

Mr. Beach—I think there would be no difficulty, Sir, in closing the examination with the understanding that, whenever the deposition should be offered, it should be their duty, as in the ordinary course of an examination, to show the incapacity of the witness to attend.

The Court—Yes, of course.

Mr. Morris—And then we can proceed on the cross-examination as the direct will be pursued. When an objection is made it may be noted and the question answered, and your Honor may pass upon the relevancy of the question and answer when presented in court.

The Court—Or, to save delay in court, I might hear counsel in Chambers as to those particular questions.

Mr. Morris—And there is another point of difficulty that arose between us. That is, counsel for the defendant insist upon the right of the witness to correct his testimony by simply striking out and inserting. We contend that any corrections that he has to make should be made in the same way as if upon the stand here by a subsequent answer, so that the record should be made complete, but not correct it in that way.

The Court—Is not that the usual—

Mr. Morris—Because it takes away a great deal of the force of testimony.

The Court—Isn't it the usual practice to make corrections in that way?

Mr. Morris—The same as a witness upon the stand?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Morris—Well, I submit that should be the course pursued in the examination of Mr. Cleaveland.

The Court—I think so.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, we very much desire to have the attendance of some Judge of the court, because Mr. Cleaveland's health will not permit of four or five days of examination.

The Court—I will attend, Sir. I wil attend if you will appoint a time.

Mr. Shearman—We shall be very much obliged if your Honor will attend this afternoon.

The Court—I will do so.

Mr. Shearman—At 4:30?

The Court—Yes, whatever time you agree upon I will attend.

Mr. Shearman—What time will suit you, Mr. Morris—4:30?

Mr. Morris—5 o'clock.

Mr. Shearman—5 o'clock, then.

MR. BEECHER'S EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Evarts then resumed the examination of Mr. Beecher, as follows:

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I passed over, by inadvertence, an inquiry I intended to have put to you when we were considering the occasion when Mrs. Tilton, toward the middle of December, raised the question about separation from her husband—that period. Did you, in connection with that resort of Mrs. Tilton to you for advice, besides introducing your wife into the consultation, also refer to any gentleman of the church, or apply to any gentleman of the church, in the matter?

Mr. Beach—It seems to me, if your Honor please, that that question assumes various propositions which we contend are not established by the proof.

Mr. Evarts—I don't care to include any of them. I supposed the evidence we had given—or the witness' view of it, at least covered it—

Judge Neilson—The question is simply—

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—The inquiry is simply whether at that time, when you and Mrs. Beecher did—on the occasion presented between Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Morse, apply to any gentleman of the church to take part in the matter? A.—I did.

Q.—Who was that? A.—George A. Bell.

Q.—What position did he then hold in the church? A.—I cannot say what position he held in the church; he had been an official member in one way and another almost ever since I could remember, and was then Superintendent of the Bethel, a near neighbor, an intimate friend, and one of my chief counselors.

Q.—And did he take part in the matter in conference with you? A.—I suggested—made a suggestion to him that the Deaconesses—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—One moment, Sir.

Judge Neilson (to witness)—Your answer would seem to give the conversation.

Mr. Beach—Very well, Sir; I am instructed by my associates—

Judge Neilson—Very well.

Mr. Beecher—I made to him that statement of the fact, and made an inquiry what had better be done in regard to Mrs. Tilton; she was under circumstances, it seemed to me, that required near and close counsel, and I thought that it was a case in which the Deaconesses of the church, perhaps, would be in the exercise of their proper functions. He dissuaded me from it peremptorily and emphatically, and said it was a case for silence.

Mr. Evarts—And that was the end of the matter? A.—That was the end. (Continuing after a pause.) I do not use his words, Mr. Evarts; when I say "silence" I do not mean he said that word, but it was a case for not meddling—silence and letting alone, so far as they were concerned.

THE APPLICATION OF MONEY IN CONNECTION WITH TILTON'S AFFAIRS.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, how early after these first weeks of the year 1871 did any questions arise between Mr. Moulton and yourself in regard to the use or the application of money in connection with Mr. Tilton's affairs.

Mr. Beecher—Do you ask me how early his first suggestions were, or the first suggestions after a given time?

Mr. Evarts—Well, I say after these early weeks in January, that we were speaking of, or if it was during those early weeks of January, 1871? A.—Among our earliest counselings was how a standing ground should be gathered—got for Mr. Tilton—for his household, so that he could be at ease and go on with his work; so that his household should be in an assured position; and I remember in that conversation his saying to me, quite early—within the first two or three weeks—that there was a mortgage upon Mr. Tilton's house, and that he thought that ought to be removed, and that he thought he could then persuade Mr. Tilton to transfer that property to his wife and make it over to her, and I said that whenever any movement of that kind was made I should wish to be counted in—that I should do my share.

Q.—Did he mention to you the amount of the mortgage? A.—I understood it to be about $7,000, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. Did anything further come of that subject of conversation—a particular point? A.—He never, to my recollection, mentioned it to me again, but I did to him once or twice; but I cannot tell how long a space after; it was in the later period; that is, I asked him if anything had been done, or anything was going to be done.

BESSIE TURNER'S EDUCATION.

Q.—Now, do you remember how any matter came up between you and Mr. Moulton in regard to any bills or any payments on account of Miss Bessie Turner's education? A.—I do remember two; the first one—[hesitating]—

Q.—Well, about when was that? A.—I can't—

Q.—Or how in reference to any bill that was presented? A.—My impression is that it was some time in the Summer of 1871; I will not be at all certain about that; I could refresh my memory probably; he said to me one day that he—that he was paying a great deal of money out for Mr. Tilton, and that here was a bill that he thought it would be well if I would pay; that he thought it would be a great help to Mr. Tilton—a great assistance to him—or something to that effect; there was no formality about it, and I said "Certainly; I will do that or any other thing that you think will help the family; you let me know; I will be glad to do it."

Q.—Was it in connection with a bill that he had in his hands? A.—I don't remember about that; it was in connection with a—some statement or account which—there was a definite sum; I don't remember whether I saw the account or not—I know I did not see the account; but whether I saw the papers I don't know.

Q.—Now, before this introduction of the matter to you in this form of contribution by you, had you known or heard anything about Bessie Turner's arrangements? A.—Nothing whatever; I had—I should, perhaps, say that there was—that Mrs. Morse had made some allusion to it either orally or by letter—I think it was in a letter—her being absent; but I didn't know where she was gone—whether for a mere visit, for good, or short, or long; I knew nothing about her being at school.

Q.—Had you taken any part in arranging her departure or her location where she was? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Now, in regard to any demands in the future on this account of Miss Turner to be applied in this way, how did the matter go on as you recollect it? A.—There was no arrangement made about it. From time to time, at intervals, Mr. Moulton would say, "Send me," or "I wish you would give me" so and so. Sometimes he wrote it; sometimes he said it. When it was late in the season—that is, when I was not lecturing; I didn't always give it promptly; sometimes paid two sums together. When it was in the Winter season, when I was lecturing, I almost always sent him a check, or something of that kind immediately. I made no inquiries about it, and I didn't know anything about it, except that I understood it would be a relief to Mr. Tilton not to be obliged to make this disposition.

Q.—Did you receive or did any one render you any account of these expenditures? A.—I don't recollect any, Sir.

Q.—Did you keep any account or memorandum of them as an aggregate? A.—I don't think I ever kept any account of anything—any money—on the earth that I ever had; I certainly did not make any exception in this case.

Q.—During the early period, and in any connection with the facts about money, either about it or otherwise, was anything said between Mr. Moulton and yourself about Mr. Tilton's going to Europe? A.—Oh! nothing serious, Sir; I recollect to have heard the subject mentioned—dropped—but—

Mr. Evarts—Spoken about.

Witness—Spoken about; yes; among the things that were talked about as to how to open the future—what to do.

Q.—What did Mr. Moulton say, if anything, on that subject? A.—Well, I can't relate the—except that I recollect the subject came up; but it made no impression on my mind; at a later period I do recall what he said.

ONE OCCASION IN WHICH MR. BEECHER DID NOT BURST INTO TEARS.

Q.—There is a single further item of testimony in connection with that visit at Mr. Tilton's house which I was last inquiring about at the adjournment yesterday. I will read to you passages from Mr. Tilton's testimony as to the time of the interview where there was said to be a discussion about the child.

Witness—The interview early in February—the first two or three weeks in February?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Witness—Yes, Sir; I remember.

Q.—Now, there was only one further observation in Mr. Tilton's testimony which I will have to call your attention to. After the evidence had been given—to the whole of which, I think, I called your attention—given by Mr. Tilton, he is asked if anything further took place, and he—in this form—omitting this part of the interview to which you made reference:

> "Some remarks were made that I cannot exactly recall, that fell from Mr. Beecher's lips, expressing grief and misery; and he burst into tears."

Now, Sir, on the occasion of that visit at his house in February, was there any occasion during the interview with him, or with him and his wife, in which you expressed grief or misery and burst into tears? A.—I can't say that I did not express grief, because it in part, the earlier part, passed over the Bowen days, and I will not say that I did not cry; but I made no record of my tears in my memory; and I don't think—as the interview on the whole was a very hopeful and very reassuring interview—I don't now remember any occasion of crying.

Q.—At the close of the interview, at any rate, was there any such thing? A.—Do you mean the interview in which he spoke first about this claim.

Q.—The interview just before you left the house? A.—Why, Sir, the last thing that was done was to kiss each other all around; and I didn't burst into tears for that. [Subdued laughter, quickly repressed by the Judge's gavel.]

THE COURT INSTRUCTS THE WITNESS.

The Court—Mr. Evarts, allow me to suggest, if you think it is proper, to instruct the witness, who, perhaps, is not very conversant with this kind of proceeding, to answer, when he can do so, simply "yes" or "no." It would perhaps be better received by the audience.

Mr. Evarts—The point, Mr. Beecher, is that when "yes" or "no" sufficiently disposes, as a matter of evidence, of the truth in answering the question addressed to you, that is a proper answer that the law requires, and expressions of amplitude, of emphasis, are extraneous. I supppose that is your Honor's view.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, you mentioned in the course of the testimony of yesterday that you had had one other interview at Mr. Tilton's house with Mrs. Tilton, and that was alone with her; you remember that? A.—I do.

Q.—And supposed it was, as near as you could recall it, in the latter part of the year 1871? A.—That is my supposition.

Q.—Now, how did that interview arise? A.—I cannot say from any knowledge, but only I have an impression that I was sent for.

Q.—By whom? A.—From the nature of the interview, by Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—You went there and found her? A.—Yes; she was there alone.

Q.—Now, Sir, what passed between you at that visit?

AN OBJECTION BY MR. FULLERTON.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that. If I understand it correctly that is not an interview that we have inquired into, at all.

Mr. Beach—We would not have been permitted to.

Mr. Evarts—No, I suppose not.

Mr. Fullerton—We have made no inquiry.

Mr. Evarts—I propose at least to offer to show everything in the shape of intercourse between this defendant and Mrs. Tilton, that comes in any range of accusation or imputation, and so of exculpation, within the issues of this trial. Now, your Honor will remember that certain letters, passing between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, during the period subsequent to this trouble raised, and which formed so serious a matter of consideration, had been given in evidence, and something is said, something was said to considerable length, and with considerable point in the opening of our learned friend Judge Morris, upon the subject of those letters and that subsequent intercourse. It has no concern with anything that has been said outside within the limits of this trial, of course. I propose to show every interview that took place between Mr. Beecher and this lady, and to take up the subject of every note or paper that passed between them that comes within this period which has been made the subject of imputation and of evidence on the part of the plaintiff. I will say to my learned friend that I don't desire, nor have I any fact that would lead me to expect to introduce any conversations of the wife in the nature of a recital or hearsay concerning anything. It is the interview which took place *in presenti*, and on a matter then in hand, which I propose to give. If the generality of my questions are objectionable, of course I will do so. But it would seem to us a suppression of legitimate evidence if, when subsequent intercourse is made the ground of accusation, I am not permitted by this witness to show what occurred between him and Mrs. Tilton.

The Court—What occurred independently of conversation?

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir, I suppose that the conversation was pretty much as it generally is in the intercourse that takes place between people.

The Court—Is not the objection as to confidential communications as binding and pressing upon you now as it was upon the plaintiff when he was presenting his case?

Mr. Evarts—That is, you mean confidential relations between parishioner and clergyman?

The Court—Confidential communications in respect to Mrs. Tilton, who is not here. We were under restraint in the progress of the case—

Mr. Evarts—Oh, that situation is between husband and wife. I know of no confidence between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton except that of clergyman and parishioner.

The Court—No; of course you have a right to account for every interview and for every letter, and show what took place and what did not take place, and can't you do that without the conversation? The counsel for the plaintiff has been quite liberal, I think, in the progress of this examination so far.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, I think so. We are agreeably surprised, on behalf of our client and ourselves, at the disposition on the part of the defense; they have given very good latitude to exculpation, to disclosing all the facts that bear upon it.

MR. FULLERTON DOES NOT SEE UPON WHAT PRINCIPLE THE EVIDENCE CAN BE ADMITTED.

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose, if your Honor please, the counsel claims to prove what occurred at the interview to which the attention of the witness is now called, upon the strength of your Honor's ruling when the question came up as to what occurred at an interview somewhere about the middle of December, when Mr. Beecher was called in by Bessie Turner, at the house of Mrs. Morse, and there had an interview with Mrs. Tilton; and your Honor will perceive that the reasons for admitting the particulars of that interview do not apply to the one to which attention is now drawn. That was an interview before the charge was made. It called for what occurred between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton with reference to a separation by Mrs. Tilton from her husband. It was admitted for the purpose of showing what was her state of mind toward her husband—what the domestic condition of the family was at that time anterior to the charge made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher, which was on the night of the 30th of December. Now, your Honor will perceive that the charge was then and there made, whatever it was—a charge implicating Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton; and it certainly would be a novelty if the interviews between those two persons, when the charge was thus resting upon them, and there was every motive to vindicate themselves, or put themselves in an attitude where they could vindicate themselves, could be given in evidence on the trial of this cause. Certainly if that evidence is admitted it must be upon a principle entirely different from that which enabled your Honor to decide that the interview of the 14th or 15th of December—whichever day it was—was admissible in evidence in this case. I cannot see, for my life, upon what principle that evidence can be admitted. It is said to have been in the Fall of 1871. It is an interview I never heard of before. I don't know how it was brought about, nor I don't know what the object of the interview was, but surely it ought not to affect the rights of the plaintiff in this case, because, I repeat, the charge was then made, the difficulty then existed, and it became Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, whether the charge was the greater or less offense, so to demean themselves when together as that they might vindicate themselves against that charge. Mr. Tilton ought not to be held responsible, nor ought his rights to be affected in the slightest degree at what took place between these parties in the Fall of 1871, nearly one year after the charge was made. It would be very easy for the parties, under those circumstances, to manufacture a state of things which would result to their benefit, and to the injury of the accusing party. The law does not favor such things, and therefore I object to the admitting of the evidence.

MR. EVARTS ARGUES IN FAVOR OF ITS ADMISSION.

Mr. Evarts—No doubt, if your Honor please, in the trial of the case items of proof are introduced and properly introduced, which, in certain aspects only, are justifiably introduced, and only in those aspects are to have their weight with the jury and their consideration by the court. The way that the law protects the interests of justice in such a case is not by suppressing evidence because all of its aspects and every form of its consideration are not justifiable, but by introducing it, in order that it may have its application and its authority, so far as the law allows its application and its authority; and by the instructions of the court the minds of the jury are protected from those side influences which cannot properly be allowed in evidence. Now, it is undoubtedly true that the situation of accusation and of suspicion on the part of the husband is definitely marked by the month of December, 1870; it is quite true that this interview was later than that, and perhaps if the plaintiff and his counsel in the trial of this case, in the opening of the case, of their rightful grounds of accusation, of proof, and in the production of evidence, had limited themselves entirely to imputations and acts that were bounded by this as the latest date of their evidence, to wit, December, 1870, there might have been less reason for the defendant and his counsel, when the explanation or exculpation supposed to have been rendered necessary by the force of the undisturbed evidence of the plaintiff makes it in turn for us to take up the case—we might limit ourselves equally to that as the latest period of our evidence. But they have gone on further, and have intimated a renewal of improper relations, and have supposed they found in some written correspondence some equivocal, obscure, or canceled meanings of disastrous import; and they have thus opened this line and this scope of evidence, of imputation, made it material to the issues, and evidence that they introduced in support of the issues, to wit, of the antecedent fault, that this subsequent period which is resorted to to furnish evidence should be met by us, by the only testimony in our power to give where Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher alone are witnesses, and by such explanation and statement concerning any written documents or evidence introduced. Now, this interview is first described by the witness as the only visit at that house in which he had an interview with Mrs. Tilton other than those he has already described that did take place after this December trouble, that was the publication of the strife between the parties. How did that interview come about? What occurred at it? I propose to show, and I can only say that it is not for the purpose of showing any recitals or statements of either one side or the other, concerning this alleged difficulty between these parties. The interview is to show in its innocence and its solemnity, the law allows it, as I suppose.

The Court—Be kind enough to repeat your question.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will be kind enough to hear us before passing—

The Court—Let us hear the question read?

Mr. Evarts—Will the stenographer be so good as to read the question?

The stenographer read the question as follows: "Now, Sir, what passed between you and her on that visit?"

Mr. Beach—We desire to be heard, Sir, upon this question.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; we have the close of the argument.

The Court—The only trouble I have is this: While I think it may be competent—that is the point I wish to submit to you, Mr. Beach—whether or not it is competent—it is not competent for the defendant to state who was present at a certain occasion and place; he did see Mrs. Tilton, and without giving conversations, whether he can state what occurred, what was done, or what was omitted to be done. I should not feel inclined, as at present advised, to go beyond that. The question is whether that is proper.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST BY MR. BEACH.

Mr. Beach—The proposition, if your Honor pleases, it to prove not only the declaration he made to Mrs. Tilton in the absence of her husband, but to prove the declaration and acts of the adversary party in his absence. That is the simple proposition. It means that and nothing else. Now, upon what exceptional rule of evidence is that admissible? The general rule is that the declaration or acts of a party in the absence of his antagonist are not evidence, unless those declarations and acts are connected with a subject which makes them a part of the *res gestæ*, explanatory, significant of an act, and therefore admissible. Will your Honor settle the rule that the declarations of Mrs. Tilton upon the subject matter of this litigation are evidence against Mr. Tilton? That the declarations or acts of Mr. Beecher, in the absence of Mr. Tilton, are admissible as against him? From the peculiarity of this action the law allows certain declarations of the wife to be given in evidence; declarations of complaints; declarations exhibiting the state of the household, of the matrimonial relation; complaints of unkindness, brutality, neglect, accompanying her act of desertion, separation, or the act with which she is accused, as explanatory of that act. And it is an indulgence which the law, from necessity and with reluctance and qualification, extends even to that condition of things. But where, Sir, has it ever been heard, under any singular condition of circumstances, that the declaration of an adversary party in regard to the subject of the litigation can be given in evidence when made in the absence of the opposing party to it? And upon what principle is it that Mr. Beecher, after the point of accusation made against him shall be permitted, as I am entitled to suppose, to fabricate by his declarations and by his acts excusatory and exculpatory circumstances against his adversary? What has your Honor heard of principles or of reasoning on the part of my learned friend which justifies that departure from the cardinal rule of evidence and of justice? Why, it is said, Sir, that we have not been content with our original accusation, located about December, 1870, but in an obscure and indefinite and inexplicit way, we have charged a renewal of improper or criminal intercourse. We have done nothing of that kind, Sir; but in support of our original accusation against this defendant we have produced his own recorded letters, written to Mrs. Tilton after that occasion. It is true that we rely upon those letters as confirmatory of our accusation of the original offense. The gentleman says he is at liberty to explain them. I grant it. The gentleman says he is at liberty to show the circumstances surrounding those publications. I grant it. The law gives him that liberty; but under fixed and settled rules of evidence which shall secure the impunity of his adversary from improper proof. He cannot explain it by his declarations. He cannot explain them by the declarations of Mrs. Tilton; but the law does allow certain explanatory circumstances—those which immediately surround the transaction—those circumstances existing as facts, as a condition surrounding the event—for the purpose of explaining their import, effect, and origin. Has your Honor ever heard that, for the purpose of explanation, the parties inculpated by the accusation made in the action may, by a conference between themselves, and by the communication of certain facts, as between themselves, not cognizant to the opposite party, produce an explanation, or answer accusing events? Why, Sir, it is forbidden by the fundamental maxims of the law. It is abhorent to our sense of justice that these two inculpated parties, Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, after the offense which we charge, should be permitted to give their own declarations, their own fabricated statements, possibly for the purpose of resisting the accusing evidence which we produce. Now it is said that evidence of an interview between these parties was given with reference to advice submitted by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton upon the difficulties between her and her husband—advice for a separation. Well, that was proper, Sir—proper, Sir, for the purpose of proving an act explanatory of the letters—as we say, the confession of a higher offense made by Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher says that he was applied to by Mrs. Tilton on this subject, and that he gave advice favoring a separation, with the provisions of an allowance. Now, that evidence is made proper by the circumstances that that subject of a separation, as Mr. Beecher testifies, was a matter of communication between himself and Mr. Tilton. He says that the onus of repeated conversations about that very period, as between him and Mr. Tilton, referred to that very subject; that the revelation was made by him to Mr. Tilton and to Mr. Moulton of the fact of this advice, and therefore it became competent evidence. How far it would have been admissible, Sir, in relation to the interview and the details of the interview between Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton except for that fact, has not been a question raised or discussed, because it could not well be under the circumstance to which I have alluded. Now, the counsel has very kindly conceded to us a liberal disposition in our indulgence upon the examination of this witness. For various reasons, Sir, not necessary to enumerate, we have been inclined to indulge that liberality; but when it comes to the detail of interviews and conversations as between these two inculpated parties not immediately surrounding the event of the original offense, and its communication—our knowledge of it—to Mr. Beecher, we must, Sir, in the interests of justice and legal propriety, object. We have no means of answering it; we were not there; it was never revealed to us; what it may be we do not know; we have never had the opportunity of presenting against it our dissent and protest, or our explaining qualification; but it stands if given as made by these two parties without any possibility of answer; it places us in a position of injustice which I think your Honor will not permit; your Honor has intimated that conversations cannot be given; we suppose that must be clear; but your Honor has also said that it is possible that the acts of the parties in that interview may be admissible; and for myself, Sir, I am not particularly inclined to object to that. It is the will of this defendant to deny the improper intercourse charged, and I suppose that covers his acts during all his relations to this lady; and whether it shall be done by the general declarations of denial, or by a relation of the physical communication, the acts as between these two parties when they met, it seems to me, is a matter of entire indifference to that extent. So far as relates to the conduct or the acts of the parties, separate from their declarations made at the time, I see no particular reasons for objecting.

THE RULING OF THE COURT.

Judge Neilson—In cases of this character, as intimated at earlier stages of this case, the correspondence between the husband and wife, and her correspondence with other persons, are deemed admissible—deemed to be introduced by the plaintiff to show the harmony of his household, and indicate what he has lost in the supposed disturbance; On the other hand, equally, the defendant is at liberty to show, by correspondence and conversation prior to the supposed offense, want of harmony—a disturbed household—all of which goes to the mere question of whether the plaintiff, by the supposed disturbance—assuming it to have occurred—assuming the wrong to have occurred—whether the plaintiff really suffered much damage and, as I have, on more than one occasion intimated, that class of evidence goes to the question of damages. I understand that to be the condition of the law of evidence, and one reason why acts and correspondence and conversations prior to the supposed offense are to be received, showing the condition of the household, which the plaintiff alleges was disturbed, and therefore characterizing the damages either as great or little. But as to events and conversations and acts subsequent to the alleged offense, the law makes a marked distinction, and for very obvious reasons; but still, where the defendant is charged with improper conduct, alleged here to have taken place in October and on divers days afterward, I think he is at liberty, in regard to any interview, that he is allowed at any time to state what occurred, and to be interrogated as to what did not occur, and perhaps the general statement would cover it; and yet the learned counsel, as Mr. Beach seems to concede, might, if he deemed it necessary, inquire particularly as to each interview; but I cannot see that the conversation can be received. There is no authority that I can recall—no rule of evidence or principle—that would admit it. As for example, as intimated the other day, when a wife abandons her house and determines to live apart, her declarations made at the time of leaving—her acts—may be received in evidence in her favor, to show why she left, but it is because it is part of the act and proceeds upon the same principle that events and conversations may be received because a part of the *res gestæ*. But if a wife, having left her home, is absent days or weeks, and then has a conversation, I cannot see its admissibility in the absence of the plaintiff. And, moreover, this ruling saves, in my judgment, the rights of the defendant perfectly. It leaves him at liberty to refer to any interview at which he met this lady, and without giving the conversation—which could not be evidence, and ought not to influence the jury, of course—state what occurred, and also what did not occur, and therefore helping us on the question of guilt or innocence—the only question that really concerns us—and to that extent I think I ought to allow the interrogation, and only to that extent.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Evarts—We will proceed within your Honor's ruling, and then, perhaps, any further inquiry will be subject to question hereafter.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, do you remember what time of day this visit was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it in the hours of daylight or was it in the— A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was in the hours of daylight? A.—It was in daylight.

Mr. Evarts—Daylight. Now, Sir, was the subject or occasion of that interview suggested to you or suggested by you— A.—To me.

Q.—Suggested to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the occasion, and what the subject as thus suggested to you?

ANOTHER LEGAL ARGUMENT.

Mr. Fullerton—That comes within our objection, Sir, and your Honor's ruling.

Mr. Evarts—That is not within your Honor's ruling. The point that we have in view, and about which it seems to me there should not be a difference of opinion, is that this interview in its nature and occurrences, as separated from any reproduction of it—of antecedent affairs or of prospective arrangements following that occurrence—this interview in its present occurrences, as an act between the parties, may be disclosed. If it may be disclosed at all, it may be accurately disclosed so as to be explicitly understood. There is no rule of evidence that puts us off with inaccurate and inexplicit productions of scenes, and I shall confine myself to the exclusion of anything that is in the nature of recital, if anything of the kind occurred, and I am not advised that anything did, but, on the contrary, that it did not at all. And I propose to show that this interview in its character was separated from any notion of its being a renewal of confidential or affectionate or social relations in any form or degree; that it occurred at this period after—according to this witness' evidence, in February, 1871—Mr. Tilton in the presence of his wife had expressly desired that the relations and the visits and the intercourse should be as they had always been before; and I do not know of any evidence to the contrary on the part of the plaintiff; and yet I propose to show that this interview on both sides was of the utmost and most distinct reserve from anything like an encroachment upon the situation produced between them by this trouble that had been raised, and that that interview was wholly of resort for advice in moral troubles that the wife was in, and of the religious advice or instruction that was given at the time. Now, that is the mode of showing without infringing upon the idea of conversation as distinguished from action and intercourse of the parties, then presently determining the character of the intercourse—of showing both what did take place and what did not take place within your Honor's ruling, and I apprehend that the strict protection of all the rights of these defendants—of this plaintiff, will be maintained by the production of the scene and the action of these two parties and the exclusion from it—if such comes out—of anything in the nature of a recital or conversation that your Honor thinks is outside of your admission.

The Court—The counsel, of course, who have given their attention to this subject, will understand the bearing and the course of the principle involved better than I do; of course, the question having been brought up suddenly before me, but apart from any artistic power in the examination of a witness, and looking at it in my simple manner, if I were proceeding under this rule—under my ruling as given—to inquire, as you have done, of what time of day this interview was, where it was, how long it was, whether any act indicative of special affection occurred then and there, or was refrained from; whether anything questionable in a moral sense occurred and so characterized it, and then, as I understand your last argument, Mr. Evarts, the question would remain whether you could ask the general question whether that interview was simply upon a moral and religious subject or otherwise. And haven't you got it all then?

Mr. Beach—Your Honor's suggestions are very practical and simple—

Judge Neilson (interrupting)—Yes, Sir; they are very simple.

Mr. Beach (continuing)—They are very practical, and I think in their simplicity and practicality, too, they embody a very considerable degree of legal perspicuity and learning, and I think if there was no artistic design on the part of my learned friend it would be very easy to fall on the line of inquiry which your Honor has suggested. But what is the question, Sir? Your Honor has ruled that the declarations of these parties given under these circumstances cannot be given in evidence, for very obvious reasons. Their acts may be, so far as their conduct in personal relations are connected with the interview, but the gentleman now calls upon the witness—a party—to characterize that interview, its subject, the matters discussed, presenting in a still more odious form the evidence to which we object; because that would be a great deal better and surer evidence, and address itself more to the approval of the law, to have what was really said than to have an interested party giving a construction and a conclusion upon what was said. The latter would be the more objectionable course; the former your Honor has excluded. But let us look a little further at this subject. We have given no evidence of this interview; and what is the real situation presented by the proposition of the learned counsel? We charge that upon a certain precedent occasion there was improper connection between these parties. We charge that it was confessed by both the parties, and to a great degree the confessions standing in their own written words which cannot be erased or forgotten, and which we say cannot be explained. They come in with the answer that a year subsequent to this offense they had a moral and a pious interview; they fabricate and introduce the interview, in our absence, without any communication to us, and as an argument and for the purpose of answering the accusation, they produce their own interviews and their own acts, introduced by themselves, to which we have made no reference, directly or remotely, to conclude our rights. Now, there is a great deal in the idea, if your Honor please, that this interview is offered by themselves in the first instance. How does it reflect upon any letter that Mr. Beecher has written, or upon any expression which he has used? How does it tend to explain or connect itself with any antecedent act of his except as a conjoint and reciprocal act as between him and his inculpated colleague, happening a year after the acts which we charge occurred? And is it possible, Sir, is there any rule of evidence which justifies acts of parties in getting up an interview between themselves and giving evidence of their own acts in that interview for the purpose of answering a charge and accusation made against them? Upon what principle shall it be? Why, my friend says, you must receive all evidence; everything which reflects light upon a given transaction is to be presented to the court and to the jury, and under instructions from the court the jury are to be protected from any injurious influence. That is not the law of evidence, Sir. Everything which by possibility might circumstantially affect a given transaction, is by no means admissible. The law requires evidence of a certain character. The law imposes limitations upon proof which shall protect the rights of the opposite party; which shall put parties upon an equality of right, and whenever accusation or explanation is made, that shall leave to each the means of proof to answer the inculpation of another. And how do you place this plaintiff, Sir? Permitting these parties to give in evidence a private interview between themselves; private acts as between themselves, with which we had no connection, and of which we had no knowledge; shutting our voice, our means of presenting the truth in regard to the alleged transaction? The law by no means, Sir, permits any such injustice. Parties cannot thus manufacture evidence, nor can they thus introduce their own acts, although they may be truthful and accurate in their representation. The law does not permit them to make proof in the absence of their adversary, by which the just rights of that adversary may be overthrown, and yet that is the character of this evidence, Sir. In 1871, nine months after the accusing transaction, they ask the liberty to present to your Honor what they have done in private, as between themselves, to reflect light upon a former transaction. I can perceive no rule, Sir, of equity or of law in such a proposition, and I very much doubt whether any of the details, so far as the acts of the parties are concerned, is competent or material evidence, except as it may be in connection with the inquiry of whether there had been the criminal connection between the parties charged. And it is a novel way, it seems to me—[turning to Mr. Morris.] Up to what time does our complaint charge seduction?

Judge Neilson—October, and divers times afterward, I think, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Until the commencement of the action.

Mr. Beach—We have given no proof, however, Sir; no matter what the complaint may say, no matter what the pleadings in this case are, or what the opening of my learned colleague was, their answering proof is confined to the accusing evidence which we have given. Now, we have attempted to give no such evidence. True, we have given letters of Mr. Beecher to some extent, and the letters of Mrs. Tilton, in evidence; but not reaching over, I think, the period at which this conversation is located. Now, it seems to me very singular, Sir, that parties charged with adultery, where the proof locates the adultery in the year 1868, and reaching up, possibly, into the year 1870, it is very singular that the law should allow the parties accused to give proof in answer to that accusation; that after the discovery and the charge of the wrong, their intercourse has been perfectly proper and virtuous; and upon that principle, I suppose, they might reach their evidence up to this very instant during the pendency of this trial. Upon the same principle interviews between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton might be shown perfectly decorous and proper in their conduct. It is immaterial evidence. It don't tend to reach the point of the accusation. It does not contradict or reflect upon the proof which we have given. We might say with great propriety in answer to this evidence, "Why, of course, after a discovery of criminal connection, and after they are charged upon you, we do not expect to find the illicit intercourse continued. We suppose your subsequent communications will be proper and decorous;" and I think your Honor will perceive that in its essence, independent of the other considerations which have been urged upon your Honor, this evidence is impossible.

MR. EVARTS REPLIES TO PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Evarts—My learned friend does not bear wholly in mind the opening of his learned associate—this renewal of intimacy. At any rate, now, we have a disclaimer, continuing confidence in Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—I didn't charge that.

The Court—I think you are quite at liberty to prove, and that is as far as we can go—

Mr. Morris—The criminal charge is further back.

The Court—What occurred and what did not occur at these interviews, or at any other interview to which you choose to call attention?

Mr. Evarts—It is all a part of showing that there were no other interviews; and at this interview only matter quite outside of any confidence or affection occurred.

The Court—Well, only acts independent of the conversation are admitted.

Mr. Evarts—Now, suppose, Sir, if I could show such an interview as this, and I ask what the subject is, which is a very familiar mode of reaching the subject, introducing conversation, going no further, that answers the whole question; if the witness answers the whole conversation was about the weather, and nothing else said, that gives an inside view of the intercourse, it shows what it was. If the question was whether it was about sickness of any child, anything of that kind, (I am not supposing now that this is what actually did occur, but as illustrative of the right of parties,) and he is putting before the court and jury the actual course of conduct between the parties implicated—accused, during the period from which evidence at least is sought by the line of my learned friend's preparations of the case, throwing light back upon the antecedent accusation, that I must be at liberty to show; if I can show in general, I can show everything that took place, with nothing from which imputation or a support of accusation could be rightfully drawn in the judgment of sensible men, or in the judgment of the court.

MR. BEACH HAS THE LAST WORD.

Mr. Beach—The persistence of my learned friend, after the regular order of debate is closed, in presenting the subject to your Honor, compels me to add a word. Distinction is made by the law, and by your Honor's ruling, as between affirmative proof of what occurred at an interview and negative proof as to what did not occur. But there is a very clear distinction in principle between the two lines of proof. The one is giving inadmissible declarations made by parties, and the other is simply proving a negative fact, and the latter is often admissible where the former would be excluded. Now, my learned friend professes that his object is to show that in this interview there was no reference to precedent transactions, or to future contemplations or preparations or arrangement. If that is his only object, how easy it is to ask the witness upon the stand, in the manner suggested by your Honor, whether in that interview there was any reference to prior events or to subsequent arrangements, to prove the negative fact, to establish the very idea which he says it is his object to prove by his inquiry. I don't think I should object to this; rather incline to think it would be proper to ask this gentleman whether in that interview there was any reference to their relations personally, or to contradict any other possible assumption as to what that interview may have carried in its progress. I see no especial objection to that, if the purpose of the gentleman is that which he has avowed. It seems to me that in addition to his proof, within your Honor's ruling, of the acts which transpired between the parties, I should not object to his proving that certain subjects or matters were not referred to in that interview.

Mr. Fullerton then whispered to Mr. Beach.

Yes; of course it would be proper, of course, if this had been introduced by us; but I am inclined to concede its propriety in the present aspect of the question.

The Court—Well, Mr. Evarts, proceed and examine the witness as to what occurred independent of the conversations.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—What occurred between you and Mrs. Tilton on that interview, as separated from any conversations between you, Mr. Beecher? A.—I went into the parlor; I sat down; I listened; I marked a passage in the Bible; I got up; I bowed, and went home.

Q.—What passage in the Bible did you mark?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

Mr. Evarts—That is an act.

The Court—I think so; yes, we will take it.

A.—I marked the passage contained in the thirteenth chapter of the First Corinthians, fourth and seventh verses.

Q.—Will you read the passage that you marked?

The Court—Oh, you are familiar with that.

Q.—Will you read it?

The Court—Did he read it?

A.—I will read it; I did not read it.

Mr. Evarts—No; I understand you marked the passage and handed it to her. [To the Court.] That is his act. [To Mr. Beecher.] Now, will you read the passage, or shall I read it?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that is something that didn't take place.

The Court—I will assume that the counsel has read it heretofore.

Mr. Evarts—We have all read it, of course.

The Court—Well, it can be read hereafter, if need be, as a part of the argument.

Mr. Evarts—It can be read here as a part of the evidence.

Mr. Beach—Well, I don't suppose we are to have any scenic effects.

Mr. Evarts—No scenic effects about it. I have been permitted to prove the act; the act was not the marking of the Bible in general, but marking a particular passage and handing it to Mrs. Tilton, bowing, and leaving without conversation.

Mr. Beach—All acts—whole acts of parties at the time, within your Honor's ruling; but it does not make the passage which he marks evidence in this case to be read as evidence by the witness on the stand.

The Court—No.

Mr. Evarts—Mark a passage, and yet you cannot show what the passage was?

Mr. Beach—Exactly.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is the law of evidence with a vengeance.

Mr. Beach—Well, it is the law of evidence with a vengeance and with truth and justice, too. The communication was made by marking that passage to Mrs. Tilton, and the argument of the counsel, if it amounts to anything, is that by marking that passage, those phrases, and the sentiments in those phrases, were communicated by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton at that time, and it is precisely the same as if he had repeated it from memory to Mrs. Tilton upon that occasion, and the giving of a part of the conversation.

The Court—I think we won't read it now, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Have you marked in this book the conversations? Is this your own book? A.—No, Sir; it is the swearing Bible.

Mr. Evarts—I hand to your Honor the book that he has thus marked, and I offer to read to the jury the passage as proved.

The Court—I overrule—

Mr. Beach—I object to this being read as proved.

The Court—Yes. You cannot read it now, Sir. You can read it hereafter. Did you say First Corinthians, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—It is marked there with a pencil.

The Court—It is marked?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

The Court—It will do no harm to read that as part of your argument, I presume.

Mr. Evarts—I dare say, Sir; and I shall do so.

The Court—It is not material to read it now.

Mr. Evarts—But I also wish to read it as a piece of evidence to the jury in this matter.

Mr. Beach—I object.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor sustains the objection, and I take an exception.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—You had given the—

The Court—The stenographer has the verses?

Mr. Evarts—Chapter and verses.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts spoke in an inaudible tone to Mr. Beach.

Mr. Beach—One of the most beautiful passages in the Bible, I think.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—And that closed that interview? A.—With only the ordinary courtesies of a gentlemanly farewell.

Q.—Now, Sir, were you ever in the house since that time, as you remember? A.—I don't recall any other visit there.

SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS WITH MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Under what circumstances have you made or been in the company of Mrs. Tilton since this period of December, 1870, other than those that you have already given? You need not repeat those. A.—I don't recollect but two. There may have been; I don't this moment recall. I recollect meeting her once at Mr. Moulton's house, in December of 1872.

Q.—Yes. A.—I think November or December, 1872.

Q.—That has been spoken of by the other witnesses. A.—And I met her once last Summer, in 1874. I think that is the only time that I can now recall.

Q.—How as to meeting her in the street, or at your own church or lecture-room, or anything of that kind? A.—I remember to have met her twice upon the street. I don't recollect other meetings than that.

Q.—And do you know at what period of time, what year or what months— A.—I could not tell you.

Q. (continued)—Either of those were? A.—No; I could not tell you. I have merely the picture in the air of meeting her—a moment's conversation without any special importance, so far as my memory is concerned.

Q.—Did you escort one another and converse in the street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For what length of time, at either of those interviews? A.—In one case I think that I walked about a block with her. I met her on the Heights, and I think I walked out about as far as—I don't know, two blocks, to Hicks street. She went one way and I the other. In another case I was somewhere—my impression is that I was going down Clinton, somewhere below or near Montague, in that vicinity, and then I walked round as far as her house, and did not go in.

Q.—Now, in connection with the Sunday-school, in the Fall of 1870, do you remember any meeting between you and her? A.—I don't recall any.

Q.—At the Sunday-school, or— A.—I do not recall any; very possibly.

Q.—Was it your habit to attend the Sabbath-school? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or your practice to attend? A.—No, Sir, except on rare festal occasions.

Q.—And on any such occasion do you recall anything that passed between you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I do not recall anything; there may have been, but I do not recall anything.

Q.—Now, at your Friday evening meetings do you remember any occasion on which there was any interview between yourself and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I do not remember any interview, and yet I have an impression that I did meet her there, and it is only an impression that I could not—

Q.—Well, I mean an interview in which you spoke to one another? A.—Nothing more than simply greeting.

Q.—And on Sunday at the church? A.—I do not recall meeting her to speak with her, and yet it may have happened. It is a habit in our church, both at the end of the Friday night meeting and at the end of the Sabbath morning meeting, of persons having any errands with me or little greetings to stop; I sometimes am detained a half or three-quarters of an hour, in meeting from ten to forty or fifty persons, as the case may be.

Q.—Yes. Well, in those interchanges between yourself and your parishioners do you recall any occurrence between Mrs. Tilton and yourself? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Was Mrs. Tilton ever at your house after this period—after this period of December, 1870? A.—Not with my knowledge.

Q.—Not seeing you at your house? A.—I never have seen her there.

Mr. Beach—Does that interview apply to the time spoken of by Mr. Evarts?

Witness—No; to this time that I have seen her at my house; I understood Mr. Evarts to refer to any time.

Mr. Beach—But there might be some misconception.

Mr. Evarts—No; not of the period spoken of. [To Mr. Morris]—Exhibit 13, Mr. Morris.

Mr. Shearman made a remark in an undertone to Mr. Evarts, who added, "13, 14, and 18."

Mr. Evarts, after receiving several documents from Mr. Morris, resumed the examination.

IDENTIFYING LETTERS.

Q.—Look at that letter and say if you received it? A.—I don't remember receiving it; I presume I did, though, it is in Mrs. Tilton's hand-writing.

Q.—Well, was that letter preceded by any intimation on your part—

Witness—I beg your pardon—

Q.—Look at the letter, please, and say whether that letter from Mrs. Tilton was preceded by any intimation on your part? A.—Not that I know anything about.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is for you to say.

A. (continuing.)—I have no recollection whatever of the matter.

Q.—Do you recollect giving it to Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Morris (to Mr. Evarts.)—What number is that?

Mr. Beecher, turning over the letter, replied, "No. 14, this is." Then, in answer to Mr. Evarts, he said, "I don't remember very generally—"

Q. (interrupting.)—Do you remember any habit or suggestion about your giving letters? A.—I remember a habit, but no suggestion.

Q.—No suggestion; what was that habit, a habit on your part? A.—The habit was on my part.

Q.—Carrying to Mr. Moulton what you received? A.—Whatever I thought proper; I didn't carry everything, but whatever I thought I had the right in honor to carry, and whatever would throw light on the situation in which he was the man in charge.

Q.—And if this letter was given to him, was it given to him in that way? A.—In that way, if I gave it; probably I did.

Q.—Now, Sir, please read that letter—first I wish to ask you a question—[Mr. Beecher reads the letter carefully]—do you remember receiving that letter? A.—I do.

Q.—Well, Sir, do you remember what you did with that? A.—I gave that to Mr. Moulton.

Q.—What is that? A.—I gave it to Mr. Moulton.

Q.—When was this letter from Mrs. Tilton to you dated—May 3, wasn't it, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that preceded by any communication from you to her? A.—I don't recollect any, Sir; do you mean anything to which it was responsive, or any communication?

The Court—Anything which would lead to it.

Mr. Evarts—Anything that would lead to it.

Witness—That is what I understood your question to be.

Mr. Evarts—I will read this letter:

BROOKLYN, May 3, 1871.

MR. BEECHER: My future, either for life or death, would be happier could I but feel that you *forgive* while you forget me.

"Forgive" underscored.

In all the sad complications of the past year my endeavor was to entirely keep from you all suffering—bearing it myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it. My weapons were love, a larger, untiring generosity, and *nest-hiding!*

Underscored, and with an exclamation mark.

That I failed utterly we both know. But now I ask forgiveness.

Q.—This compound word "nest-hiding," is it a word of any use by you, or with which you are conversant? A.—No, Sir; it is not my word in any sense or way.

Q.—Had it been a word used between you and Mrs. Tilton in any way before this letter? A.—Not that ever I remember; it was certainly not a common word.

Q.—What did you understand by that word when you received this letter?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Court—We will take it, Sir.

Mr. Beach—We except, Sir.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well?

Witness—I understood it to signify simply the hiding of the troubles in her household.

It was now 1 o'clock.

The Court—Gentlemen will please keep their seats while the jury retire. The jury will please return at 2 o'clock.

A recess was then taken.

AFTER RECESS.

Judge Neilson was on the bench at 2 o'clock, and the jurymen called and answered to their names. Some delay was occasioned by the non-appearance of Mr. Evarts and Mr. Beecher, who came in about 2:10.

Mr. Evarts then called upon Mr. Morris, in an undertone, to produce some letters, which were found after a few minutes' search, and handed them to Mr. Evarts, who handed one to Mr. Beecher, saying: Look at this, please, Mr. Beecher, and say whether you received that letter, and whether the memorandum of the date of its reception is yours. A. (after examining paper)—First I thought the memorandum of date was not, but it looks like my writing when I write very poorly.

Q.—Well, you think it is? A.—I think it is, Sir.

Q.—And made at the time, you suppose? A.—I think so, Sir.

Q.—The note itself has no date? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Beecher)—You may retain that letter, Mr. Beecher. [After a pause.] This date of March 8, 1871, Mr. Beecher, is the month following these February letters; 1871, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You remember the letters of Feb. 7 that were spoken of yesterday. A.—Feb. 7; Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I will read this letter which you have before you and ask you some questions about it.

WEDNESDAY.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Does your heart bound toward all as it used? So does mine. I am myself again. I did not dare to tell you until I was sure, but the son of God has been in my heart these four weeks, and he has covenanted with me never to leave. "Spring has come." [Quoted.] Because I thought it would gladden you to know this, and not to trouble or embarrass you in any way, do I now write. Of course I would like to share with you my joy, but wait until the end. When dear Frank says I may again go to old Plymouth, I will thank the Dear Father.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, had any letter passed from you to Mrs. Tilton, except that letter of the 7th of February, prior to your receiving this letter? A.—None that I know of, Sir.

Q.—Well, what is your recollection? A.—I don't think there had any.

Q.—This, then, is the first letter, so far as you know, that you received from her after that letter of yours of the 7th of February. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That has been given in evidence; that was sent through her husband? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton then turned to Mr. Evarts with some inquiry which was inaudible to the reporter.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; the letter of Feb. 7.

Q.—Now, Sir, is there in this letter—in the expressions of this letter—is there any reference, which you recognized then or do now, of any special or covered meaning? A.—No, Sir; I understood it perfectly then, and do now.

WHAT WAS THE MEANING OF THE LETTER.

Q.—What was your understanding of that letter then and now?

Mr. Beach—Well, we object to that question, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—This letter is to be translated, Sir, by the nature of the events proved; in no other way.

Judge Neilson—Suppose the person it is written to, understanding it in a certain way, took a certain step in reference to it. I think he can show that.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, that understanding must come from some fact; some event.

Judge Neilson—It may come from a misconception of the letter.

Mr. Beach—Well, of what consequence is that, Sir? The question is what does this letter mean; what is its significance. Now, is that to be determined by the party on the stand, who receives it, or by the jury, by the language of the letter, accompanied by such surrounding circumstances as may be shown.

Judge Neilson—It will have to go to the jury in that light, of course, but the question now is, how did he understand it?

Mr. Beach—What odds does it make how he understood it? The question is, Sir, how did Mrs. Tilton understand it—what did she mean by the phrases contained in this letter? It is not for this gentleman to interpret the meaning of Mrs. Tilton for himself. It is for the jury to say what the instrument means—first, from its language, and second, from the accompanying circumstances.

Judge Neilson—That is so, undoubtedly.

Mr. Beach—Very well, Sir. Then I do not see under what principle your Honor will admit this witness' explanation of what he understood by it?

Judge Neilson—I think he can say how he understood it, or misunderstood it, with a view to any subsequent act of his, if there was any.

Mr. Beach—Ah! yes, Sir. If he had made any reply to this letter—if there was any act of his founded upon this letter, why, it might be admissible.

Judge Neilson—It is inadmissible unless there is something of that kind behind it.

Mr. Beach—Very well, Sir. Unless there is something of that kind behind, and it is shown to be material, I submit it is not to be received. If the evidence itself is immaterial, the proposing party must show the circumstances which render it material before your Honor will admit it. I submit with great respect, but with great earnestness, nevertheless, that this witness' understanding of that letter—giving construction to its phraseology, and imputing to Mrs. Tilton a meaning which perhaps the language itself will not communicate, is utterly inadmissible.

Mr. Evarts—My friend overlooks the principal fact that the letter could not, by any possibility, be evidence as the mere act and meaning of Mrs. Tilton. It is only by its communication to Mr. Beecher that it comes to be evidence at all, and its significance as conveying intelligence to him is the only point—his action or his reception—is the only point that can make it evidence at all against him. Now, no doubt the letter has nothing in it but the English language, and, so far as he appreciated it, it is as innocent a letter as ever was written; but there is a proposition that there is an involved—a covert meaning—a reference to a private, an uncommon, intelligence between Mr. Beecher and herself that carried an expression that is inculpatory of the two parties in respect of their relations. To use the familiar phrase, that it is a letter which is to be read between the lines. Now, I propose by the party who is to be affected by such an imputation, drawn out of the fact that it bears and carries such an import—not to be treated as its innocent expressions go—that he is entitled to say whether or no there was any such meaning conveyed to his mind, or how he understood it, and your Honor, I believe, agrees with that view.

Mr. Beach—He says he does not. Now, I disagree with the counsel entirely, Sir, in the proposition that this letter becomes evidence and significant only from the manner in which it was understood and received by the party to whom it was addressed. That is not the question, Sir. To be sure, the letter, as the act of Mrs. Tilton, is only made evidence by the circumstance that it was communicated to and made known to Mr. Beecher; addressed to and received by him; but the important question connected with the letter is, what were the sentiments of Mrs. Tilton as expressed—represented—in the letter as communicated to Mr. Beecher, not how he understood it, Sir. Not how he felt when he received it, but how Mrs. Tilton felt, and what were her feelings at the time, as represented in the letter. That is the important question. And now, this gentleman when he received this letter may give any act of his. I suppose, Sir, he might give any expression of dissent or of approbation which was uttered at the time he received the letter as a part of the act.

Judge Neilson—On receiving it.

Mr. Beach (continuing)—But, now, as a witness, to express what he understood by the language in the letter, and to give it construction and effect, I submit to your Honor, is inadmissible. And perhaps the statement that I have made would go so far as this toward an admission—toward an admission, and perhaps it might accomplish the object of my honored friend to say by this witness what he felt or what he expressed in regard to the letter when it was received. I do not believe, Sir, it is evidence; I think it is a violation of principle. Unless there was some overt act—some declaration—at the time, connected with the act of reception, I submit there is no principle upon which his understanding of the letter can be admissible.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Evarts)—Was there any act connected with this letter?

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir, there was.

Mr. Beach (to the court)—It is suggested, Sir, by my learned colleague, that I did not remember that he had—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Thus far in this discussion, Sir, we have lost sight of the fact that there is an answer to this letter by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton in evidence, and I suppose his interpretation of that letter is to be gathered from what he wrote to her, and not from anything he may utter now. Your Honor will bear in mind, Sir, that immediately after giving that letter in evidence the reply was also produced and read, and although there is no date to the reply, yet there is an internal communication, or correspondence rather, between the two productions which shows that one is the answer to the other.

Mr. Evarts—And the greater importance of ascertaining whether this note conveyed to Mr. Beecher any covert or secret meaning.

Mr. Fullerton—My reply to that is that his answer at the time will show how he appreciated it, how he translated it.

Mr. Evarts—That will be read when we take it up—that is, what we understand they claim is an answer.

Mr. Fullerton—But we claim that we should take that alone to get at his views, his meaning.

The Court—Certainly; both papers should be taken together.

Mr. Evarts—They are in evidence and they can be taken up by themselves.

The Court—Yes. And no doubt you should show what he said or did on receiving the letter.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir—

The Court—You can get at your purpose in that way, I suppose.

Mr. Evarts—I suppose so; but I know no indirections in the law. If I am entitled to give it I am entitled to do it plainly and explicitly.

The Court—Certainly; plainly and explicitly; but still there are certain modes of doing that.

Mr. Evarts—And straightforward.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—It is a written answer to this letter.

Mr. Evarts—How do you know that it is a written answer to this letter? It is no part of my case. I know what I am going to show, and I know what you have proved.

Mr. Fullerton—And I know what I have proved.

The Court—You can get at his acts.

Mr. Evarts—I asked him whether that conveyed to him any special or covert meaning growing out of any previous relation between them—

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, if that question had not been already answered I should object to it.

The Court—I think you can ask that question and take his answer.

The Witness—It conveyed to me a special but no covert meaning. It was a letter which—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment. Answer the question.

Mr. Evarts—What did you understand of the expressions of that letter?

Mr. Beach—That is just what we object to.

The Court—There I think, you come to a construction of the English language, that you can achieve as well as the witness.

Mr. Evarts—I do not ask him what the letter meant. I only ask him what the expressions of the letter meant in reference to the situation between them.

The Court—I rule it out.

Mr. Beach—Show the situation and we can tell what he meant as well as he.

Mr. Evarts—The imputation is made—

The Court—That imputation is denied by the witness. He said he understood no covert meaning by the letter.

Mr. Evarts—The imputation is made as to the meaning, and now I ask him what meaning that letter conveyed to him.

The Court—He answered the last question—that it conveyed no covert meaning.

Mr. Evarts—Now, imputations cannot be made and withdrawn. We have a right to meet them.

The Court—No doubt about that. I needn't be told that. Let us go along with this evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I am arguing, if your Honor please, the point of evidence.

The Court (with asperity)—I don't think you have anything to complain of. You shall have my decisions without extorting them or demanding them in a tone of complaint. I simply say this, that that is the naked question of construction—of the meaning of the English language, and the words are taken singly and collectively. You are a judge as well as the witness.

Mr. Evarts—That I admit.

The Court—Now, he says there was no covert meaning conveyed to him by that letter.

Mr. Evarts (to witness)—Do any of the expressions in this letter refer to any matter of private intelligence between yourself and Mrs. Tilton? A.—They do.

Q.—Which are they? A.—The whole letter.

Q.—What? A.—That the efforts made—

Mr. Beach—One moment, if you please; I object to it.

Mr. Evarts—What were those matters?

The Court—I think he may answer that.

Mr. Beach—What the letter referred to?

Mr. Evarts—Yes; what these matters of private intelligence between him and her were.

Mr. Beach—That is not the proper way to get that, Sir. And the only way to get it is to use a common phrase, to show the surrounding circumstances out of which the letter arose, and then leave the court and the jury to render the letter with reference to these explanatory events.

The Court—In one sense, he is doing that now.

Mr. Evarts—It is the very question.

Mr. Beach—Why no, Sir; it is not. We have got no proof of any facts or circumstances giving a particular significance to this letter. Nothing of that kind is stated by the witness. It is very easy, if there is any special relation or any special fact connected with the writing of this letter, to prove it; and with the letter and that fact, it is within the competency of the court and jury to give significance to the writing.

The Court—Well—

Mr. Beach—It is only in that way, and not by taking the judgment or opinion of this witness with regard to the meaning of these words.

The Court—Read that last question again, Mr. Stenographer, please.

The stenographer read as follows: "Q.—What were those matters?"

The Court—That is an inquiry into the very circumstances you suggest, I think.

Mr. Evarts—So intended to be.

WHAT WERE THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

The Court—What were those matters, Mr. Beecher?

The Witness—There had been former efforts made by Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton, and myself, to bring about a very wholesome state of feeling in the household. About four weeks had elapsed. I received this, the first letter from Mrs. Tilton, announcing the change that had taken place in her feelings. When Mr. Moulton returned from the South, I took the letter to him and talked with him about this letter as indicating that there was a very happy state of things now existing as the result of his pioneer ing efforts.

Mr. Evarts—Did you make any answer to that letter? A.—I don't remember that I did, Sir.

Q.—This last clause of the letter, Mr. Beecher—have you the letter before you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—"When dear Frank says I may once again come to old Plymouth, I will thank the dear Father." What did you know or understand about anything between Frank and herself? A.—I didn't know anything about it; that was their own business; that I don't recollect was communicated to me at all.

Q.—Except in this letter? A.—Yes; I saw there was something, but I did not know what it was.

Q.—You were not a party to it? Did you speak to Mr. Moulton upon that clause of the letter? A.—I don't recollect, Sir.

[Mr. Beach spoke in an undertone to Mr. Evarts, apparently in reference to a paper the witness held in his hand.]

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher, this memorandum of yours—is this the same one? A.—Yes.

Mr. Evarts (to counsel for plaintiff)—The one that he offered to show you. [Mr. Evarts took the memorandum from the witness and handed it to Mr. Beach.]

The Witness—And my memorandum of dates, the events and the years. I have likewise here the printed letters and documents that I have made into a book, if there is any question about it; these are printed documents, the letters.

Mr. Evarts—That are in the case. [The memorandum referred to, being sheets of paper stitched in book form, is handed back to the witness.]

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, I find, as I supposed, that this is something more than dates; that it contains subjects classified and arranged—suggestions on the subject matter spoken of as particular heads, and I think is incompetent as a memorandum.

Mr. Evarts—How could it be incompetent?

Mr. Beach—Because it is not competent for a witness to reduce his testimony to writing, either in whole or in part.

Mr. Evarts—This is the paper that was spoken of at the outset, and offered for your inspection.

Mr. Beach (to the court)—Well, Sir, from delicacy I declined to inspect it; but when I began to think there was something in it of substance, I made an inquiry of Mr. Evarts in regard to it.

Mr. Evarts—Certainly; there is not any objection.

The Court—I think the witness can use it. It may be too full for a memorandum, but I think he can use it.

Mr. Beach—Can he use it if it is too full for a memorandum?

The Court—I think so; yes.

Mr. Beach—Sir?

The Court—He may refer to it for the date or circumstance, I think.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Please look at No. 13, which is a letter of yours, [handing paper to the witness]—this passage: "I am now at home here with my sister." Does that refer to the period at which Mrs. Perkins was your housekeeper, in your wife's absence? A.—It does, Sir.

Q.—Was that letter written during that period? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the period at which Mrs. Perkins was at your house? She has testified to it. A.—She was with me two Winter seasons, or Winter and Spring seasons, and I think they were of 1862 and 1863.

Mr. Fullerton—1872?

The Witness—I meant that; I beg your pardon.

Mr. Evarts—One of them 1872 and 1873 and was the other 1871–2? A.—I recollect them—if I recollect right, though I am not prepared to state positively, but my impression is that she was with me in the Spring of 1872 and in the Spring of 1873, and not in the Spring of 1871—that is my impression now.

Q.—Well, it is in evidence. The evidence is explicit as to times. A.—Well, that is somebody else's evidence.

Q.—Well, during this period of the interviews of the early Winter and Spring of 1871, between you and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, was your sister then your housekeeper? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now this letter then that you have in your hands must have been written in 1872 or in 1873.

Mr. Fullerton—That is argument, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is leading to his memory.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you say "then it must have been?"

Mr. Evarts—Yes—

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that is basing an opinion upon the evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I do, upon the contents of the letter.

Mr. Fullerton—No, you may ask him.

Mr. Evarts—He says, "I am here at home with my sister." He says it was written during that residence of his sister as his housekeeper.

The Court—And then you make a remark which the counsel thinks might be subject to question.

Mr. Evarts—Well, was it 1872 or 1873 that that letter was written? A.—In 1872, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beach suggested it might possibly be the end of 1871. How is that? What are the dates?

Mr. Shearman—Mrs. Perkins was there from January, 1871, to April, 1872, and from January, 1873, to April, 1873, so stated. Those were the only periods.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I supposed so.

Mr. Shearman—Never was there any other time. That was during the absence of Mrs. Beecher South.

Q.—Is this letter of yours which we have here, in relation to that letter of Mrs. Tilton's to you of March 8, 1871? A.—No, Sir; none.

Mr. Beach—It is March 8.

Mr. Evarts—The one that has just been read.

Mr. Beach—No. 12.

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

Q.—This is not, then, an answer to that letter? A.—It is not.

Q.—I will read this letter, and ask some questions concerning it.

MR. BEECHER WANTS A LETTER OF "TRUE INWARDNESS."

"The blessing of God rest upon you! Every spark of light and warmth in your own house will be a star and a sun in my dwelling. Your note broke like Spring upon Winter, and gave me an inward rebound toward life. No one can ever know—none but God—through what a dreary wilderness I have wandered! There was Mt. Sinai, there was the barren sand, there was the alternation of hope and despair that marked the pilgrimage of old. If only it might lead to the promised land!—or like Moses, shall I die on the border? Your hope and courage are like medicine. Should God inspire you to restore and rebuild at home, and while doing it to cheer and sustain outside of it another who sorely needs help in heart and spirit, it will prove a life so noble as few are able to live, and in another world the emancipated soul may utter thanks.

If it would be of comfort to you, now and then, to send me a letter of true *inwardness*—the outcome of your inner life—it *would* be safe, for I am now at home with my sister; and 'tis *permitted to you,* and will be an exceeding refreshment to me, for your heart experiences are often like bread from Heaven to the hungry. God has enriched your moral nature. May not others partake?"

Q.—To what relations and situation between yourself and Mrs. Tilton or her family did that letter relate?

Mr. Beach—We object to that, Sir.

The Court—I think we will take it, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Sir, I except.

The Witness—To that disturbed condition which Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton and I attempted to restore to order and to harmony again; that want of confidence between husband and wife of which I thought I had been the occasion, and which I labored assiduously to restore, and encourage her as her Pastor as well as friend to use every endeavor within the compass of human nature to restore as the bright and particular object of her life.

THE MEANING OF "TRUE INWARDNESS."

Q.—In the latter part of that letter, Mr. Beecher, there is a word underscored, to "send me true *inwardness.*" Was there any special or conventional meaning to that word as between you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—There is a very special meaning on my part; but no conventional or understood meaning between us. I did not want to encourage in the slightest degree—

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we won't take that. What was the special meaning? A.—That she should write to me about her religious experience, to the exclusion of every other.

Q.—As distinguished from her external circumstances? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, there is another phrase here: "The outcome of your inner life. It would be safe; for I am now at home here with my sister, and 'tis permitted to you," being underscored, "*permitted to you.*" A.—The permission was simply a reference to the fact that by our past agreement, and by understanding of all parties, there need not be any hindrance to our social relation.

Q.—This was subsequent to the interview you have given in February of the preceding year? A.—That was February, 1871; this was in 1872.

Q.—Now, on the subject of being "safe;" in what sense of safety did you use that expression? A.—Well, Sir, when a woman is invited to pour out her innermost thoughts on religious subjects she has a right to the knowledge that it shall not be shown; it was to be one of those letters that I would not take to Mr. Moulton; there were several I never took to him.

Mr. Beach—This is not within the line of inquiry.

Mr. Evarts—Well, this last observation. [To Mr. Beecher.] Well, in that sense of privacy was the word "safe" used? A.—Certainly.

Q.—Can you now remember, Mr. Beecher, whether or not this letter was written subsequent to an interview which has been spoken of in Mr. Tilton's testimony, an interview which you had with him in the cars at Springfield? A.—I don't know that I could; I don't know it in any such way.

Q.—In January, 1872? A.—January, 1872; I don't know that I could; I don't know it in any such way.

Q.—You remember that you had an interview with him in the cars? A.—Distinctly.

Q.—And the date that has been fixed, I think, by Mr. Tilton, or by letter. A.—But there is no date to this.

Q.—No date to that. But this is while your sister was in your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you, or not, recall whether or not that letter was written in that Winter of 1872, subsequent to your interview with Mr. Tilton in the cars? A.—I cannot recall anything about that, Sir.

Q.—Do you know how early in the Winter of 1872 your wife left your house? A.—No, Sir; I can't recollect.

Q.—Did she leave as early as the beginning of January, do you know, Sir? A.—I could not say, Sir. It varied in different years, and I haven't looked to the point at all. I could very easily ascertain for you if it is important.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we can recall it by some reference to dates.

Mr. Evarts here consulted with Mr. Shearman, examining some letters. Then, handing one to Mr. Beecher, he said, "Please look at that letter," and took his seat while Mr. Beecher read the letter. He then resumed the examination.

Q.—Do you remember writing this letter, Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; I have a general recollection of it.

Mr. Evarts—I will read it, and then ask you some questions. [Reading.]

BEECHER TO MRS. TILTON.

8TH JANUARY, 1872.

It commences with a quotation.

Now, may the God of Peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the Sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ.

This is my prayer day and night. This world ceases to hold me as it did. I live in the thought and hope of the coming immortality, and seem to myself, most of the time, to be standing on the edge of the other life, wondering whether I may not at any hour hear the call, "Come up hither."

I shall be in New-Haven next week to begin my course of lectures to the theological classes, on preaching. My wife takes boat for Havana and Florida on Thursday.

I called on Monday, but you were out.

I hope you are growing stronger and happier. May the dear Lord and Saviour abide with you.

Very truly yours,
H. W. BEECHER.

Q.—From this letter do you now see the time, or about the time at which your wife left for the South? A.—I do.

Q.—So that the former letter to which your attention was just called was written after that date?

The witness hesitated as if in thought.

Mr. Evarts—Where you speak of being at home with your sister. A.—It depends on whether my sister—oh, it must have been after.

Mr. Evarts—It is for you to say.

Mr. Beecher—I beg your pardon.

Q.—Now, here is a slip of paper which has been put in evidence. [Showing it to witness.] You see that slip of paper there? A.—I do.

Q.—State if it is your writing? A.—Yes, Sir; this is my writing.

Q.—By any other way can you connect that slip or memorandum with any other letter, as being inclosed in any other letter? A.—I don't remember of any.

Q.—Does it connect itself in your mind or memory with any other communication? A.—No, Sir.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN.

Q.—Now, Sir, will you state on what occasion or under what circumstances that letter of yours—it is the same letter which I have just read last to the jury—

Mr. Beecher (interrupting)—Yes, Sir.

Q. (continued) Was written? A.—Why, I don't understand what you mean exactly, Sir. Do you mean what object—

Q.—What circumstance in the family of Mrs. Tilton or Mr. Tilton had occurred? A.—The death of his brother, Sir, had occurred not far from that time.

Mr. Fullerton—The death of his brother had occurred? A.—Not far from that time.

Mr. Evarts—At their house? A.—At their house, I believe; I didn't attend the funeral.

Mr. Beach—Does he mean that this letter was written in consequence of that circumstance?

Mr. Beecher—No; only during that period.

Mr. Evarts—That had just happened? A.—That had just happened.

Q.—In the household of Mr. Tilton? A.—Not within days that I now— But it was within that near time.

Q.—But within what time? A.—I can't say, Sir.

Q.—Was it very near the death? A.—Yes, it was near.

Q.—Within a few days? A.—Well, I should say within a week or a fortnight.

Q.—Well, near—proximate. Now look at that letter. Do you recall any special circumstances to which that referred, or which led to the writing of that quotation and the residue of the letter. A.—Well, it was a letter written, as near as I can recollect, Sir, in furtherance of the same line of efforts that I have spoken of again and again and again—to keep heart and courage in Mrs. Tilton, and from time to time to let her know that I thought of her and prayed for her, and was looking to see the good fruit of her own endeavor. This was written on Saturday, and I was going to be gone week after week right straight along; and I wrote to tell her that I had called to see her, and—

Mr. Beach—I submit, Sir—

Mr. Evarts—You did call to see her. A.—That's in the letter; it is so stated in the letter.

Q.—Well, it speaks for itself, of course. Did you know at the time of writing this letter or making this—writing this letter—of the care or attention that Mrs. Tilton had given to the nursing of Mr. Tilton's brother? A.—I did.

Q.—You had been informed of that? A.—I had.

Q.—Now, how had you learned it, then? A.—I had learned it from Mrs. Morse, I think, principally.

Q.—But you had heard of it? A.—I had heard of it.

Q.—Was it a prolonged illness and nursing? A.—I can't say about that, Sir, definitely; but I remember his being a feeble person. In and out I had seen him there for years before, from time to time—knew of his being a very delicate and feeble person, and I knew of his being in the hospital or retreat; I heard of his being; and I heard also of Mrs. Tilton's great kindness to him.

Q.—Now, you had called upon her, had you? A.—When this letter was written?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir; called at her house.

Q.—And did not see her? A.—I did not see her; she was out, it was said.

Q.—You have stated you were to leave town for a considerable absence. A.—It was the absence that would last till Spring, taking out the heart of the week.

Q.—It was a prolonged occupation several days of the week? A.—I had twelve lectures to deliver in New-Haven, week by week.

THE PURPOSE OF MENTIONING THE FACT THAT HIS WIFE HAD GONE TO HAVANA.

Q.—Now, there is a reference to your wife's leaving for Havana. Was there any special occasion or purpose in mentioning that?

Mr. Beach—I object to that, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It has been made the subject of imputation that there was a certain significance in Mr. Beecher's writing to Mrs. Tilton that Mrs. Beecher was to be absent.

The Court—That fact would not be any subject of imputation, the mere circumstance that Mrs. Beecher left on a certain day for Havana.

Mr. Evarts—I should think not, a mere fact of that kind.

The Court (to witness)—You may state the fact that she was to leave.

Witness—She was to leave.

Mr. Evarts—The imputation was that there was an intimation to Mrs. Tilton that it would be safe to her.

The Court—Then leave it with knowing of Mrs. Beecher's going—the clean, simple fact.

Mr. Evarts—I ask him the distinct question, whether that statement was made with any special purpose or intent.

Mr. Beach—And that is objected to, except as it is to be derived from the language of the letter.

The Court—I cannot see that—

Mr. Beach—Take the extreme instance that Mr. Beecher had written a note in direct terms to Mrs. Tilton, inviting her to visit his house for the reason that it would be safe, his wife being absent, can he come forward and deny the language of his letter by saying what his knowledge or understanding was? Are we not to derive it from his acts and declarations more than from any outside inferences which he may choose to base upon it now?

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, if language has any present application other than its own terms, then any statement concerning it would not vary it, and it is not to be introduced; but when it is imputed that in a letter from a gentleman to a lady, a statement of a domestic fact, of entire publicity also, that Mrs. Beecher was to leave at a certain time is brought into the seriousness of a trial for the purpose of making an imputation that it was advancing information to cover an assignation, and the party that wrote it is on the stand, we think it is competent, by every rule of evidence, to show that it had no such meaning.

The Court—You could inquire of that particular circumstance, certainly.

Mr. Evarts—And the fact, your Honor, is illustrated in this case of Mickey vs. The Burlington Insurance Company, where, in a very intelligent opinion, the Supreme Court say:

"In his evidence, while admitting the statement of fact of the affidavit, *he states the understanding he had of its language, and the idea he intended to convey in it.* This is certainly not objectionable. If the language of a witness, either written or oral, is introduced to establish an omission, he has the privilege of giving his understanding of its import, of stating its true meaning in the connection as used by him. We will not be understood as applying these remarks to contracts or to admissions which are acted upon by another party, and thus have the force of estoppels. It cannot be claimed that the admission in question possesses the character of an estoppel; it is not shown that the defendant was induced thereby to change its condition, or to act upon it in any manner."

The Court—We have been doing that in these other matters.

Mr. Beach—We have been doing much more than that. The question goes much further than that.

Mr. Evarts made an inaudible remark and proceeded with the examination.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, in view of this proposed fact, in consequence of the fact of this proposed day of your wife's leaving was there any intent or purpose in respect to any visits of Mrs. Tilton? A.—None, whatsoever.

Q.—But, as matter of fact, was she at your house that night? A.—No, Sir.

EXPLAINING ANOTHER PHRASE.

Q.—(Handing paper to witness)—That little note refers to your seeing Mrs. Tilton "next Friday, if you don't see her to-morrow," does it not?—"If I don't see you to-morrow, I will next Friday." A.—"If I don't see you to-morrow night, I will next Friday."

Q.—If I don't see you to-morrow night, I will next Friday. Now, can you, from that memorandum—can you recollect any circumstance or date or day of the week on which that was written? A.—I cannot fix it as to time definitely; I recollect the circumstances; I know Mrs. Tilton wished to see me about her mother on some matter, and I dropped this hurried note to say if I did not see her the next Friday night, I would the next Friday night.

Q.—Yes; well, the first Friday night was a future Friday night? A.—Yes, Sir; was to-morrow.

Q.—Yes; so that you understand—then the fact is that note was written on a Thursday? A.—On a Thursday. I know there was such an occurrence, and I suppose this to be the note referring to it.

Q.—Yes; and where on Friday night would you have seen her? A.—In the lecture-room, or after the lecture.

Q.—Is that the reference to Friday night? A.—Yes, Sir; what I understand it, Sir.

Q.—At that time as now Friday night was the regular lecture evening? A.—There has never been any other.

Q.—Prayer-meeting night? A.—Prayer-meeting night; it was the night afterward; incidents and so on at the close.

Q.—Well, now, what is the habit of those interchanges between you as Pastor and those of your congregation who presented themselves—is there any privacy about them? A.—No, Sir; they all take place in the front at the close.

Q.—Yes. In the public room? A.—Always.

Q.—And in the presence of such as are there? A.—Yes, Sir; they stop there from twenty to fifty or 100 sometimes, but generally there are from ten to twenty little errands or arrangements, or people who want especially to see me, and ask what day they must call; other persons want to know if I can attend a baptism; and others want to know if I can receive a call or can go out to tea, and a few little things like that; and I am out of town so much that it is difficult to get at me.

Mr. Evarts then called upon Mr. Morris for a letter, which, being produced, he exhibited to Mr. Beecher.

EXPLAINING MRS. MORSE'S LETTER.

Q.—Please look at this letter from Mrs. Morse of Oct. 21, 1871, Exhibit —. What number is that, Mr. Morris?

Mr. Morris—Exhibit No. 40.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Beecher)—And say if you remember receiving it and delivering it to Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Beecher—Is it in 1871?

Mr. Evarts—Oct. 21, 1871, seems to be the date.

Mr. Beecher—This is her handwriting, and if you will allow me to read it in print, as it so much easier.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; you can turn to it. The date seems to have been—

Mr. Beecher—Conjectural?

Mr. Evarts—It seems to have been fixed to the satisfaction of all of us, I suppose. Oh! it is dated Oct. 24, and the year only is missing. It has always been printed as Oct. 21. [To Mr. Beecher.] Have you it before you in print?

Mr. Beecher—I have it; yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is only the passage just at the end of it. "Do you know I think it strange you should ask me to call you 'son.'" [Quoted.] Do you remember anything that passed between you and Mrs. Morse—had passed between you and Mrs. Morse before this letter was written to which that refers? A.—Yes, Sir, I do.

Q.—What was that? A.—A conversation that I had with her at a wedding. She was under a great deal of feeling, and felt that she was—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Well—

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Beecher)—She said something to you about her feelings; no matter what? A.—She did.

Mr. Beach—Well—

Mr. Evarts—Well, it seems to me it is quite competent for us to show what passed between him and Mrs. Morse, that she thought it strange he should ask her to call him son, &c.

Judge Neilson—When the witness answers generally that it was an interview between him and Mrs. Morse that led to this, would it be necessary to give the conversation?

Mr. Evarts—To show what it related to; they introduced the latter for nothing else but this, to show it was this entanglement or imbroglio in this family; that is the subject of this inquiry, what action led to this? and I want to know what it was.

Judge Neilson—The witness answered, saying it refers to an interview at a wedding. Now proceed.

Q.—Now, what passed between you and Mrs. Morse? A.—It was simply, she had no counselor or no one she could go to, she couldn't go to her daughter even, and I said take counsel of me as though I was your son. It was a complimentary and courteous statement, made offhand without any particular consideration but that of kindness to her.

Mr. Beach—One moment.

Judge Neilson—You understand that to be the origin of the expression as between you and Mrs. Morse? A.—Yes, Sir; it was the origin of it.

Mr. Evarts—What wedding was this? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Do you remember whether it was Miss Bradshaw's wedding? A.—I am disinclined to think it was; I thought it was at first, but I think it was not, Sir.

Q.—Well, if it is, give us your best impression. A.—It may have been that wedding.

Q.—It may have been Miss Bradshaw's? A.—Yes, Sir; but I cannot affirm it at present.

Q.—You say she spoke of trouble and having no counsel, or something of that kind—intimated that; what trouble was it she referred to?

Mr. Beecher—What?

Q.—What trouble was it that she referred to at that time? A.—Trouble in the family of her daughter, and her own troubles came up also, in relation to support and what not.

Q.—Was it a question—were the matters under consideration that she was referring to? A.—It was only in part that, Sir; it was—

Q.—Well, that was—that gave the origin to the phrase used by you to her concerning which she writes you?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that, Sir.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—So far as you know?

Mr. Evarts—So far as you know.

Mr. Beecher—So far as I know.

Mr. Evarts—The letter speaks of it as his using the phrase, "Do you know I think it very strange," &c.

Judge Neilson—Yes, and the witness now accounts for it.

Mr. Fullerton—That is quite a different view of it.

Mr. Evarts—Did you, at any time, ever ask her to call you "son" in any other way than as you now state? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And to counsel with you? A.—No, Sir.

MRS. WOODHULL'S CARD.

Q—Mr. Beecher, do you remember in May, 1871, or thereabout, anything arising in reference to a card of Mrs. Woodhull that had appeared in some of the New-York papers? A.—I do.

Q.—How was that brought to your notice, and by whom? A.—I don't know, Sir; I saw it in the paper.

Q.—You saw it yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About the time it appeared? A.—Within a day or two.

Q.—Now, when did it come to be a matter of conference between you and Moulton or you and Tilton? A.—Well, I think—well, within a few days; within a day or two; I have an impression the day following, but I cannot recollect quite so certainly.

Q.—Now, what occurred between you and Tilton or Moulton, or both of them, consequent upon the appearance of this card? A.—The only thing I recollect was an interview with Mr. Tilton, after—a day or two afterward, in which he gave me an account of his visit to Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Well, just state how he described that interview? A.—Well, Sir, he said that as soon as he saw that card he was satisfied that it had reference to him and his household, and that he determined he would go right down himself, personally, and if possible put a stop to that matter that portended; he said that he prepared himself that he might see her at his best; he gave me an account, therefore, of how he got himself up, and went down and met Mrs. Woodhull; asked if it was Mrs. Woodhull; she said that it was; he told her who he was, and he proceeded to say that he had seen a card in the morning papers, and wished to ask whether that card referred to him and his family, and that she said it did; and then, he said, he never in his life brought to bear on any human being as large an amount of personal influence as he did upon her; he was determined that he would carry her with him by his influence, and that, after some considerable conversation, he succeeded, and when he left it was with the understanding that all proceedings in the transaction that were offensive to him—of that kind—should be adjourned, or terminate, I don't know exactly which. That was the substance of the statement that he made to me.

Q.—Did he mention any argument or inducement in regard to his own position—in reference to his views—that he used with her? A.—He did; he told me that he reproached her for attempting to make war on him, inasmuch as he, like her, was a sufferer from proclaiming substantially the same ideas of social philosophy and of divorce as she did. I did not understand him to say the same full theories of social reorganization, but the same substantial theories of liberty of feeling and of divorce.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton ever give you any other account of any interview or visit to Mrs. Woodhull on this score—on this subject—than what you have now given? A.—Do you mean relating to that card?

Q.—Relating to that card or to an interview that he had with Mrs. Woodhull in reference to that card. A.—I do not recall any other.

GENERAL DENIALS.

Q.—Did he tell you at any time that when he visited Mrs. Woodhull, on the subject of a card, she turned to him after he had read the paper, and asked him, "'Do you know, Sir, to whom I refer in that card?' I said to him that I replied in a cavalier way, 'How can I tell to whom you refer, in a blind card like this?' I told him that she had then said, 'I refer, Sir, to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and your wife?'" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he give you a narrative of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or resembling it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he say to you that when she said that to him, this announcement filled him [Tilton] with astonishment, "and that Mrs. Woodhull instantly said to me, 'I read, Sir, by the expression on your face that my charge is true?'" A.—He never stated anything of that kind to me.

Q.—Did he then say to you this or its equivalent:

"I told him that I could not remember in what words I had met and endeavored to throw off her accusation; that she instantly followed it with a recital, in vehement terms, in most excited manner of a dozen or twenty particulars, extravagant and violent, all of which, or a portion of it, she afterward gathered together in the card of Nov. 2, 1872?"

A.—No, Sir; he went into no such details with me at all.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton says that that last statement—that the particulars that were gathered together in the card of Nov. 2, 1872, was not a statement then made, but was a description of what she had told him. Of course it is proper to so modify my question.

Q.—Now, did Mr. Tilton, on this occasion, give you this narrative as having been told him by Mrs. Woodhull?

"The substance of the story which she told me was that there had been a criminal relationship between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton."

Mr. Morris—Objected. That is what Mr. Tilton testified was a conversation he said he had with Mrs. Woodhull. He didn't say there that he told it to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—That he told it to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Morris—All that line of questions you have been putting him was improper.

Mr. Evarts—No; the previous one was not.

Mr. Morris—Yes it was.

Mr. Evarts—I read it to you.

"I told him that I had read it with a shudder, and that as soon as I had finished the reading of it, and had laid down the paper, she turned upon me and asked, 'Do you know Sir, to whom I refer in that card?'"

Every word said to have been stated by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher. Now you call my attention to this, I supposed it was all stated to Mr. Beecher. That all came in, under the notion that it was said to Mr. Beecher.

"I told Mr. Beecher that I had left Mrs. Woodhull to go to Mr. Moulton."

Mr. Shearman—All that was conversation between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher—every word, from beginning to end.

Mr. Evarts—I supposed the whole of it was—I did suppose—

The Court—It is not the intention to take any evidence, of course, between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull—

Mr. Evarts—No; that is Mr. Tilton—

The Court—As an independent conversation. Whether any part of it got on the minutes, I do not know.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I think I am entitled to ask him whether he [Tilton] did say it to him.

The Court—Well, if you have it then.

Mr. Evarts—And if Mr. Tilton's real intention was not that he did say it to him. Well, very well. [To the witness]—Well, then, Mr. Beecher, did Mr. Tilton repeat to you as of an interview, or the interview he had with Mrs. Woodhull, this or anything like it?

"The substance of the story which she told me was that there had been a criminal relationship between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton; that Mrs. Tilton had confessed it on her door-steps, I believe, to Mrs. Davis, of Providence, and to other persons, and that when I had received the intelligence from her I had used some violence upon her; that I had taken her down to Green-Wood Cemetery, and in the presence of the graves of her children, stripped her hand of the wedding ring which I had once put there, and had trampled it with my heel into the sod of the grave of one of her children; that I had become a drunkard in consequence of that calamity, and had on numerous occasions struck my wife; that I had kicked her during pregnancy; that I had in every way villified and abused her; that I had brought this crime to the attention of Mr. Beecher, through Mr. Moulton, and that he had gone down—he, Mr. Moulton, had gone down—to Mr. Beecher, and with a pistol pointed at his head or breast, had demanded back some papers at the peril of his life. She went on in that strain. I will not undertake to give all the particulars, but, as I said before, I may repeat that I saw them afterward, gathered together in the article of Nov. 2, 1872."

Now, in his account to you of his interview with Mrs. Woodhull, did he give you a narrative of that kind? A.—He did not.

Mr. Morris—Now, one moment. Did Mr. Ti

Continued on Ninth Page.

LAW REPORTS.

THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT.

THE FIRST CASE UNDER THE NEW LAW—A SAD STORY—TWO CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE CHARITY COMMISSION.

On complaint of Wesley B. Church, a Truancy Agent, appointed under the Compulsory Education act, Jennie and William Beatty, brother and sister, aged respectively twelve and ten years, living at No. 3 Franklin street, whose widowed mother is now confined in the Tombs for drunkenness, and who are under the charge of their brother Robert, aged fourteen, were arrested about 8 o'clock yesterday morning in bed by Officer Cotter, of the Tombs Police Court, and brought before Justice Kilbreth to answer to the charge of habitual truancy. This is the first case under the act. The children were held for an examination yesterday afternoon, being fed and cared for in the meantime by the officer who arrested them, who, from pity, did not have them locked up in the Tombs. They had previously been taken to Grammar School No. 24, in Elm street, by Agent Church, but they only remained a few days, saying that they didn't want to go to school, and wouldn't. When the examination came on, teachers from the grammar school testified that the children were brought to the school by the agent, and that they only remained there a few days. Robert, the elder brother, said that the agent wanted to force the little girl to go to the grammar school, when she wanted to go to the Sisters' school, and that she left because she was put in a lower class than she ought to have been put in. The agent denied using any force, saying that he did not put a hand on either of the children, and had simply endeavored to persuade them to go to some school. Robert, on being questioned, admitted that his brother and sister would not go to any school. The children were committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who, under the act, must provide for and have taught all children committed under this law. The mother of the children was committed to the Tombs on Monday last for ten days. She has lately become an habitual drunkard, and this is the third time that she has been committed within a few months. When the children were committed they cried bitterly, the little girl screaming out, when parting with her brother Robert, "Oh! ain't I going home?" Poor Robert, who has cared for his brother and sister on a salary of $3 50 a week, and who had tried to keep up a stout heart during the examination, completely broke down when the time of parting came.

COUNTERFEIT CIGAR STAMPS.

Louis Jacoby, a cigar peddler, was placed on trial in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Benedict, on an indictment charging him with affixing counterfeit revenue stamps, such as are used at the Custom-house, to boxes of cigars sold by him. Jacoby, it appears, was in the habit of affixing these stamps to boxes of domestic cigars, in order to palm them off as imported, it being generally taken for granted that boxes with these stamps affixed must have passed through the Custom-house. The stamps are very good imitations of the genuine, and it was only by the discovery of the quality of the cigars that the fraud was detected. It was found that they were of domestic manufacture, and a close inspection was made of the stamps. Since the arrest of Jacoby it has been found that the device he employed has been used by others, only one of whom, however, has thus far been arrested. When the evidence for the prosecution was all in, counsel for Jacoby moved his discharge on the grounds that he had not violated the law, which, counsel held, applied only to counterfeit stamps used on boxes of imported cigars, and that the Government was not defrauded, as no such stamps were required on boxes of domestic cigars. The motion was denied and the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE DANA CONTEMPT CASE.

The application to have Mr. Charles A. Dana discharged, by means of a writ of habeas corpus, from the custody of United States Marshal Fiske, who had served him with an attachment for an alleged contempt of court, came on for hearing at noon yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford, pursuant to an adjournment which had been taken from Saturday, on account of the absence of Mr. James C. Carter, counsel for Marshal Fiske. District Attorney Bliss, Mr. Dana, and his counsel Messrs. Bartlett were present.

District Attorney Bliss said that Mr. Carter was still necessarily absent, at the Court of Appeals. He [Mr. Bliss,] had received official notice to act for the Government in the matter, but he would prefer not to proceed until Mr. Carter could be present. Mr. W. O. Bartlett said he would prefer a day's delay, as he was not quite prepared to go on. The hearing was then set down for 1 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Dana continuing on his parole in the meantime.

LIABILITY ON A CRIMINAL BOND.

In Common Pleas, Chambers, before Judge Robinson, an application was made on behalf of Charles Golden to be released from his responsibility on a bond to produce one Catharine Newman for trial. The Judge denied the motion, and in doing so gave his reasons therefor as follows:

"This application for the discharge of a judgment entered upon a forfeited recognizance has been before denied, and is renewed without leave. On the previous occasion it was made to appear that the accused, by the subterfuge of failing to appear when the case was called, and the recognizance forfeited, and thus avoiding a trial, was enabled through surrender on a subsequent occasion when the main witness against her was absent in Europe, to constrain the District Attorney to accept a confession of a minor offence, and thereby escape a trial for the principal charge against her. The practice of renewing such applications without express leave granted, cannot, in my judgment be too strongly condemned. But were this an original application, I should unhesitatingly pronounce my opinion that there is not any good cause shown for granting it, but, on the contrary, that the debt adjudged due to the people should go into the public Treasury as some indemnity to the public for the expenses of such prosecution. The claim made to the equitable consideration of the court is predicated upon too corrupt a case to be entitled to favorable regard."

A RICE CONTRACT, AND A FIRM'S FAILURE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Trial Term, Part II, yesterday, before Judge Larremore and a jury, the suit of James Graham and others, vs John Fitzgerald and others, was concluded. It appeared that plaintiffs ordered 301 bags of rice to the defendants' mill to be cleaned. When all but ninety-one bags had been returned to the plaintiffs, the parties from whom it was purchased, and who delivered it to defendants, failed, and defendants refused to return the remaining portion, claiming that the parties from whom plaintiffs purchased, owed them $1,532, for services, and that they had a lien on the rice for payment. Plaintiffs proved that they had purchased the rice on a credit of twenty days, and had given defendants due notice of their purchase. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,500.

A POLICY PLAYER RECOVERS LOST MONEY.

In the suit of Henry R. Wilkinson to recover from James Gill several thousand dollars alleged by plaintiff to have been lost by him in playing policy in the establishment of the latter, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, the jury brought in a verdict yesterday in favor of plaintiff for $1,400.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Orders Granted.—Stuart vs. Clark; Schlesinger vs. Johnson.

By Judge Lawrence.

Kitchen vs. O'Rorke.—Memorandum for counsel.

Bruce vs. Wyatt.—In this case I do not think it would be just to grant a stay.

By Judge Barrett.

Motions Granted.—Williams vs. O'Neill; Diggles vs. Holbrook; Hamburger vs. Funnell; National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Kellogg; Wolfers vs. Sonneborn; Heins vs. Nuaart; Barbey vs. Ludington; Selleck vs. Davis; Deutsche National Bank vs. Nukart; Neville vs. Nelson; Konecke vs. Nukart; Parker vs. Parker; Germania Bank vs. Calkin; German Up-town Savings Bank vs. Fitzgerald; Purdy vs. Gautz; Marime vs. Adams; Herring vs. Wheatcraft; Jones vs. Livingston; Second National Bank vs. Riva; Gilbe vs. Charlick; Armstrong vs. Haas et al.; Ames vs. Wagner; Dagers vs. New-Jersey Midland Railroad Company; Morton vs. Hay; Ackerman vs. Morgan; Deralsmes vs. Drake; Third National Bank of Sandusky vs. Silicon Steel Company; Kelive vs. McMahon; Carr vs. Gibbs; Barrett vs. Spring; Hogg vs. Openheimer; Ninth National Bank vs. Richards; Kunk vs. Frits; Goodwin vs. Miller; Neville vs. Cabot; Smith vs. Gibney; Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Wheeler, Nos. 1 and 2.

Calkin vs. Kuhne et al.—Motion granted without costs; Referee appointed.

Lewis vs. Kronberg.—Let a fresh decree be prepared. The Referee in this class of cases is to be appointed by the court, and the rule is explicit that the court shall not appoint a person nominated by the party to the action.

Wood vs. Caldwell.—According to the affidavit, the plaintiff is entitled to a decree for a sale in one parcel; the affidavits clearly preponderate upon that head. But the decree violates the rule of the court in the Referee to sell. The Referee in these cases is to be appointed by the court, and the rule expressly provides that the court shall not appoint a person nominated by the party to the action. In this case, too, if I am correctly advised, the gentleman named as Referee is connected in business with one of the attorneys of record for one of the defendants. Be that as it may, the rule should be complied with by the preparation of a fresh decree, leaving a blank space for the name of the Referee; also as to the allowance which shall be fixed under the settlement of the decree.

Granted.—Ellsworth vs. Langdon; Randolph vs. Lee; Purdy vs. Gautz.

Schloss vs. Charlick.—Motion denied without costs, and without prejudice to the ordering of a reference upon the trial, provided it shall then seem to the presiding Justice to be a proper case therefor.

Molleson vs. Webster.—Motion denied without costs.

Dazian vs. Mausbach.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

King vs. Buisse.—Motion granted, and extra allowance of $500 awarded.

Motions Denied.—Baldwin vs. Squires, Morris vs. De Wolf, Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company vs. Neff, Allen vs. Hitchcock, Smith vs. Kirwin.

Newberger vs. Parkman.—Motion granted, and $500 extra allowance.

Allerton vs. Martin.—Motion granted; five per cent. awarded.

Livermore vs. Tufts.—Motion granted; cause set down for third Friday of April.

Platt vs. Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.—Motion granted; an extra allowance of $350 awarded.

Keese vs. Martine.—Proof of service defective.

Ridabock vs. Lane.—Motion granted; reference ordered.

Studwell vs. Bliss.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Messmore vs. Martin.—Motion granted and stay vacated, with $10 costs to abide the event, not without prejudice to making application for a postponement of the trial, which they may be advised to make at the Special Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Gawtry vs. Clark.—Order settled.

Powers vs. Hughes.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Roah.—Order to take down building No. 479 Canal street granted.

The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Chase.—Report of Referee as to surplus moneys confirmed.

Goodenough vs. Griswold. Motion to place cause on special calendar of short causes granted.

Masury vs. Masury.—Order granted.

Woodcock vs. Burns et al.—Decree of foreclosure granted.

Department of Buildings vs. Behlmer. Same vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Injunctions granted.

By Judge Robinson.

The People, &c., vs. Newman et al.—Motion denied. Opinion.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, April 6, 1875. Decisions handed down:

Motion to dismiss appeal granted with costs.—Smith vs. Belden.

Motion to dismiss appeal denied with costs.—In re petition of Edward Burke to vacate an assessment; in re-petition of Eugene Keteltas to vacate an assessment.

Judgments affirmed with costs.—The People, &c., et al. vs. McGuire; The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Howland; The Fisk Pavement and Flagging Company vs. Evans; Diggs vs. Simson; The People ex rel. the Brooklyn Park Commissioners vs. The City of Brooklyn et al.

Order of the General Term affirmed with costs.—In re the application of the Commissioners of Public Parks to acquire title to lands for a parade ground.

Order of the General Term granting a new trial reversed, and judgment on the verdict affirmed with costs.—Thurber vs. The Harlem Bridge Railroad Company.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.—Fraser vs. McCloskey.

Appeal Dismissed with Costs.—Hale vs. Clawson et al.

Order of the General Term Reversed and Order of the Special Term Affirmed with Costs.—In re petition Helen E. Little, to vacate an assessment, &c., vs. the Mayor of New-York.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court:

No. 528.—*Bailey, Collector, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—The court decides this case against the company holding that the interest certificates issued by the Central Road, before its consolidation with the Hudson River Road, payable at the pleasure of the company, are properly taxable under the act of 1866, which provides that the dividends declared by a railroad company in scrip or money due and payable to their stockholders as part of the earnings, profits, income, or gains of such company, and all profits of such company carried to the account of any fund or used for construction, are proper objects of taxation. By the terms of the act, a dividend in scrip declared by such company as a part of its earnings is subject to the tax whenever or wherever or to whatsoever party or person the same shall be payable. What is required to be due is the scrip, and not the funds, money, or proceeds which it represents. Beyond doubt such scrip becomes operative and due within the meaning of the Revenue act when it is unconditionally declared, without containing any provision postponing its effect. Reversed. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 219.—*Hotchkiss vs. The National Shoe and Leather Bank and the Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York City.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a writ to compel the defendants to surrender to the complainant three coupon bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, each for $1,000, which were stolen from the complainant, and by him alleged to have been received by the banks in bad faith. It is held that the certificates of scrip preferred stock, attached by pins to the bonds, containing an agreement that the holders should receive ten shares of the full preferred stock of the company upon the surrender of the bonds and coupons on the conditions therein named, did not affect the negotiability of the instruments, because the agreement was entirely independent of the pecuniary obligation of the instrument; and that the absence of the certificates was not a circumstance sufficient to defeat the title of the banks. Only proof of guilty knowledge or willful ignorance on the part of the banks could produce this result. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 209.—*Jeffries, Administrator, vs. The Economical Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—In this case it is held that where an applicant for insurance upon his life, who was married, when asked if he was married or single replied single, and, being already insured, when asked if he had applied elsewhere for insurance replied no, such replies amounted to intentional deception and defeated the policy; and this, notwithstanding the fact that the answers may not have been material to the risk, and when, though they made the applicant appear a better subject than the truth would have done, the express contract being that the company should not be deceived, it makes no difference where deceived, to its injury or benefit, the result is the same. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 189.—*Connoyer et al. vs. Schaffer.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—In this case it is held that under the act of 1836, where the claimant presented to the Board of Commissioners only the original commission, without attempting to connect himself with it, the confirmation, if made, inured to the benefit of the legal representatives of the person to whom the original commission was made; but where the claimant produced before the Board, besides the original title, evidences of derivative title, the decision was upon both, and the confirmation operated as a grant to the claimant, although his name is omitted in the form of confirmation. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 200.—*House et al. vs. Mullen et al.*—Appeal from the District Court for the Middle District of Alabama.—It is here held that where the bill avers the plaintiff was a *feme covert* from the time she parted with the possession of the property in litigation until within three years of the commencement of suit, it cannot be said that she acquiesced in adverse possession, and the statute of limitations will not run against her during that time. Also, that the other defendants claiming through a deed from her which alleges to be void for want of her free will and consent in making it, are properly proved. Reversed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 6 (Original.)—*State of Texas vs. Chiles.*—In this case it is decided that Chiles, the defendant, may, under the act of Congress, be compelled to testify by the State, and an order is made directing his deposition to be taken. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 721.—*Treat et al. vs. Jennison.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of California.—The motion to set aside the order of affirmance heretofore made in this case is denied. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 790.—*Thomas et al. vs. Wooldridge et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.—It is here reaffirmed that an appeal will not lie from a decree dissolving an injunction without dismissing the bill. Appeal dismissed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following proceedings took place:

No. 3 (Original.)—*The State of Florida, complainant, vs. E. O. Anderson et al.*—The motion of Holland to discharge the Receiver was argued by Mr. Matt H. Carpenter in support of the same, and by Mr. H. Bisbee, Mr. W. W. MacFarland, and Mr. W. W. Boyce in opposition thereto.

No. 184 (Assigned.)—*James F. French et al., appellants, vs. Alexander Hay, Administrator, &c., &c.*

No. 360 (Assigned.)—*Robert S. French, Trustee, appellant, vs. Joseph B. Stewart et al.*—The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. W. W. Willoughby, of counsel for the appellants.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 6.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, April 6, 1875, the following cases were heard:

Atwell vs. Brown.—Motion to incorporate in the records a statement of certain claims made by the appellant under the United States Patent act. On motion of John B. Gale, of counsel for appellant, ordered that remittitur be stayed until the further order of the court.

Elisha Ehle vs. The Trustees of Canajoharie.—Motion to correct the printed cases in this court.—James E. Dewey, for motion; Samuel Hand, opposed.—Ordered that the cases be corrected in accordance with the order of the Supreme Court.

No. 67.—*William A. Macy, Jr., et al. vs. Thomas Nelson et al.*—Motion to restore to calendar.—On motion of Walter S. Cowles, of counsel for the appellant, ordered that the cause go on the May calendar as of the original date of filing the return.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 280.—*Lewis A. Yarnsey, Respondent, vs. Daniel Night, Impleaded, &c., Appellant.*—Submitted for appellant, and argued by N. C. Meak for respondent.

No. 313.—*Ellen Goldberg, respondent, vs. William R. Utley et al., appellants.*—Argued by James C. Carter, of counsel for appellants, and by H. O. Southworth for respondent.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

No. 21.—*Ten Eyck vs. Craig.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 58.—*Marquis D. F. Hoppaugh, appellant, vs. William M. Stuble, respondent.*—Argued by Henry R. Selden, of counsel for appellant, and by George F. Danforth, for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Wednesday, April 7, 1875.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF AN OFFICER.

At 11 o'clock on Monday night a disorderly crowd of young men congregrated in front of a lager-beer saloon in Tenth avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. They were so boisterous that Officer Gavin, of the Twenty-second Precinct, found it necessary to disperse them, and in doing so was obliged to use force. One of the gang named Peter Donnelly, alias "Bonaparte," drew a knife and made a savage thrust at the officer's heart. The Policeman raised his left hand to ward off the blow, and saved his life thereby. Two fingers were nearly severed. The gang then fled. Donnelly was yesterday morning arrested by Officer Higinbotham, at his residence, No. 559 West Fifty-first street, and committed by Justice Murray in default of $1,000 bail. The accused, the Police allege, has served a term in State Prison for burglary, and another in the Penitentiary for felonious assault.

The Shepherd guardianship case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings, and additional testimony taken to show that Mrs. Dammerel, the guardian of the young daughter of the late Samuel C. Shepherd, the shipping merchant, who died insane, is not of sound mind, and competent to act in that capacity.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday, April 7, 1875: Nos. 112, 173, 179, 107, 169, 51, 168, and 180.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
54—Boyce vs. Long Island R. R. Co
58—Upson vs. Brown.
69—Holyoke vs. Murray.
70—Murray vs. Holyoke.
104—Deutsche Nat. Bank vs. Sonneborn, &c.
5—Wasson vs. Mead.
24—Goodwin vs. Moore.

Nos.
27—Goodrich vs. Hautenbach.
65—Grosvernor vs. Nayler, &c.
71—Boyd vs. Pekin Alcohol Mfg. Co.
84—Devoursney vs. The Mayor, &c.

Call No. 109, up to and including No. 150.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
3—McClosky vs. The Mayor, &c.
18—Gawtry et al. vs. Baker et al.
19—Metzer et al. vs. Rapp.
Issues of Law and Fact.
257—Messmore vs. Martin et al.
258—Same vs. Same.
281—Nichols vs. Nussbaum et al.
295—Rourke vs. Finegan et al.
297—Moneuse vs. Duparquet.
302—Hilburyhauser vs. Stover.
304—Reed vs. Allen.
308—Allen vs. McChristie.
309—Wiegand vs. Newcombe.
310—Searin vs. Paref, impleaded.
311—Schettler vs. Smith et al.

Nos.
312—Weiss vs. Mecke et al.
313—Hooker vs. Martin et al.
314—Same vs. Same.
315—West vs. Erben, Jr.
317—Gedney vs. Smith et al.
319—Slattery vs. Keveny et al.
325—Peck vs. Dunlap.
326—Mevenhofer vs. Bleakley et al.
327—McGovern vs. Andrews et al.
245—Angell vs. Erie Railway Company.
126—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
231—Brady vs. Van Loon et al.
375—Grumley, &c., vs. Campbell et al.
39—Barry vs. Bruue et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
521—Arnold et al. vs. Close.
613—Bates et al. vs. Cunningham.
2571—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
2573—Patterson vs. The Mayor, &c.
778—Sanchez et al. vs. Morris et al.
917—Faris, Survivor, vs. Fargo, President.
1123½—Sharkey vs. Tovrilhon.
1129—Stewart et al. vs. Cunningham et al.
1121½—Rogers et al. vs. Morton.
805½—Phillips, Executrix, vs. Melville.
843—Duncan vs. DeWitt.
1151—Durfo, Survivor, vs. Jordan, impleaded.
1153—Mosher vs. Anderson.

Nos.
1155—Stettauer vs. Michigan C. R. R. Co.
1157—Young vs. Hebbard.
1157½—Henderson et al. vs. Grau.
1161—Davis vs. Simpson.
1163—Loaners' Bank of New-York vs. Jacoby et al.
1165—Burdett vs. Taylor et al.
1167—Gearty vs. Lowell et al.
1169—Brown vs. Lounsbury.
1171—Sprague et al. vs. Hosmer.
1175—Phillips et al. vs. Mayor et al.
1179—Danforth L. & M. Co. vs. N. Y. K. S. R. R. Co., impleaded.
1181½—Lawton vs. Helfenstein.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1332—Von Wallhoffen vs. Newcomb et al.
2408—The People State New-York ex rel. Steiner vs. Anthony.
2238—Parker vs. Gano, Ex'r, &c.
1705—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1216—Daw, Jr., vs. Hillyer et al.
944—Gannond vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
330—Sloman vs. Huller.
2564—George the Count Joannes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
980—Mathes vs. Sewall.
1214—Buchanan F. O. Co. vs. Rose.

Nos.
460—Ocean Nat. Bank of New-York vs. Wallbridge et al.
1256—Dimock vs. Hutchinson.
1262—Graham vs. Vanderweyde.
146—Stewart et al. vs. Graham.
1222—Beach vs. Wheeler et al.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Mo.
1376—Ferrigan vs. Mullins et al.
1124—Mackwood vs. Oceanic S. N. Co.
1014½—Globe Woolen Co. vs. La Salle S. Mf'g Co.
1176—Lawrence vs. Tilden et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton et al.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.
2565—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.
2429—Metropolitan G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1913—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
685—Wohr et al. vs. Felt.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
553—McNamara vs. Walkill Nat. Bank.
537—Meriden Tool Co. vs. Morgan.
557½—Rall vs. The Mayor, &c.
2561—Sheridan vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1757½—Doyle, Adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
135—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.
837—Davis, Rec'r, &c., vs. Faut.
1183—Morse vs. Young.
1185—Watson et al. vs. Dailey et al.
1189—Platt, Ex'r, &c., vs. Van Amburge et al.
1193—Lester et al. vs. Cohen, impl'd, &c.
1195—Fearing vs. Busse.
1197—Tyng vs. Clark.
1199—Groof vs. Simmes et al.
1201—Walsh, Assignee, &c., vs. Combs.
1203—Ballard vs. Bardy et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J.; Curtis and Speir, JJ.

Nos.
8—Roberts vs. White et al., Executors.
19—Baldwin et al. vs. Talmadge.
21—Moody vs. Andrews et al.
22—Worden vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co.

23—Ladd vs. Arkell et al.
24—Cooper et al. vs. Smith.
25—Hunter vs. Howard, Jr.
26—Holbrook, Receiver, vs. Orgler, impl'd, &c.
27—May vs. Hinckley.
28—Justice vs. Lang et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No.
31—Mellinch vs. Shotwell.

No.
36——— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 1240—National Trust Company of New-York vs. Ralston.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
6—Bange vs. Blue Ridge R. R. Co. et al.
34—Havens vs. Klein.

Nos.
53—Johst vs. Johst.
60——— vs. ——.
61——— vs. ——.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1412—Brandt vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1068—Moller vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devoe.
1430—Callender vs. Oliver.
1248—Nat. But. & Drov. Bank vs. Clincby.

Nos.
1249—Nat. But. & Drov. Bank vs. Stafford.
1312—Starr vs. Van Valkenburgh.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
354½—Merwin vs. Wexel.
562—Pomroy vs. Roberts.
1154—Eicke vs. Brennan.
1418—Ross vs. Cook.
999—Waller, Jr., vs. Thomas.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1329—— vs. ——.
1328—McNeeley vs. National Steam-ship Co.
1382—Ballard vs. Hoe.
2436—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1292—Kehr et al. vs. National Citizens' Bk.
1357—Sohnabohn vs. C. & H. Railroad.
1298—Mendel, Adm'x, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. et al.

Nos.
1307—Gilman vs. G. A. Pavement Co.
1384—Lehman vs. Haneke.
1394—Traynor vs. Burton.
1379—Dittenhoefer vs. Lewis.
770—Jobes vs. New-York & Harlem Railroad.
1433—Jacobs vs. Marlow.
1434—— vs. ——.
1436—— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
3644—Esola vs. Cassasso.
1711—Hememan vs. Farley.
3204—Ford vs. Kreling et al.
1791—Monahan vs. Blake et al.
1935—Jacobs vs. Dugan.
1936—Cohn vs. Topping et al.
1651—Baxter et al. vs. Cummings.

Nos.
2958—Dell vs. Arnold et al.
1577—Nicolaus vs. Sullivan.
1781—Channet vs. Schafer.
1947—Oppe et al. vs. Plumer.
1948—McElvy vs. Lippe.
1954—Wynkoop vs. West.
1956—Blythe vs. Witkowski.
1958—Buckley et al. vs. Schenck et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
1265—Kurtz vs. Hufnagel.
1432—Goldsmith vs. Greenwald.
1064—Richards vs. Carleton.
3588—McNaught vs. Jardine.
1610—Weins et al. vs. Robertstein.
2754—Lynch vs. Levy.
1961—Reichshofer vs. Art.

Nos.
1966—Manufac. & Builders' Bank vs. Kiss.
1969—Krooks vs. Darrow.
1970—Chase vs. Buffarn.
1973—Adams vs. Hofman.
1976—Hall et al. vs. Rosendale.
1977—Shea vs. Hall et al.
1980—Carroll vs. Lafor.
1985—Morrison vs. Sandford.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
——Baker vs. Stone; Marine case.
3114—Fosdick vs. Wines.
3175—Alexander vs. Cooperman.
3282—Schroeder vs. Festner, impleaded.
3284—Kidd et al. vs. Peterson.
4689—Bull vs. Jaffray et al.
5715—Kidd et al. vs. Peterson.

Nos.
3258—Manning et al. vs. Cummings.
4185—Levenson vs. Keogh.
3278—Stanton vs. Murphy.
3299—Hughes vs. Tully.
3404—Levein vs. Alvord.
3554—Pulosemacher vs. Salus.
3271—Ulman vs. Raphael.
3346—Striffler vs. Schaefer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Quad and Cornelius Kelly, burglary.
Edward Murray, mayhem.
George H. Cooper, malicious assault and battery.
Latheim Mitchell and John Leonard, assault and battery.
John Edwards, forgery.
John Morgan, grand larceny.
Michael Wolfstein, grand larceny.
William B. Hickox and John O'Connor, grand larceny.
Charles Miller, grand larceny.
Julius Green, petit larceny.
Patrick Duffy, petit larceny.
John Clare and Henry Holman, petit larceny.
Mary Murphy, assault and battery.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of **NASH & FULLER**, in the restaurant business conducted at Nos. 39 and 40 Park row, and Nos. 149 and 151 Nassau st., New-York City, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES W. NASH will pay all partnership debts, and receive all debts payable to the late firm.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 3, 1875.

CHARLES W. NASH.
NELSON H. FULLER.

Nash & Crook.

CHARLES W. NASH and **JOHN H. CROOK** have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of **NASH & CROOK**, to conduct the restaurant business at the old and well-known quarters, **NOS. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW, and NOS. 149 AND 151 NASSAU ST.** Their long experience as caterers, the eligible location of their rooms, and their endeavor to make all their patrons—*old friends and new acquaintances*—pleased with places, price, and attendance, will, they trust, command attention from all who desire first-class entertainment at reasonable charges.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1875.

CHARLES W. NASH.
JOHN H. CROOK.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the partnership name of SPEAR, HOWARD & WATERS, has been this day dissolved by mutual agreement. ALFRED W. SPEAR alone is authorized to collect the debts and settle up the business and affairs of said partnership, and sign and use the firm name in liquidation.

ALFRED W. SPEAR,
STEPHEN P. HOWARD,
WM. C. WATERS.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1875.

The business will be continued under the name and firm of SPEAR & HOWARD, office No. 1 John st. Smelting and refining works, Nos. 502 and 504 West and No. 138 Jane st. Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage.

A. W. SPEAR,
S. P. HOWARD.

No. 10 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., limited partnership, expiring this day, by limitation, the business will be continued by same parties under same firm name, FRANCIS T. WALKER resuming his interest as general partner.

FRANCIS T. WALKER,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us, under the firm name of COYLE, McCABE & DEVINE, as manufacturers of prepared moldings, has this day been dissolved, McCABE & DEVINE to continue business and pay all debts heretofore contracted.

April 5, 1875.

JNO. COYLE,
JOHN J. McCABE,
JOHN C. DEVINE.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes or ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School: special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES A few more pupils for music: French or English; great success with adults of neglected education. Address B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SPRINKLING, SWEEPING, AND CLEANING STREETS AND AVENUES IN THE CITIES OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1875. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the streets and avenues in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown for the period of one year from the 6th day of May, 1875.

Blank forms and all necessary information can be obtained upon application at this office, and no bid will receive consideration unless made upon said blank forms.

By order of the Commissioners.

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer of District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1875. }

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN MINERAL OILS are requested to forward to Commodore S. D. Trenchard, United States Navy, Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York, samples of mineral oils of the United States for test as to their fitness for light-house purposes.

Each sample should contain at least five gallons, and should be plainly marked with the sender's name and address.

A communication should at the same time be addressed to this office giving the price at which the oils can be furnished to the Light-house Establishment.

The samples will not be paid for.

J. G. WALKER, Naval Secretary.

SALE OF MANURE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 12, 1875, for the purchase of the manure of the Fire Department for one year.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

POLICE SHIELDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department till 10 o'clock A. M. April 9, 1875, for 2,500 shields for patrolmen.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ALTERING BUILDING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 9, 1875, for altering a building on Lawrence st., to be occupied as a station-house for Thirtieth Precinct Police.

For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at my office to 5 P. M. 10th April for furnishing "good, hard-burned North River brick, of uniform size and color," to be delivered on lot between 59th and 60th sts., North River, as follows: 300,000 in April, 800,000 in May, and 200,000 between June 1 and 10.

N. H. DECKER,
No. 161 West 60th st., between 10th and 11th avs.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 8, 1875, for hay, straw, oats, and feed.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STREET SWEEPINGS, GARBAGE, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department till 10 o'clock A. M., April 10, 1875, for purchasing Ashes and Street Dirt, Garbage, and Manure.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR POTATOES.—DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction until April 15, 1875. See *City Record*.

PROPOSALS.—LEATHER, STRAW, RYE, COFFEE, &c.—Department of Public Charities and Correction until April 14, 1875. See *City Record*.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer, No. 329 Fulton st.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, on the premises No. 440 Atlantic st., in the City of Brooklyn, On APRIL 7, 1875, at 2 P. M., the horses, wagons, and harness; also, shelving, showcases, troughs, and baking utensils, and other property, at premises belonging to mortgagor.

C. C. McADAM,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

APRIL 6, 1875.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

LOWEST CUT!

Passenger tickets at $1 less than is offered by any other office in the City. Chicago, $17; St. Louis, $19; Cincinnati, $14; Louisville, $17. Quick time; no change! New-York and Grand Central Hotel ticket-offices Nos. 721 and 671 Broadway.

F. P. MARSH.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.

JAMES E. CARPENTER, }
MARY B. NEAL, } Administrators.

mb10-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.

d23-1aw6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

d2-1aw6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

PHŒNIX REMSEN,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS,
WILLIAM H. KANE,

d2-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next.—Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.

JOHN N. BEEKMAN,
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN,

Ja20-1aw6m-W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.

o7-1aw6mW*

ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN GOVERNORS of the Lying-in Hospital, of the City of New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875, at No. 20 Union place. The poll will be open from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

ANDREW WARNER,
Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

LINCOLN PARK BONDS.

(CHICAGO.)

Issue of $900,000 7 p. c. Sinking Fund Bonds

BY THE

TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF LINCOLN PARK,

INTEREST COUPONS 1st APRIL and 1st OCTOBER, payable at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, in New-York.

BONDS MATURE April 1, 1895, and may be registered at said bank in name of owner, if desired.

SINKING FUND of $50,000 annually, beginning April 1, 1878, will cancel bonds by purchase at or under 101, or if not purchasable at that price, by annual drawings at par.

THE INTEREST is provided for by an annual tax on all the property, real and personal, of North Chicago, the real estate, separate from the Park, being assessed for taxation at $26,152,227. Such assessment, as well as the property of the town and the land in the Park, are all, by the State law of June 16, 1871, irrevocably pledged for the security and redemption of these bonds.

THE PRESENT *issue* is the *only debt* of the *town*, and by the Constitution the debts of towns are restricted to five per cent. of the taxable valuation.

THE TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO is that part of the City of Chicago which lies north and east of the Chicago River, fronting Lake Michigan, and by the State law is empowered to issue bonds for this purpose.

THE VALUE OF THE LAND in the Park, within the town limits, is over $4,000,000, and a sum of $400,000 has been expended on its improvements. An annual tax is provided for its further improvement and maintenance.

THE TITLE to all the land in the Park is held by the Park Commissioners in fee, clear of any incumbrance, with the exception of seventy-five acres, the acquisition of which was a necessity to the Park, and for the payment of which the proceeds of this issue of bonds are to be applied.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and MORTON, BLISS & CO., are authorized by the undersigned, Commissioners of Lincoln Park, to offer the above described bonds for sale, and to receive proposals until THURSDAY, the 8th day of April, at noon, to purchase any part of the same, reserving a minimum price of ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest, below which no offers will be accepted.

THE AWARDS will be first made to the highest bidders, and in case of applications exceeding the amount offered, the remainder after such first sales will be distributed pro rata to the next highest and equal bids.

THE BONDS are now ready for delivery, but those who desire to defer payment till May 8, for one-half or three-fourths of their purchase, can do so by an adjustment of interest for such delay.

FORMS OF PROPOSALS and copies of the laws, with the opinion of counsel, as well as any other information, may be had on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine st., New-York, or to
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Drexel Building, New-York.

F. H. WINSTON,
A. C. HESING,
B. F. CULVER, } Commissioners of Lincoln Park.
JACOB REHM,
JOSEPH STOCKTON,

March 29, 1875.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the McArthur Mining Company is called for on WEDNESDAY, April 14, inst., at 11 o'clock, at their office, No. 468 Broadway.

It is urgently requested that all who are interested should attend, as business of importance affecting the disposition of their property will be acted upon.

By order of the President, G. M. PECK.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., }
Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, }
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875. }

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.

A. HESEWISCH, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the banking-house corner of Bowery and Grand st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPANISH HILL MINING COMPANY, }
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1875. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. C. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers. No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE IN New-York City, in sums of $20,000 or upward by LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital.................................$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up.................................7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, }
WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

J. H. HAAR, Member N. Y. Gold Exchange. J. BRAGSTLER. R. M. RAVEN, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
No. 45 Wall st., New-York.

Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchanges with promptness. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold carried on the most favorable terms. Daily quotations by telegraph from Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON WILL SELL AT sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 1 o'clock THIS DAY, thirteen first mortgage bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad Company, Milwaukee extension, being bonds for $1,000 each, payable in gold.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid; for sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY }
OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON }
RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) }
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of April.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, plaintiff, against LAFAYETTE GRAFF, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 41 Chambers st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighteen thousand dollars in gold, or its equivalent in currency, with interest from the 16th day of October, 1874, in like gold coin or its equivalent in currency, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 12, 1875.

GEORGE BLISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action, referred to in this summons, was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 6th of April, 1875.

GEORGE BLISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated April 6, 1875. ap7-1aw6wW.

FRANCKE, LOUIS.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBERT HAMMACKER against LOUIS FRANCKE. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 318 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1875.

JOHN F. BAKER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 318 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of January, 1875.

JOHN F. BAKER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
mh3-1aw6wW* No. 318 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY KORN, plaintiff, against EMANUEL FRANKFELD, Esther Lichtenstein, Henry Goldsmith, Anthony R. Dyett, Abraham Bernhard, Joseph Ismay, Flora Levy, and Isaac M. Lichtenstein, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 205 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 17, 1875.

SIMON M. ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 205 Broadway.

To the defendants: Please take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1875.

SIMON M. ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap7-1aw6wW* No. 205 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON ALVORD, JR., and HENRY R. DOWNS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Nelson Alvord, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-third day of April, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1875.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ABNER C. THOMAS, Attorney for Petitioner.

mh31-1aw3wW*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 5th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JANE C. BROWN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC NEBENZALD and MONTAGUE S. MARKS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the first day of April, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Isaac Nebenzald and Montague S. Marks, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the said District Court of said district.

FOSTER BLACK, No. 157 Church st.,
CHARLES H. CURRIER, No. 64 Thomas st.,
ap7-1aw3wW* Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN H. SHEILDS and JOHN TERHUNE, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and the debts of each of them, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court at Trenton, New Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

ap7-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of THOMAS MAWBY, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ap7-1aw3wW* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

FOR SALE—A JEWELER'S DRY-FILLED SAFE with combination lock and thirty-six velvet-lined drawers; also, the casing around the safe. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 192 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—JOLIE PARFUMEUSE—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kollietz, Duboucbet.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—GRAND ORIENTAL PAGEANT—RACING—MENAGERIE. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mrs. P. D. Gulager, Mrs. Anna Drasdil, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Charles Fitzsimmons.

DE GARMO HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. J. N. Pattison—"Franz Liszt."
Matinée at 2—DRAMATIC RECITAL by Mr. George Riddle.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

By the latest returns from Connecticut the Democratic majority is even larger than it appeared yesterday morning. It will reach 6,856 over all, and 9,528 over the Republicans alone, though these figures may be slightly changed by the official returns. The vote was very heavy, the Democrats making their largest gains in the cities. The feature of the election which is of most essential importance to the country is the defeat of Gen. HAWLEY. He was beaten mainly by the vote of two of the rough wards of Hartford, though in this congenial and important work, the ignorant foreigners of the district were aided by 266 "Prohibitionists." The kind of "moral reform" which is advanced by this co-operation with the lower classes against an able and upright representative, is to us utterly incomprehensible. The vote in the Congressional districts shows some interesting variations from the vote in the State, Gen. HAWLEY'S opponent, particularly, running behind his ticket. The majority on the Congress vote is only 2,968. The Legislature is Democratic—the Senate by a majority of nine, the House by a majority of twenty-seven. These majorities are a decided gain for the Republicans, in curious contradiction to the general result.

The dullness of legislative business at Albany was relieved last night by the introduction of a somewhat remarkable bill, and by the very remarkable manner in which it was put upon the first stage of its progress through the House. The bill provides for some comprehensive amendments to the City charter, the most notable of which is aimed against the Department of Public Works as now organized. That department is reduced to the status which it occupied before the era of Tweed legislation—a simple street department—and its control over the water supply and sewers of the City is to be transferred to a new Department of Water and Sewerage, whose head is to be appointed by the Controller. The only other change which seems of any importance is the reduction of the Park Board to two members. It will be seen that the bill is a direct attack upon the stronghold of Tammany influence in this City, and that in refusing to intrust the Mayor with the power of nominating the Water Commissioners, provision is made that no "Committee on Patronage" shall be able to capture the positions under the new board for the benefit of a disreputable gang of ward politicians. But the most remarkable thing about the bill is the curious combination of political forces by which the Committee on Cities was relieved from the task of considering and killing it. Mr. HUSTED'S motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole was supported by forty-seven Republicans and twenty-one Democrats. It would thus appear that "the responsible majority" has ceased to exist at Albany, and that a powerful section of the rural Democracy is in open revolt against Tammany Hall, and is quite prepared to co-operate with the Republicans in order to deprive that organization of the means of giving to this City any further doses of its peculiar preparation of "Home Rule."

Under the legislation recently passed, by which the State, acting through its Attorney General, is enabled to sue for the recovery of public money misappropriated by local officers, the complaint in a new civil suit against TWEED has been drawn up and filed. The points covered by it are identical with those which formed the basis of the civil suits which came to an end by the decision of the Court of Appeals adverse to the right of the State to appear as the party plaintiff. The counsel acting on behalf of the Attorney General recommence, with certain obvious advantages, the struggle to regain some of the six millions stolen under cover of the transactions of the Ring Board of Audit. In the first place, there should be no more tedious preliminary arguments wasted over the legal status of the State in these suits, unless indeed the constitutionality of the legislation affirming it is to be contested. Then the new laws confer ample authority on the courts to issue attachments against the property of defaulting officials; and, finally, they provide for the arrest of the defendant in such an action in the following terms: "When the defendant has without right obtained, received, converted, or disposed of any money, funds, credits, or property * * * held or owned, officially or otherwise, for or on behalf of any public or Governmental interest by any municipal or other public corporation, board, officer, custodian," &c.

In TWEED'S case an order of arrest has been issued by Judge DAVIS in conformity with the amendment to the Code above quoted. The order has already been in the hands of the Sheriff for over a fortnight, and is probably held in reserve to meet the contingency of TWEED'S release from the Penitentiary under a decision of the Court of Appeals favorable to the claim made by his counsel on his behalf. As the representatives of the State would doubtless insist on a renewal of TWEED'S old bail to the amount of one million of dollars, and as he would hardly be able to obtain that amount so readily as he did in 1871, the arrest under the new civil process would be equivalent to a continuation of his confinement, only with this difference, that he would remain in the custody of the Warden of the County Jail instead of the Warden of the Penitentiary. It seems that INGERSOLL'S release was necessary to secure his evidence in this suit against his old patron, as also to obtain affidavits to enable counsel for the State to bring suits for restitution against SWEENY and some of his relatives of the SMITH family.

The fire at the Frankfort House yesterday morning has called public attention to the dangerous condition in which the hotel was kept. Though eight stories in height, and divided into small rooms, there seems to have been only one avenue of escape—a narrow staircase. If there were others, they were not used yesterday morning. Had the fire broken out on the first or second floor, the loss of life must have been very great. As it was, two or three of the inmates of the man-trap were fatally injured.

A Rome correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* revives the old story that the Pope is considering the possibility of his finally taking up his residence in the United States. The Pope's American friends, if they are wise, will warn the Holy Father against becoming an immigrant to this country. In the antique seclusion of the Vatican he is a spiritual potentate, a successor of St. PETER, and an infallible sovereign of the Church. Here he would have to pay a poll-tax, give his name to the street-directory compilers, be interviewed by reporters, read the Beecher trial, and—horrible thought—possibly be a defendant in legal proceedings himself. What sanctity, divinity, or infallibility could hold out against such leveling influences as these? Think of the Pope receiving proposals from an American "lecture bureau," or neglecting to have his sidewalk cleaned, or being nominated for Congress, or riding in a street-car. His Holiness will shun the disillusion which awaits him here.

It is likely that the labor troubles at Lowell, Mass., will be obstinate. On the one hand, the mule-spinners announce their intention to send many of their number to England rather than accept the terms of the employers. On the other, the mill owners are preparing to introduce new machinery, and to get along without the strikers if possible. If they cannot do this, they will let their mills stand idle, and about one-third of the operatives in the city will be thrown out of employment. We suppose that working men can only find out by experience when is the most profitable time to strike; but to one not versed in the mysteries of trades-union logic, the present does not seem a remarkably good one. And we venture to say that the thousands who suffer for the headstrong action of a few hundred mule-spinners of Lowell will sooner or later have the same view.

NEW-YORK'S GREATEST NEED.

The rapid-transit fund which was started in THE TIMES of Jan. 18, by a modest subscription of $1,000 from Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, has already, within eleven weeks, reached a total amount of $300,000. While it would be easy to show that at this rate of progress it will take a very long time to raise three millions of dollars, it must be remembered that in a movement of this character the most formidable difficulties are those to be encountered at the outset. The New-York capitalist of the period is a very cautious person, strongly disposed to suspect all quick-transit schemes of being organized in the interest of some worthless invention, or of some needy corporation which is kept behind the scenes. It takes a long time to convince him that men will devote time and energy to such a work with no other motive save that of public duty, and he is greatly disposed to wait till names of the highest financial standing are not only to be found on the list of Directors, but are also down for substantial sums among the subscribers.

It was obvious from the start that the average amount of individual subscriptions would require to be raised above $1,000 before the scheme could fairly be considered a practical one. The active support of several hundreds of small property-owners was not, indeed, to be despised, but if a rapid-transit road is ever to be built, it must be with the aid of men who can put down $50,000 with as much ease as the majority of those interested in the success could subscribe $500. To Mr. MORRELL must be accorded the credit of fairly recognizing the necessity of heading the list with a number of first-class names and large subscriptions. He undertook to find twenty-five capitalists willing to subscribe, at the start, $10,000 each, and of these he has already obtained twelve. His list is headed by HIRAM W. SIBLEY, WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, and HORACE B. CLAFLIN, and it is proposed to place as many of these subscribers for $10,000 as will agree to serve on the Board of Directors. The names of all of them are of a character calculated to give the scheme a secure hold upon public confidence, and the ability of such men to increase their subscriptions is only limited by the degree of favor with which they regard the financial prospects of the undertaking.

On Tuesday next it is proposed to proceed to the election of Directors, and by that time substantial additions will probably be announced to the subscription list. Meanwhile, the association continues its wise policy of incurring none of that preliminary expenditure which has been the ruin of several promising rapid-transit schemes. No money is to be paid out till the subscription lists have been closed, and till every stockholder has been afforded an opportunity of participating in the election of officers to whom the spending of his money is to be intrusted. Committees like that which starts for Albany to-day, to be heard in regard to the provisions of a general local railroad law, pay their own traveling expenses and hotel bills. The association engages no "skilled talent," and employs no special counsel. It has taken in hand an enterprise of the foremost importance to the interests of this City, and it looks to the people and the representatives of the people to see that no street railroad lobby, or influences emanating from the holders of existing charters, shall be permitted to obstruct a scheme framed solely in the public interest. The legislation needed for the organization of the corporation, whose materials are now being brought together, is of a very simple character. Its progress ought to be carefully watched by every one who has the slightest interest in saving the people of New-York from an incalculable waste of time, and the real estate of New-York from rapid depreciation.

AN "INDIAN GIFT."

After all, there is a great deal of human nature about the Lick donation and its revocation. The documents in the case show some phases of character which are so common to mankind that we need not be so much surprised at Mr. LICK'S taking back his millions as we were at his original gift. The donor had accumulated his large fortune by his own thrift, labor, and shrewdness; he had few near relatives; he was far advanced in years, sick, and not likely to live long. It seemed a fit thing to him that he should give away his property, (after providing for his few remaining years,) in such a way that it should accomplish certain desirable ends. Accordingly, after mature deliberation, and, as we understand, without seeking much counsel, he selected seven estimable citizens of San Francisco, who should do for him what he felt he no longer had the mental and physical energy to do for himself—invest his millions for the benefit of mankind. He would see his accumulations munificently scattered and bearing fruit even during his lifetime. He would set in motion the springs which should bless mankind after his death; but he would refresh his declining years with the sweet satisfaction that the work was prosperously going forward, and that no accident could defeat his magnificent plans. It would have been unnatural if the aged philanthropist had not anticipated the glow of satisfaction which the applause of the world would have aroused in his heart. It is seldom that men have four or five millions at their sovereign disposal; it is very seldom indeed that men give away any such sum during their lifetime. JAMES LICK had the money and he gave it away.

But it happened that he did not immediately die. He is still an invalid, confined to his room, but he is able to talk with people and read the newspapers. When the long murmur of applause died away, it was succeeded by whispers of disapprobation, which did not get into the newspapers, but were not the less vexatious. It is said that some well-meaning but indiscreet people remonstrated with him. It is quite possible that agents for the Society for the Distribution of Warming Pans in Senegambia thought that spending four hundred thousand dollars for bronze statuary was a wicked waste of money. It is possible that they said as much to the bed-ridden donor. If there were any relatives who were put off with a few thousands, when they thought they had a right to expect hundreds of thousands, they were sure to have made themselves heard. But, according to local accounts, the still active, though weakened, mind of this old man of business yet lingered with his gold. He parted with the coin in a gush of enthusiasm; he missed the care and management of it when it was gone. If any of us should come back to earth after death, we might be a little annoyed to see other people meddling with things once exclusively ours. The Trustees of the Lick estate were not accountable to Mr. LICK. Practically, he was a dead man; and the public—we may almost say the world—looked to his appointed agents for a wise and intelligent discharge of their trust. But the man who had taken a discount from immortality refused to remain on the mortuary upper shelf where he had put himself. It worried him to see his property managed, as he thought, without close economy. He thought that some of the prices for which it sold were too low. Other details, approved by wise business men, met with his disapproval. He seems to have thought that the Trustees were his agents, not accountable to art, science, literature, and benevolence, in whose interest they had accepted a gift of millions of money. They declined to submit their judgment to his. He asked them to resign. They could not have said, "For all practical purposes you are dead; and you cannot come back to life and resume the property which you have absolutely bequeathed to humanity and civilization." So they civilly said: "We have no power to resign and reconvey to you the subject of trust." Thereupon the philanthropist revoked his deed. We have no doubt that the valetudinarian felt better for the step. The very fact that he fretted over the management of the property gave him a reinforcement of vitality. The dissatisfaction with which he regarded the way things were going acted like a blister on a torpid limb. He forgot his infirmities in his mental heat. While he fretted he grew better. He reconsidered the past, and took a new lease of life.

Whatever now becomes of the original intention of the donor of millions, the glory of the thing is forever destroyed. No future munificence can restore the applause. The action of the Trustees, so far as it has gone, is ratified; but there is an uncertainty whether science is to have its costly telescope and observatory, humanity its asylums, and art its monuments. Some of these things were assured in the hands of the Trustees. These gentlemen are men of business and unblemished repute. Perhaps it was not certain that their experience in funds, real estate, and merchandise had fitted them to superintend the plans for great works of art, or found liberal institutions for science. But they were more likely to make a wise and discreet disposition of the money than Mr. LICK could have done, even at his best. The misfortune of the whole affair is not so much that there is a possibility that the money will not now be used beneficently, as that the revocation will have an unfortunate effect on rich men inclined to give liberally. At any rate, it will check that sort of ante-mortem munificence, of which Mr. LICK has been an illustrious, though fleeting, example. Evidently, it is not wise for a man, in his lifetime, to put his property out of his control for the benefit of the world at large. If he has not the wisdom and unselfishness to spend the bulk of his fortune for public purposes, let him enjoy its possession while he can, and leave it for others to lay out in specific purposes when he cannot come back and reclaim it. It is not in human nature to give up to strangers the absolute control of the product of our labors and sagacity. If, as we have intimated, Mr. LICK has found new strength in the struggle which he has had with himself since his original deed was executed, we may recommend his case to the attention of infirm rich men, who think they are ready for eternal things because temporal things have lost their zest. Men who are ready to compromise with heaven and humanity by ante-mortem offerings, may find new life in giving up now.

SPELLING.

Public interest in the noble art of orthography has lately received, in many places, a decided impulse from those intensely exciting combinations of amusement and instruction known as "spelling matches." A great many, not only of the competitors in these contests, but also of those not engaged in them, have found out that they could not spell so well as they thought they could. Large numbers of individuals are, in consequence, quietly polishing up their knowledge of the proper selection and arrangement of alphabetical characters in the formation of words.

It has often been justly said that when we consider the different manner in which the same combinations of letters are pronounced in English, it is no wonder that those to whom it is not the vernacular language find so much difficulty in learning to speak it. A similar remark is, with equal truth, frequently made in regard to those with whom it *is* the native tongue learning to spell it. There are some children under ten years of age who can, without any assistance or hesitation, write a long letter with scarcely a mistake in orthography. We do not, indeed, think there are so many cases of the kind as might generally be supposed; but they are, no doubt, to be occasionally found. The phraseology of a child is apt to consist principally of short and familiar words, the most irregular of all in their pronunciation. That any child can remember them in the manner to which we have referred, is, when we reflect upon the difficulties involved, utterly amazing. There is hardly a word used in the ordinary discourse of a little boy or girl the manner of spelling which does not tend to confuse the recollection as to how some other word, or perhaps ten, twenty, or fifty others, are to be spelled. A child, for instance, learns to spell "rain" or "gain." A natural consequence of this would be to substitute "ain" for "ane" in most cases where the latter occurs. This is but one illustration. A hundred others, some of them much more striking, might be mentioned.

We have spoken of the circumstance that children who can spell well are not so numerous as would commonly be imagined. A similar remark may be made, with equal or greater force, of grown people. Indeed, it may be more than suspected that a good many persons escape the charge of bad spelling by means of their bad penmanship. When an individual writes such a hand that nobody can tell an e from an i, or an a from a u, or an o from any one of them, he can misplace the vowels with impunity. But even when the chirography is pretty distinct, an error in spelling does not show in manuscript as it does in print. There are a great many letters, written by people who have no idea that they ever make a mistake in spelling, which would look very queer in a book or newspaper if all the words were spelled exactly in conformity with the original.

One of the points frequently discussed in regard to rudimentary education is the best method of teaching spelling. Without going at all into this discussion, it may be stated with confidence that all methods are in a great degree ineffectual, unless the pupil, after leaving school, is placed in circumstances where it is expected as a matter of course that he will spell with tolerable correctness. The great majority, even of people who have been well taught in childhood, would spell very poorly indeed if they were not afraid of being laughed at. In fact, some of the most perfect spellers to be found are individuals who never learned many spelling lessons. Orthography would soon be an obsolete art if there were nothing to keep it up except spelling lessons at school.

Apart from the effect of spelling matches upon orthrographical proficiency, they are likely to exert an excellent influence in a social point of view. We refer here, of course, not so much to public contests of this kind as to those which are more private. Anything that serves to introduce innocent amusement and good-natured fun into a company of young people is a benefit on that account, whatever may or may not be its value for other objects. Spelling matches, it is true, are not likely to answer anything more than a temporary purpose in this respect. The puzzling words will after a while become familiar and the fun be worn out. But, in the meantime, many people will not only have permanently improved their spelling, but will also have learned to cultivate their social powers in a manner which will materially contribute both to their agreeableness as acquaintances, and their influence and usefulness as members of the community.

NURSES AND NURSELINGS.

As the 1st of May approaches, changes of various kinds are taking place in many households. Among these, the changes in servants are not the least important or interesting to womankind; nor are the comforts, or even the tempers, of mankind entirely undisturbed by them. As a general rule, the wages demanded are little if at all lower than the rates which were established five or six years ago. This is wrong, for the condition of things which then gave some semblance of reason to the demands of household servants no longer exists. But although little less is asked, we learn that a very great, and a very welcome, change has taken place in the manner of asking it. Young women do not now flaunt their gay bonnets quite so saucily in the faces of the ladies who offer to engage them; their manners are meeker; they do not catechise their possible mistresses in quite so inexorable a tone, or with quite such minuteness as to the number in the family; the air which resented the announcement that there was more than one child, and which seemed to imply that the supernumerary infants ought to be made away with in some manner combining thoroughness and dispatch, has disappeared; and they seem to think with somewhat more respect than they used to think of a comfortable house and table, with from twelve to eighteen dollars a month for not very heavy or exhausting work. Nevertheless the disposition to resist a reduction of wages, the unwillingness to go into the country, even to a handsome, well-appointed country house, and the resistance to all cutting down of outings and like privileges, would seem to indicate that there can be no such very great distress for want of employment among young women as we hear about. One would think from the stories that are told of starving women, that a lady with a good house and food to offer would only have to hold up her hand to find crowds of these starving women flocking to her with eager offers of service. Let her try it. She will find many ready to come; but they stickle for high wages, and they can't go into the country because it's so dull. They are like mortgage-money of savings banks—to be had only upon improved property within the City of New-York.

But although wages for some kinds of household service show, if not a downward tendency, a less tendency to "stiffness" than heretofore, there is one class of servants with whom wages seem generally to have advanced, and these are nurses. A case has come to our knowledge in which a lady of wealth and position, having lost by marriage an intelligent and trustworthy nurse who had lived with her for several years, was astonished to find that she could not supply her place except at a very considerable advance in wages; and even then that she could do so with difficulty, because she lived in the country—the country being a place famous for the elegance of its residences and the wealth and cultivation of its society. Upon her inquiry of these reluctant nurses why they demanded such high wages, they replied, all of them, in effect, that they were "able to take entire care of a child and bring it up on the bottle." But, the lady replied, "I don't want you to take entire care of my children, and I don't want my baby brought up on a bottle. I take care of my own children, and I want you to do what you will do under my direction." She heard in reply that that was not the way ladies were doing now. They wanted a nurse to take the children entirely off their hands. "Ladies nowadays, Mim, don't want to be throubled with the children. The lady I last lived with didn't see her children the whole day long, barrin' in the morning and at night whin they was goin' to bed."

Perhaps there was some exaggeration in this for the sake of magnifying the office and putting in a plea for an extra five dollars; but, making all allowances for that, it bears witness to a condition of things, of the existence of which there is other reason for believing. For is it quite possible for married women between the ages of twenty and forty to be present, as they are, in such crowds at evening parties, theatres, and concerts, and not only so, but at matinées, and morning concerts and morning parties, receptions, kettle-drums, four-o'clock teas, and the like, to swarm through the streets in gorgeous apparel, to be giving their days to this society, and their nights to that guild, and yet also to give a mother's care to their children? It seems more than doubtful; for no human being can be in two places at the same time, unless, as Sir BOYLE ROCHE said, he's a bird.

There may possibly be some mothers who are satisfied to leave their children entirely in the hands of the "nurse," who offers to take entire care of them and bring them up on a bottle, and above all things keep them out of sight and out of hearing. What means are used to keep them quiet—whether poppy, mandragora, or other drowsy syrups, they know not, they think not—we would not say they do not care—until the Summer comes, and then they see their poor, bedrugged little ones, their vitals sapped with opiates, consumed by a few hours of that scourge of the nursery, cholera infantum. But not to touch upon the point of health and life, is it true that American women, whose pride it was that they were called, even by carping foreigners, the best and most devoted mothers in the world, have abandoned their high calling, and cast aside its great pleasures with its grave and exacting duties, for such an empty, shallow thing as a place in gay society? Do they mean to get rid of the cares of motherhood as so many of them try to get rid of the trouble of housekeeping? Do they not feel responsible for their children, their minds, their souls, and their bodies? And if they do so, can they expect to discharge the duties of such a responsibility at the hands of an imported Irish peasant woman, because they pay her twenty dollars a month? We do not believe it; and there is fortunately abundant evidence all around us to prove that the mothers of America are still among the kindest and most devoted in the world.

BLACK-MAILERS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

Seldom have these columns told a sadder story than that which was revealed in a brief paragraph which appeared on Monday. It recorded the death of a clerk of eighteen by his own hand. He had been detected stealing five dollars' worth of goods from his employer, and a search after death brought to light the cause of his theft and self-destruction. In his possession were letters from a person in Lowell who had a hold upon him, and from time to time "put on the screw." Unless money or goods were sent, a dreadful revelation was to be made. The unhappy boy could at length bear it no longer, and put an end to his life.

There are crimes for which hanging seems far too good, and black-mailing is emphatically one of them. We have repeatedly, during the past five years, referred to instances of this description, and it is beyond a doubt that they are far from uncommon. If people in such straits could only summon up courage to take the bull by the horns, they would be amply rewarded, for they may rest assured that no trouble, no shame, can be so intolerable as the living under the rack of a relentless black-mailer. THACKERAY tells us how Col. Esmond's old acquaintance, honest Tom Trett, who had sold his company, married a wife, and turned merchant, was dreadfully gloomy for a time, though living in a fine house and carrying on a great trade, to all appearance. At length Esmond saw his friend's name in the Gazette as a bankrupt, and a week after this circumstance the bankrupt walked into Mr. Esmond's lodging with a face perfectly radiant with good humor, and as jolly and careless as when they had sailed from Southampton ten years before. "This bankruptcy," says Tom, "has been hanging over my head these three years; the thought hath prevented my sleeping, and I have looked at poor Polly's head on 'tother pillow, and then toward my razor on the table, and thought to put an end to myself, and so give my woes the slip. But now we are bankrupts. Tom Trett pays as many shillings in the pound as he can; his wife has a little cottage at Fulham, and her fortune secured to herself. I am neither afraid of bankrupt nor of creditor, and for the last six months have slept easy." Wise reflections, which should be laid to heart. But it may be objected, "Oh, Tom Trett's trouble was only pecuniary." But even to this there is an answer not devoid of comfort. It has been well observed that let the worst arrive, it will reach the victim as something very different from what he imagined. The crash comes; nothing could or did avert it; it is here, and he is a beggar. Worse than all, he is disgraced. Deeds come to light which cause him to blush deeply when revealed, although he blushed but slightly perhaps when doing them. Everything, then, that he dreaded has arrived. But now that he is face to face with it the terror vanishes. His strength is greater, his sorrow less. Even the shame is not so terrible as imagination pictured it. His wife and children do not shrink from him, the dog licks his hand, the tradesman is obsequious, the heart still beats, and heaven is above all. Even should self-love carry its pain to the grave, and the memory of the catastrophe overshadow his remaining years, he has still the consolation of having purchased life by enduring thus much pain, and has fulfilled serious responsibilities to those dependent on him.

Cannot some of those now groaning under a pressure get strength from such reflections? There have been men who have passed long years of crushing agony under threats of charges perfectly false. A case came to light some years ago revealing how an elderly banker, a highly-nervous man, had thus endured infernal tortures. At length, driven to despair by the constantly-increasing demands of his torturers, he turned upon them and freed himself. They are now undergoing an almost lifelong sentence. With the utmost spirit, an ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland met a like attempt instantly by giving those who made it into custody, thus evincing a courage of the rarest sort, and for lack of which the unfortunate Lord LONDONDERRY, better known as Lord CASTLEREAGH, is strongly suspected to have destroyed himself. It is better to face an unjust charge, or even a just one, with frankness and courage than to allow all life to be poisoned by it.

THE CINCINNATI MAY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The sale of season tickets for the May musical festival began this morning. Although the office was not opened until 10 A. M., the line commenced forming about 2 A. M., and those in line, who waited for nearly eight hours, were furnished with coffee and sandwiches by their friends. The day's sale was more than double that of the first day two years ago. The hall has a seating capacity for only 6,000 persons. Orders for seats are pouring in by mail and telegraph from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, and many other cities. The rehearsals of the orchestra and chorus are progressing steadily with a promise of far greater success than was attained two years ago, and everything possible is being done to render the festival complete in all its parts. There will be seven performances, commencing May 11 and closing on the evening of the 14th, all under the conductorship of Theodore Thomas, and with the assistance of his orchestra.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

COMPLETION OF THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

SENATORS BOOTH AND JACOBS APPOINTED IN PLACE OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO DECLINED—THE BILLS RELATING TO CANAL MATTERS FAVORABLY REPORTED IN THE SENATE—WHAT THEY PROVIDE FOR—THE PUBLIC WORKS INSPECTOR BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—In the Senate to-day, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer announced Senators Booth, of New-York, and Jacobs, of Brooklyn, on the Senate branch of the joint committee go investigate the canal system and its mismanagement, in place of Senators Robertson and Bradley, who yesterday declined to serve. This leaves the chairmanship in the hands of Senator Cole, who is the other member of the committee, and who, being such Chairman, becomes by courtesy also Chairman of the joint committee. The nominations are generally satisfactory, though it is believed that the first selection by the Lieutenant Governor was a stronger one for the particular service required. The full Committee of Investigation will consist of Senators Cole, Booth, and Jacobs, and Assemblymen Faulkner, Sherman, and Seward.

At the evening session of the Senate Senator Cole, from the Committee on Canals, reported favorably a bill which was introduced by Senator Lord on the 17th of February. It abolishes the office of Superintendent of Canal Repairs, and transfers its powers and duties to the Canal Commissioners, each of whom on his own division is to have entire charge of its repairs and maintenance. The Commissioners are also clothed with police powers, to be able to carry out any rules they may impose along the line of the canal under their charge.

The Canal Committee also reported favorably the Assembly bill reappropriating moneys for the construction of new work and extraordinary repairs, and for the payment of awards by Canal Appraisers. They have amended the bill by adding two sections, of which the first re-appropriates $10,000 for feeding the Erie Canal with water from Leon Lake, and $20,000 for building double locks on the western division of the Erie Canal. The second section provides that all unexpended balances from any moneys hitherto appropriated for new work or extraordinary repairs upon the canal, the final accounts of which have been rendered and settled, which are reappropriated by this act, or any previous act, and are now subject to the drafts of the Auditor, are hereby appropriated and set apart to the payment of work upon the division for which they were originally appropriated, to be paid upon resolution of the Canal Board, making specific appropriation therefor.

A third bill favorably reported by the Canal Committee to-night is the Assembly bill making appropriations for the expenses of collection of tolls and ordinary repairs and maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year beginning on the 1st day of October, 1875. The committee have amended this bill in several places by reducing the sums appropriated, and they have also added the following clause:

> All moneys collected for tolls upon the Chenango, Crooked Lake, Chemung, Genesee Valley, and Black River Canals, together with all tolls collected upon the Erie Canal, from all freights coming from said canals, shall be credited to each of said canals, respectively, and the amount expended upon each of the said canals for maintenance, repairs, and superintendence, shall not in any one year exceed double the amount of tolls received, as aforesaid, the preceding year.

Senator Lowery's bill, providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works, in accordance with the recommendations of the Governor, was also considered by the Canal Committee this afternoon, but no final decision was reached. The bill met with a cool reception, however, and it is a safe prediction that it will not be reported in its present form.

This evening in the Senate, on motion of Senator Cole, it was ordered that the testimony taken before the committee, of which he is Chairman, shall be printed as the investigation proceeds.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

PROBABLE APPOINTEES OF THE GOVERNOR—GEN. BARLOW, J. B. VAN BUREN, P. B. OLNEY, AND D. M'GONE—GEN. BARLOW'S POSSIBLE APPOINTMENT ACTIVELY DISCUSSED—INFLUENCES FOR AND AGAINST HIS APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—It is expected that to-morrow Gov. Tilden will appoint the Commission of Investigation which he is empowered to select. It is rumored in well-informed circles that the following names will be sent to the Senate for confirmation: Ex-Attorney General Barlow, John B. Van Buren, Jr., P. B. Olney, of New-York; D. McGone, of St. Lawrence County. Of this number Mr. Barlow is best known among members of the Legislature, and his rumored appointment excites most comment. There is no doubt that an effort will be made to defeat his confirmation in the Senate. At least two Republicans will refuse to vote for him upon personal grounds, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, it is said, in an indirect way will use their influence against him. The best men in the Senate and State, however, say that they would be well pleased should the Governor name Mr. Barlow as one of the Commissioners. They are assured that he would be confirmed without difficulty.

FIRST MEETING OF THE JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

THE HOUSE AND ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES MEET IN JOINT SESSION AND ORGANIZE—SENATOR COLE ELECTED CHAIRMAN—MESSRS. HENRY SMITH AND RUFUS PECKHAM APPOINTED AS COUNSEL—GENERAL SATISFACTION AT THE ELECTION OF MR. COLE TO THE CHAIRMANSHIP—PROBABLE EXTENSION OF THE TIME FOR INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The first meeting of the joint committee appointed by Speaker McGuire and the Lieutenant Governor, to investigate the fraud in the management of the canals, was held this afternoon. Senator Cole was elected Chairman, and Henry Smith and Rufus W. Peckham appointed counsel. No other business of importance was transacted. The election of Senator Cole to the Chairmanship of the Joint Committee gives very general satisfaction to the friends of reform. Mr. Cole is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Canals, and is thoroughly acquainted with the corrupt system and bad laws under which contracts and awards are obtained and work executed. The choice of counsel was, it is stated, made in accordance with the wish of Gov. Tilden. Mr. Smith is a well-known lawyer of this city, and has for the past year been engaged in investigating the alleged frauds in the new Capitol Commission. Messrs. Peckham and Smith have been instructed to map out a plan of investigation, and inform the committee what branch of the canal system it would be well to examine first. It is expected that they will make their report to-morrow evening, and on Thursday afternoon it is probable that the investigation will commence. Senator Cole expresses a de termination to make the examination a thorough and searching one. He believes that his committee will go into an investigation of the Appraisers' Bureau, as well as the other canal departments. It will be remembered that the committee is required by the resolution under which it was appointed to report to the Legislature within thirty days. It is generally believed that the time will have to be extended. Senator Cole and other members of the committee are of this opinion. They state that at least six weeks will be required to make the investigation contemplated.

THE SYRACUSE RINGS AND THEIR POWER.

BELDEN, DENNISON & CO.—A CITY INCLOSED BY RINGS—CANAL, SALT, RAILROAD, AND POLITICS, THE LAST VERY SUBORDINATE—BELDEN THE "BOSS" OF SYRACUSE—HIS MEASURES TO PERPETUATE HIS POWER—DIFFICULTY OF REACHING THE RING—PUBLIC OPINION SILENCED—HOW BELDEN AND DENNISON WORK BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES IN THEIR INTEREST—SIGNS OF REVOLT AGAINST THE RING RULERS AT LAST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 6.—None but the Ring and its bosom friends live in Syracuse, to all appearances, and they are governed by one of four inseparable interests—canal, salt, railroad, and politics. The last is only used as an agent to forward the others, because it is ever subservient to this requisition upon it, and therefore need not be considered as rulingor affecting the Syracusans to any great extent. A problem more difficult of solution than that now under consideration, How to reach the Ring? would be hard to find, because the public and social systems of the people are bounded by rings, encircled by that known as the Canal, and bossed by Belden, "Doc." Dennison & Co., so that the whole are welded together in a manner that entangles nearly every man in this city. It has a population of about 50,000 persons, who all—rich, middle class, and poor—revolve around "Jim" and the "Doc." The power of the Syracuse Boss is more completely fixed than George the Silent's in his region. Belden took care to fortify himself by attaching social, religious, and other leaders to him. He is a prominent Trustee in the Presbyterian Church, who is charged with looking after the repairs of the house of prayer. He has had great experience in this particular branch, as witness his contracts. In the Church he is strong, and believed to be liberal; at least he undoubtedly is generous, as his numerous donations attest. But his liberality is not indiscriminate. He distributes his favors to increase his popularity. He is educating a young man for the Catholic priesthood, I am credibly informed; and he has been one of the Trustees of the Methodist University, and is the founder and liberal patron of a temperance association in Syracuse that bears his name. But it is with the business and tradesfolk that he has strengthened his position so well that they dare not take sides against him now, even when his downfall is inevitable. He has loaned money in large sums to nearly every man, no matter what his trade, that needed it; he has, and does, retain, or get his friends to retain, the best lawyers in the country. He is a large depositor or stockholder in one bank, and a Director in another. He procures canal work for contractors of every kind, deals with supply merchants, storekeepers, and general vendors, or get his friends to do so, and has ever pretended to be a strong Republican; and I find now that not even the best of his adherents will claim his fidelity to that party at any time. He used his political affinities for his own or his friends objects, to elect men to the Legislature pledged to the Canal Ring, no matter what their political creed was. Being worth nearly $300,000, he has been able to invest it in the purchase of men and their silence. The companies or persons he could not buy for avowed followers, he got into his power by becoming their creditors for large amounts, when they were straitened in critical financial operations. In short, scarce a man in Syracuse can be found outside the pale of his influence and bold enough to publicly denounce him. There were a few who had the temerity to do this last week at the public meeting; but Belden & Co. packed the hall with his myrmidons, and has since silenced the voice of public opinion until to-night one of the boldest movers in the demonstration sorrowfully assured me that he feared Syracuse is powerless; and if it be freed from the grasp of the Rings, it must be by the action of other municipalities, as no man could stand up and face the gang arrayed against him here. All the local politicians and the city Ring, of which Finegan & Co. are the leaders, have been skillfully manipulated by Belden and the "Doc."—one a Republican, the other a member of the Democratic State Central Committee—both all-powerful in canal boards, and with a large share of State patronage. To preserve this the Ring had to secure Congressman, State Senator, and Assemblymen. They have been fairly successful through the careful arrangement of their plans. "Doc." Dennison would demonstrate to his Democratic followers that it was better to vote for a Republican, when there seemed to be a likelihood of a Republican majority controlling at Albany, and Jim Belden carefully gave his friends their cue to vote for the Democrat, when his election was necessary to the Ring. The primaries and caucuses were managed here by the City Ring, who were allowed to have all the fat street pavement and other municipal contracts, in return for nominating and supporting Canal Ring candidates. The success of these was insured by the great salt men, Van Dusen, the Geres, the Gales, and others who employ several hundred men in the salt works and on the canal, where these firms have figured as fraudulent contractors in the recent expose. In this way the canalers had men in the Board of Aldermen, and were in a fair way of making property owners yield them something handsome, when THE TIMES exposed their frauds against the State. In short the hands of the Ring were upon the throat of the City, and they are not yet loosed. The people dare not move, and the press, with one exception, is silent, and men dare not trust their neighbors with their secret longing to organize and rid the City of the leeches. They are fearful lest they shall be talking to some unknown partisan or debtor of the crew, and be betrayed and marked for financial ruin. The reason the newspapers do not take up the cudgels against Belden, is because he has laid some of them under pecuniary obligations, and controls the stock of others. His system is almost perfect, but there is one flaw in it. He could not employ every man in Syracuse, and he snatched contracts away from ambitious young men, who are therefore his enemies, and will work hard to defeat him finally, as they did when he ran for Mayor against Graves. Even the Canal Ring could not provide for every man that wanted to be a rascal, so honest ones are about to benefit. The first move will be made against "Doc." Dennison, who is an anti-temperance man. His Democratic rivals want him turned out of the State Committee, and to this end are collecting evidence of his treachery to his party, which added to other testimony showing his practices in canal matters, will deprive him of many friends when the trying hour of investigation comes by the Special Commission appointed by the Governor. "Jim" Belden must be reached by the Special Commission, although the Syracusans have reason enough to proceed against him, as well as Dennison, for causing a loss to the city of half a million of dollars, through the attempted foreclosure of the Northern Railway second mortgage bonds. Dennison and Belden built an important part of the road under a contract similar in character to the canal contracts. One way and another, by trickery it is alleged, the city was deprived of its interest in the road, and now wants to be heard in a foreclosure suit pending. Belden and Dennison imagine themselves safely out of the matter, but they are not. In the first place, the Civic Ring, under Finnegan, has already been exposed, and may be said to be scotched, and the salt-work bosses are crippled by their canal operations. By the way, the Geres have taken care of their friends as well as Belden. When the Erie Canal was enlarged, the State took the waters of Ninemile Creek, which is the outlet to the celebrated Belden and Dennison Otisco reservoir, of grubbing fame, to supply the Jordan level. The water needed was to be used to facilitate navigation. Jordan is a summit level connected by lock with the two lower levels, Port Byron and Syracuse. The lock paddles of Gere's lock had to be closed to give water enough to float boats on Jordan level. Dennison and Belden, at Albany, procured permission for J. W. Barker, Gere's friend, who had a mill on the Syracuse level, to use the surplus or overflowing water to run the same. Mr. Barker is accused of having bribed Gere's lock-tenders to open the paddles and draw the water from the Jordan to the Syracuse level for his mill, whereby the Jordan shoaled, and navigation was impeded.

Notwithstanding their power and the people's dread of them, I know the leaders are sore afraid.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' sixth and last symphony concert of the present season is set down for Saturday evening next. But it should be borne in mind that there will be a preliminary rehearsal, which may fairly be regarded as quite as interesting as the concert, and which will occur at Steinway Hall to-morrow afternoon. Mozart's symphony in C—the "Jupiter" symphony—Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, and a new concerto for piano and orchestra by Rubinstein, with Mme. Madeline Schiller as the pianist, will make up the programme.

MR. FITZSIMMONS' CONCERT.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, well known as an organist, announces a concert at Steinway Hall this evening. He is to have the co-operation of Mrs. Gulager, Miss Drasdil, and Mr. S. B. Mills, besides that of several other artists.

MR. PATTISON'S LECTURES AND RECITALS.

Mr. John N. Pattison will, this evening, give the second of his new series of lectures on piano-music, with illustrations, at De Garmo Hall. Liszt is to be his subject, and the performance of five pieces by that admired composer is to accompany the lecturer's remarks.

MISS FISET'S CONCERT.

A testimonial concert will be tendered to Miss Morrison-Fiset, solo soprano of the Dominican Church, to-morrow evening. It is to occur at the Terrace Garden Theatre in Fifty-eighth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and will enlist the services of a number of popular performers.

THIS AFTERNON'S READING.

A reading will be given this afternoon by Mr. George Riddle at the Union Square Theatre. It will commence at 2 o'clock precisely.

QUESTIONS NOT WITHOUT MEANING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few words of inquiry, with your permission, touching certain developments in the Tilton-Beecher case.

We may well deplore the existence of this fearful scandal and the wide-spread publicity given to the sickening details; but, the issue having been joined in a court of law, it is impossible to suppress the particulars of the trial. The matter of prime importance is such a management of the case as shall commend itself for fairness and impartiality to the moral and religious sentiment of the country. We all want to see Mr. Beecher's character fully and triumphantly vindicated. Hence it is a subject for regret that any means of an extraneous kind should have been employed for the apparent purpose of molding public opinion in advance.

Allusion was made in a recent communication (published in THE TIMES of March 17) to a copy of Mr. Tracy's opening address, sent by the thousand into all parts of the land.

An editorial in the *Christian Union* of the same week explained the *raison d'être* of that pamphlet. It was because the friends of the plaintiff had resorted to a similar device, taking the initiative in that line of tactics. There might be a difference of opinion as to the propriety of the proceeding even then. But let that pass. What are we to think of the efforts of counsel to prejudice the two Roman Catholic jurors against Mr. Tilton by calling special attention to the fact that Roussel—the Communist in whose memorial procession the plaintiff participated—was the man who ordered the execution of the Archbishop of Paris?

Again, is there, or is there not, something significant in Mr. Beecher's frequent expressions of friendship for Romanists in his public utterances? Yesterday he seemed to travel a long distance out of his way to show them a kindness, when, in announcing the services of the English revivalist for the week, he expressed his willingness to extend his hand "to Mr. Varley, or any other brother, be he Roman Catholic or anything else," &c. Certainly that was somewhat far-fetched.

Again, I want to ask, why should Mr. Beecher have conscientious scruples against taking his oath on the Bible—the book he believes and preaches every Sabbath?

And why does his old friend, Capt. Duncan—once Deacon of Plymouth Church and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school—stand aloof (as stated in a recent newspaper paragraph) from his former Pastor, and attend Dr. Storrs' church?

And, finally, where is Henry C. Bowen? We know he is to be found without any searching; but why has he not been placed on the witness-stand? It is said that he has been subpœnaed and will yet appear, but that remains to be seen. The wonder is that the Plymouth Investigating Committee let him so severely alone last Summer. It will be still more marvelous if he is not summoned on this trial to tell all that he knows.

Believe me, Mr. Editor, I propound these queries in no captious or unfriendly spirit.

On the contrary, a satisfactory explanation of the points mentioned would gratify no one more than

VERITAS.

MONDAY, April 5, 1875.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE SOUTHERN VIRGINIA RAILROAD.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., April 6.—The stockholders of the Southern Virginia Railroad Company met here to-day and elected the following Board:

William McLellan, President; Directors: A. R. Boteler, W. H. Travers, J. L. Hooff, M. L. Broyce, M. B. Buck, John W. Ashby, M. Spitter, H. B. Hansberger, John Kelly, J. J. Hubley.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 16.—The *Witness* says: The Merchants' Bank having declined to accept the terms lately offered by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway for the redemption of the Street-Douglas bonds, the mortgages on the property of the railway have been foreclosed, and a Receiver appointed.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 6.—The eighty-fifth conference of the New-York M. E. Church will assemble in this city to-morrow. A large number of ministers have already arrived, and it is expected that the attendance will be large. There are six districts in this conference, and one of the chief topics of discussion will be the reduction of them to four, or two for each side of the Hudson.

POSTAL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN STRAW-BID SWINDLING.

COMPLICITY OF CLERKS AND OTHER EMPLOYES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—IDENTIFICATION OF THE CONSPIRATORS BY AN ENGRAVER WHO MADE A COUNTERFEIT DEPARTMENT STAMP FOR THEM—DETAILS OF THE MODE OF OPERATING—SURREPTITIOUS EXAMINATION OF BIDS AND LOWER BIDS MADE AND SLIPPED IN—CONFESSION OF THE CHIEF OPERATOR—A CLERK HE COULD NOT CORRUPT — ARRESTS MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The straw-bidding frauds, which have given the Post Office Department so much trouble, and have at times almost paralyzed the mail service in some sections of the country, have at last received a check. Some of the conspirators have been detected and overwhelmed with fatal testimony. Others are likely to be caught as the investigations and trials progress, and altogether there is reason to hope that the nefarious trade has been permanently broken up. The clue that led to the exposure of the conspiracy and the detection of the criminals was obtained through a clerk in the Second Assistant Postmaster General's office named William Sickles, who has charge of the Arkansas desk. Kettle, who was the chief conspirator, and who succeeded in obtaining sixty contracts for carrying mails in Texas, had been so successful in corrupting clerks in the department, that he became bold in his operations, and assumed that all the clerks could be manipulated to his purpose. The lettings in which the detected frauds occurred begin with the first of July next. The contracts for Texas had been awarded, and of these Kettle and a man named Laughlin, of Michigan, succeeded by fraudulent means in obtaining sixty.

AN INCORRUPTIBLE CLERK.

Encouraged by his success in the Texas lettings, Kettle approached Sickles, and after exacting from him a solemn pledge of secrecy, informed him that he wanted to bid for some of the Arkansas routes, and wanted Sickles to furnish him with the amounts of the lowest bids for certain routes which he described, promising Sickles a liberal reward if he would render that service. Sickles declined, and informed Kettle that if he attempted any clandestine movement in the Arkansas lettings he would expose his rascality. Kettle imagined that Sickles would be induced to join him, and, it seems, succeeded in clandestinely getting in his bids after the time fixed for opening the bids for the Arkansas letting. These bids not appearing when the examinations were made, Kettle complained to Judge Wilshire, Congressman from Arkansas, that he had put in several bids for routes in Arkansas, and that they had not appeared. Wilshire complained at the department of this, and an investigation was directed by acting Second Assistant Postmaster General French. In looking over the bids inquiry was made for Kettle's bids of Sickles, who replied that there was no use in looking for Kettle's bids, they would not be found. Slater, the clerk who was making the search, was then informed by Sickles in confidence of the overtures made by Kettle, and that he had in consequence thrown out all his bids. This information was carried to Mr. French, who in time laid it before the Postmaster General.

WHAT WAS SAID IN AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.

The matter rested here until James M. Tyner assumed the duties of Second Assistant Postmaster General, early in March. About three weeks ago Mr. Jewell received an anonymous letter which was referred to Mr. Tyner. This letter said that gross frauds were being practiced in the letting of mail contracts, and detailed circumstantially the manner in which frauds might be perpetrated. It stated that by connivance with certain clerks the figures of the lowest bidders could be obtained by outside parties, and that the initial stamp of the department could be counterfeited and bids slipped in which, in fact, were never before the officers charged with the examination of bids and the awarding of contracts. Mr. Tyner's suspicions were aroused, and learning of the offer of Kettle to Sickles, he examined the Texas awards made to Kettle and Laughlin. It was discovered that many of the bids of these parties upon which contracts were awarded were a few dollars below that of the next lowest bidder. In cases where the lowest bids were informal in consequence of the required bond and certified check not being filed, Laughlin's bids were a little higher than the informal, and lower than the next lowest bids. This impressed Mr. Tyner unfavorably, and induced him to attach importance to the anonymous letter. The initial stamp was submitted to officers of the Treasury Department who decided that the stamp in each case was genuine.

LOOKING UP THE COUNTERFEIT STAMP.

Not satisfied with this decision, Mr. Tyner gave the matter into the hands of the special agents of the Post Office Department, and an officer was detailed to visit the engravers of Baltimore, with a view of discovering whether a counterfeit stamp of the department had been made in that city. All the Baltimore engravers were visited without success. The officer then informed one of the engravers of his object, and solicited his aid. After examining the stamp the engraver said no ingenuity was required to make a counterfeit, and expressed the belief that a Washington engraver named Lutz had made the counterfeit. Lutz was visited, and acknowledged making such a stamp on the order of three men whom he described. The parties could not be identified from the description, and Lutz was taken to the Post Office Department, placed in a room where he could see parties passing, and Mr. Tyner arranged to send for every official who had been in any way connected with the handling of the bids. Mr. Tyner's own messenger was sent to bring the first clerk called, and upon passing Lutz, the messenger, named Rothrock, was identified as one of the three parties who ordered the counterfeit stamp. A clerk named Channel was also identified, and, from Lutz's description, Kettle was supposed to be the third party. An officer was sent out, who succeeded in finding and bringing in Kettle, and Lutz identified him as the third party.

THE CHIEF SWINDLER CONFESSES.

Kettle was charged with the conspiracy. He acknowledged his guilt and promised to make a full confession provided he was not prosecuted. This was accepted and he detailed the whole story. Kettle said he first obtained the co-operation of Channel, who in turn secured the assistance of Rothrock. The duty of Rothrock was to open the bids and place the initial stamp on each in the presence of the officers who made the awards. The opening of bids was commenced on Feb. 1 and occupied several days. Rothrock took several impressions of the stamp and gave them to Channel and Kettle, for which he received $25. Channel obtained the figures of the lowest bidders and furnished them to Kettle, who would make out lower bids, put the counterfeit stamp upon them, and return them to Channel, who would file them among the bids regularly received and examined by the officials. In this manner he was enabled to bid $4 or $5 below the lowest legitimate bidder and obtained the contracts. An examination by Mr. Tyner revealed that Laughlin, who was Kettle's man, had secured seven contracts by fraud; Iddings, who represented Hines, secured above thirty; and Hines himself secured two. All these were in Texas. The conspiracy failed in the Arkansas lettings through the honesty of Mr. Sickles.

THE LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

THE ACADEMY CROWDED WITH GUESTS—ATTRACTIONS OF THE EVENING—THE DRESS AND CUSTOMS OF A CENTURY AGO RESTORED—SOME OF THE COMPANY—THE DANCING, &C.

The Lady Washington Reception which was given at the Academy of Music last evening had a great deal of the brilliant surroundings proper to all such social pageants. It was the occasion of an agreeable reunion which combined many of the lustrous elements of a modern ball-room with some pleasant retrospective glimpses. It made "the forward-flowing tide of time" take a turn back for a space, and asked people to imagine themselves a hundred years nearer to the primeval, but after all it is but just to record that the representatives of those who had to do with the "President of the United States and Mrs. Washington" in those days were almost altogether lost among the moderns. The Academy was unusually crowded, but, although its condition might be described as approximating to a "jam," yet as there was a charitable enterprise at the bottom of the pleasure, this state of things must be esteemed to be desirable. Perhaps charity suggested economy also, for the appearance of the building was conspicuous by reason of lack of decoration. A flooring was run over the parquette in the usual manner, and on the edge near the balcony six large vases of very beautiful roses and lilies were distributed, but here the decoration ended. It was bare of garniture from this point down to the drop curtain, behind which the preparations for the tableau and the subsequent party were going forward. All the boxes had been disposed of at an early date, and people purchasing their tickets last night were thankful for such accommodation as was then procurable. A tolerably fair indication of the number of persons in attendance might be gained by observing the long line of gentlemen who sought to reach the depository for hats and coats. They were more numerous than, and quite as patient and persistent as, the backers of a winner at Jerome Park, who hopefully expect to reach the aperture in the race-course office where their French pool tickets may be turned into dollars. Ladies and their cavaliers were, of course, distributed all over the building, and other cavaliers who had no ladies sat in the background admiringly, but mayhap regretfully. At 10 o'clock the building was crowded, and as many as could procure accommodation were seated, for then the opening tableau was to be presented. Two bands were in attendance, Bernstein being there to make provision for the dancers, and Grafulla attending to the promenade music. After appropriate selections from the promenade band the curtain rose on the tableau representing Huntington's "Republican Court." The grouping was very picturesque and the costumes appropriate, but there was rather a dull gray light on the picture, and it was shadowed and lessened by the more brilliant *ensemble* of the Academy outside the proscenium. After the tableau preparations were made for a tea party, which was to stand as the representative of one on the lawn of Mount Vernon in the long ago. While these were in progress a grand promenade was commenced, and it grew and grew in dimensions until the floor of the Academy was fairly crowded. The ladies and gentlemen taking part in this office were all of the moderns, the "Old Guard" being the most ancient specimens of representative antiquity. By the time the promenaders had grown into the dimensions of a crowd, the ladies and gentlemen of a hundred years ago were ready to take their tea in public, and so the curtain went up again. There were thirteen tables, representing the thirteen original States, and thirteen ladies attended at each table. Each of them was surrounded by a shield bearing the arms of the State, and the cups and saucers bore the Washington coat of arms, and business being business, were purchasable at the several tables. The modern people encroached so much on the tea party "parties" that as they sipped their beverage they were almost lost to the view of the spectators, who occupied seats in the boxes and family circle. At length, when Massachusetts had done honor to its "tea-party" traditions, and when the other States had emulated its example, the grand ball was set going. There were twenty dances on the programme, and Bernstein's band was kept pretty busy during the small hours, Grafulla supplying the music during the promenading intervals. Some of the modern costumes were superb, and among those of the ancient type some had quite a history attached to them. A dress of magnificent brocade presented to Martha Washington by the first Presidential Cabinet, and a dress worn by a sister of Mrs. Washington on the occasion of the latter's wedding, were among the number. Mrs. Dr. R. T. Weir was the representative of Lady Washington, and Mr. L. B. Coyman appeared as the Father of his Country.

The thirteen original States were represented by thirteen prominent ladies, each presiding at a table, with twelve assistants. Mrs. Oscar Tibbals represented New-Hampshire; Mrs. Dr. A. E. McDonald, Massachusetts; Mrs. Thomas E. Brown, New-York; Miss Kirtland, Connecticut; Mrs. D. A. Albro, Rhode Island; Mrs. Lewis, Pennsylvania; Mrs. W. H. Wiley, New-Jersey; Mrs. George Brown, Delaware; Mrs. W. A. Conklin, Maryland; Mrs. Dr. R. T. Weir, Virginia; Miss Newcomb, North Carolina; Mrs. P. C. Talman, South Carolina; and Mrs. Charles C. Leeds, Georgia.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The election in Rhode Island occurs to-day. The Regular Republican State Committee has issued an address, calling upon the party to support the regularly-nominated ticket, and saying:

"Whatever the individual choice of any Rhode Island Republican may have been, a great and successful political party can only be sustained by the subordination of personal preferences to the will of the party as expressed through its regular convention. Any other theory or practice must result in our defeat and disorganization." And further: "We earnestly appeal to the electors of the National Union Republican Party of Rhode Island to rally to the support of the regular nominees of the party, to repudiate all disorganizing issues, to sustain and preserve the great party of progress and freedom for the work it will yet have to accomplish, and by union and a mutual endeavor avert the defeat and disaster which may otherwise effect our annihilation."

Hon. Rowland Hazard has accepted the Independent Republican nomination for Governor, saying: "The securing nominations by the methods and practices resorted to in the late so-called Republican Convention has become an evil of such magnitude in our State politics that all freemen should unite to put it down. To this end, I, with many others, signed the call for the meeting, on Wednesday night. That meeting has protested, and it is now proposed to render the protest effective in action. Having signed the call, I cannot now decline the responsibility which the meeting so unanimously decided I must bear. Submitting myself, therefore, to the decision of the convention, and wishing to discharge my full duty in the matter, and also appreciating the high compliment of the nomination tendered to me, I accept it with the sole purpose of helping to render effective my protest, and the protest of every freeman in Rhode Island, against practices which are destructive to all civil liberty."

For State officers there are three tickets in the field—the Republican, Independent Republican, and Democratic. The Prohibitionists have indorsed the Independent Republican nominations, and the candidates of these two parties and of the regular Republicans are the same for all the State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, they being the present incumbents. Following are the tickets:

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Henry Lippitt.
Lieutenant Governor—Henry T. Sisson.
Secretary of State—Joshua M. Addeman.
Attorney General—Willard Sayles.
Treasurer—Samuel Clark.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN AND PROHIBITION.

Governor—Rowland Hazard.
Lieutenant Governor—Daniel E. Day.
Secretary of State—Joshua M. Addeman.
Attorney General—Willard Sayles.
Treasurer—Samuel Clark.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Charles R. Cutler.
Lieutenant Governor—John B. Pierce.
Secretary of State—Thomas A. Reynolds.
Attorney General—Charles E. Gorman.
Treasurer—Philip Ryder.

The vote of Rhode Island for Governor last year was: Republican, 12,335; Democratic, 1,589. In 1873 it was; Republican, 9,656; Democratic, 3,786.

CONVENTION OF WESTERN PUBLISHERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—A convention of Western publishers for the purpose of devising means to better protect their interests was held here to-day. It was very slimly attended, there being but sixteen publishers present from Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, and Kentucky. After considerable discussion as to the objects of the convention, how their interests could be best promoted and protected, the benefits of organization, &c., a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. The convention then adjourned subject to the call of the committee. The object of the organization, as stated by some, was to abolish patent outsides and insides, get rid, if possible, of auxiliary publishing companies, control their own business, and establish remunerative prices for advertising.

THE MINING RIOTS.

THE DISAFFECTION SAID TO BE EXTENDING.

THE LACKAWANNA MINERS REPORTED TO BE ORGANIZING FOR A STRIKE—DEMAND ON THE CORPORATIONS—ACTIVITY OF THE MINERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., April 6.—Straws now fly in this direction, and signs point to an early strike by the miners of Lackawanna. Colliers in this region have as yet remained out of the fight, and have worked industriously, while their brethren in Schuylkill and Middlefields have been idle and wrangling. At this time all mines operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, and Delaware and Hudson Corporations, are in full blast, and the smoke of the fray has not drifted here or disturbed the men. The leaders of the strike have at last recognized the fact that if the 30,000 miners of the northern fields cannot be induced to come into their ranks, the hostile movement will result fruitlessly and bitterly. Mr. John Siney, the high priest of the National Miners' Union, and officials of other organizations have come on here. It will not be a difficult task to inaugurate a strike among these men, and if it can be accomplished the movement will be complete, and the miners of Pennsylvania will have joined hands all round. All eyes are now turned upon Schuylkill and the adjacent regions, and the strike is a threadbare topic, which is picked to pieces upon every street corner and in every miner's home.

The men of Lackawanna have made a demand upon the corporations to restore the basis of 1874, and the matter is now under consideration. On Thursday a meeting will be held at Hyde Park to learn the result of the demand. If it is negative, the country will very probably see an additional link forged in the strike chain. The Miners' Benevolent Association is dispatching agents through the country for the purpose of buying provisions for destitute miners, and this fact alone goes to show how earnest the miners are. There have been no acts of violence in this region, and the miners as a class are peaceable and law-abiding. They have abundance of money, having labored industriously for many months, and are splendidly equipped for a long strike. The corporations in the northern fields are better prepared to meet a strike than the Reading Railroad, for they are fresh in the struggle and have extensive stocks of coal ready for shipment at seaboard. A story is going the rounds to-night that the Eighth Regiment is marching on Shamokin, but no credence is attached to it. The feeling against the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company among the miners is very bitter, but no depredations have been committed against the property of the company. The accession to the basis of 1874 by the proprietors of the colliery at Gilberton, in the Schuylkill region, is regarded here as a great victory for the miners. It will require but a few days to unfold the plans of the men of Lackawanna, and the keenest observers predict a hostile movement.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE COAL REGION NOT CORROBORATED—THE TROOPS NOT CALLED INTO REQUISITION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 6.—The newspaper reports about the parading of the miners and other disturbances in the coal region have not been confirmed by any intelligence received here by the State authorities. No acts of violence have been reported to the Governor, nor has any call been made for troops since the issue of his proclamation on Saturday last, with the exception of a dispatch from Sheriff Kirkendall, of Luzerne County, on Sunday afternoon, to the effect that disorders in Luzerne County continued, and were at points so distant from each other that he was unable to keep the peace by means of the *posse comitatus*. Troops were at once placed at his disposal, which he has not found it necessary to use up to this time. No other information of any character whatever has been received by the Governor, and his inquiries fail to elicit any facts to show that any disturbances of an alarming nature exist. Gen. Siegfried telegraphs to-night that everything was perfectly quiet in Schuylkill, Northumberland, and Columbia Counties, and General Osborn, in reply to a request from the Governor, answers in regard to the Hazleton region, where there are some riotous manifestations about Jeddo and Eckley: "I see no immediate reason for alarm. These officers will be in command of the troops in their respective regions if their services are needed, and they have been charged by the Governor to keep themselves constantly informed in regard to the situation therein."

MEETING OF CITIZENS AT HAZLETON—THE TABLES TURNED—THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND SHERIFF INDORSED.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 6.—An excited meeting of citizens was held here this evening in response to a call from the sympathizers with the armed mobs who paraded our streets last week. The meeting was numerously attended by all classes and resulted in a complete victory for the supporters of the Sheriff. The intention of the original signers of the circulars was to bolster up a few who had refused to serve on the *posse comitatus*; but the opposite party being in the majority, the citizens of our town were spared the humiliation of being represented as in collusion with and indorsing the mob element.

The following resolutions were adopted amid much excitement:

Resolved, first, That we regret that the community has been called upon to suffer from excited reports going abroad to the great detriment of all classes, especially the miners and laborers of this region; still more do we regret that there was so much cause given upon which said reports were based.

Second—That we tender our thanks to his Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, for the very proper and timely proclamation issued April 3, 1875, believing that it has had the desired effect, relieving an immediate necessity of military assistance, and very materially assisting the restoration of peace and quietness throughout this region.

Third—That we also tender our thanks to those men who answered the urgent call of the Sheriff of this county and assisted him in enforcing the laws rather than endeavoring to seek their own business or political advantage by disregarding their pressing demands or skulking.

OBITUARY.

COL. JAMES PAGE.

Col. James Page, a venerable member of the Philadelphia Bar, and well known in military circles, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 272 South Fourth street, in that city. Col. Page was born in Philadelphia, March 8, 1795, and was, therefore, a little over eighty years of age. He became an office boy with Peter A. Browne, where, by advice of his employer, he became a law student, and, at the age of twenty-one years, was admitted to practice and met with success. He was President of the Common Council, a member of the Select Council, County Treasurer, Solicitor of the Board of Health, and also of the County Commissioners, President of the Democratic State Association, and Commissioner for the erection of the new public buildings. During Andrew Jackson's Administration, as also under President Van Buren, he was Postmaster of Philadelphia, and was called by Postmaster General Amos Kendall to preside over the New-York Post Office for several months. Under President Polk he was Collector of the port of Philadelphia, and, under Jackson, was Commissioner of Bankruptcy. Col. Page was a private in the old State Fencibles, organized in 1813, during the war of 1812-14; entered the United States service with his company in 1814, and served at Camp Bloomfield, Brandywine, and other points. After the war he was elected Captain of the Fencibles, and so remained till 1861. When the war of the rebellion broke out Col. Page was too old for active service, and resigned. As a Mason Col. Page was prominently known. He was Chairman of the Trustees of the building fund for the new Masonic Temple on Broad street, and also for the old hall on Chestnut street. As a volunteer fireman Col. Page was as noted as in his various other public connections. He was also a prominent member of the Philadelphia Skating Club, and for a long time was known as the "Prince of Skaters." Both in Philadelphia and Atlantic City Col. Page was prominently identified with art matters and select social entertainments. The deceased requested that neither the members of the Bar or the various association with which he was connected should take action on his death.

THE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.—The invention of the Wilson Shuttle Sewing-machine exerts an influence over domestic comfort unequaled by any invention of the last hundred years. As an economical arrangement, it enables one person to do the work of ten in a superior manner and with unspeakably more comfort. It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Fourth street, Brooklyn; No. 4 Newark avenue, Jersey City; No. 764 Eighth avenue, and at "Macy's," New-York. This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.—*Advertisement.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,
A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.
For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

[Advertisement.]
All right now! Hasten and buy your SPRING HAT at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store. It is an unmistakable beauty. KNOX'S Wholesale Department is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
A remarkable story is told of a child, who, though so severely scalded that the doctors gave her up, was saved by the timely use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

SECOND PART OF THE NEW STORY by WILLIAM BLACK.
AMERICAN ART ABROAD.
LIFE IN PARIS; WOMEN AS SOLDIERS.
PERSONAL REMINISCENCES, by MOORE and JERDAN.
THE DIFFICULTIES OF ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY.
A BANDIT'S WARNING.
FASHION CHAT.
THE GARDEN; WASTE IN WOODLANDS.
MINERAL MANURES; BROOM CORN CULTURE.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE, also, at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years, with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England. Wholesale Agents, H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, Ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads or fleshworms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the Great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.
Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Patent Appliances. For description, &c., address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076, New-York.

Spring Style Gentlemen's Dress Hats Ready. —BURKE, Manufacturer, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Trees and Shrubs.—R. B. PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer these, both Deciduous, and Evergreen, in great variety. Catalogues free.

Zealously set about curing that Cough. Use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

DU BOIS—TAYLOR.—On Sunday, March 14, 1875, by Rev. W. P. Abbott, TUTHILL DU BOIS to Miss CARRIE TAYLOR.

WILLETT—VOGT.—In Brooklyn, April 5, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. H. Hall, D. D., ANNA O. VOGT, to Mr. S. S. WILLETT of Little Falls, N. J.

DIED.

BURTON.—On Tuesday, April 6, JULIETTE T. BURTON, wife of Dr. May Burton, formerly of Virginia.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 205 West 52d st., corner of Broadway.

DE CARDENAS.—On Monday, April 4, of diphtheria, CARLOTTA ELVERA, eldest daughter of Josephine Webster and the late Ambrosia de Cardenas y Romero, aged 5 years, 2 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 71 Park av., on Wednesday, April 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Havana (Island of Cuba) papers please copy.

HERDER.—On Monday morning, April 5, PHILIP Q. HERDER, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will take place Wednesday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, Nicholas D. Herder, No. 51 West 130th st., Harlem.

HERRICK.—At Little Neck, Long Island, Sunday, April 4, CHARLES HERRICK, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Zion Church, Little Neck, Wednesday, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Douglaston Depot on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

LAMB.—On the 6th inst., CATHERINE, the beloved wife of Chester Lamb, in the 56th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEWIS.—At Staten Island, April 6, 1875, Capt. THEODORE LEWIS, aged 75 years.

His remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

LUCKEY.—April 6, Miss EMMA ISABELLA LUCKEY, daughter of J. Nelson Luckey.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOTT.—At Southport, Conn., April 6, G. F. MOTT, aged 78 years.

Services at the house at 3 P. M. Thursday, on arrival of the noon train from New-York. Carriages in waiting. Return train at 6:22 P. M.

PURDY.—At Rye Neck, on Sunday, April 4, inst., JOSHUA R. PURDY, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck. Train leaves 42d st. at 12 o'clock.

ROOSEVELT.—April 5, at his residence, No. 836 Broadway, JAMES I. ROOSEVELT, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SHIPMAN.—At Yonkers, April 6, 1875, JULIUS R. SHIPMAN.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, 2 P. M., Friday, April 9, from his late residence, Palisade avenue, Yonkers.

SLADE.—On Tuesday evening, April 6, ELIZABETH STOKES, wife of Francis H. Slade, in the 56th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STAUNTON.—PHINEAS C., only child of Phineas and Josephine Staunton, died April 5, aged 2 months and 3 days.

Funeral services at No. 34 Ormond place, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. to-day. Friends invited to attend.

STIGER.—On Monday, 5th inst., at Jersey City, N. J., MARY D., daughter of William E. and the late Phebe D. Stiger, aged 11 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. T. S. Doremus, No. 99 Mercer st., Jersey City, Thursday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock.

SUTTON.—On Sunday morning, April 4, after a lingering illness, CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 239 5th av., on Wednesday morning, April 7, at 10 o'clock.

WALCUTT.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, Sunday, April 4, of paralysis of the heart, AGNES M., wife of William Walcutt and daughter of the late Henry Leeds, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her stepfather, Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., No. 51 7th av., on Wednesday, April 7, at 1:45 P. M.

WHITE.—Monday, April 5, SARAH MARIA WHITE.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of P. A. White, No. 358 Pearl st., Thursday, April 8, at 10 A. M. Her friends are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

THE ECONOMICAL EUROPEAN TOURIST. A JOURNALIST THROUGHOUT EUROPE. THREE MONTHS FOR $433, with tables of daily disbursements; first-class ocean fare both ways; good, comfortable style on the Continent. Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, and Germany visited. 240 pages, cloth, price $1. AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAIR
OF THE NEW-YORK HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

In view of the need of increased hospital facilities for those desiring homeopathic treatment, it has been decided to build a great general hospital, in which one entire pavilion shall be devoted to women and children.

To secure this result, the Ladies' Aid Society of the New-York Homeopathic Surgical Hospital have united with the the Ladies' Homeopathic Hospital Association for Women and Children, and will hold a great fair at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in 14th st., to open SATURDAY EVENING, April 10.

We ask the friends of homeopathy throughout the City and country to aid us in our efforts to make this fair a complete success, by co-operation with such tables or departments as can best further their own wishes.

OFFICERS OF THE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

President—Mrs. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Mrs. Parke Godwin.
Treasurer—Hon Salem H. Wales.
Secretary—Mrs. E. G. Bartlett.
Corresponding Secretary—Mr. J. H. Forman.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, Chairman.
Mr. Charles Watrous, Secretary of Executive Committee.
Mr. C. H. Neilson, Assistant Secretary Executive Committee.

Mrs. E. B. Phelps,
Mrs. W. H. Neilson,
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Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth,
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Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan,
Mr. Spencer W. Coe,
Mr. Lot C. Clark,
Mr. Alfred Mackay,
Mr. John R. Cecil,
Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick,
Mr. George R. Blanchard,
Mr. John Milderberger,
Gen. W. W. Averill,
Mrs. Parke Godwin,
Mrs. Egbert Guernsey,
Mrs. Charles Watrous,
Mrs. C. S. Groot,
Mrs. S. H. Wales,
Mrs. M. C. Davis,
Mrs. E. P. Fowler,
Mrs. O. H. Palmer,
Mrs. F. H. Macy,
Mrs. E. J. Hegeman,
Mrs. John W. Barrow,
Mr. Charles Watrous,
Mr. John W. Bigelow,
Hon. O. H. Palmer,
Mr. F. H. Macy,
Gen. W. S. Hancock,
Mr. Ogden Hegeman,
Mr. J. W. Barrow,
Mr. John McGinnis, Jr.,
Mr. G. P. Lowery,
Mr. William Libby,
Mr. Stephen S. Hoe.

In addition to the ladies and gentlemen named above, a large number of the most prominent citizens of New-York are interested in the success of this grand fair.

TABLES.

Tables for fancy articles will be numbered from 1 to 24.

Contributions for any of the departments or tables of the fair are urgently solicited, and may be sent to Mr. Charles H. Neilson, Assistant Secretary, No. 128 Broadway, until April 1, after which date to be sent to Mr. J. H. Forman, Corresponding Secretary, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

Contributors are particularly requested to send their name and address.

Donations in money should be sent direct to the Treasurer of the Fair Association, Hon. Salem H. Wales, Windsor Hotel, 5th av.

The homeopathic physicians and surgeons of New-York City and its vicinity generally unite in cordially commending this charity to the public.

A daily newspaper will be issued during the fair, conducted by an efficient corps of editors and contributors. Advertisements are solicited, and should be sent as early as possible to the Assistant Secretary.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.

Messrs. M. KNOEDLER & CO., (successors to Goupil & Co.,) have the honor to announce their

ONLY SALE OF THE SEASON

of works in Oil-color.

The collection includes 150 choice specimens of eminent artists, many of which are just imported.

Among the celebrated names of the FRENCH SCHOOL represented in the collection are found the following:

Bouguereau,
Merle,
Mouchot,
Corot,
Baugniet,
Boutibonne,
Isaboy,
Compte-Calix,
Moreau,
Becker,
Levendecker,
K. Daubigny,
De Cock,
Richet,
Vernier,
Veron,
Accard,
Maris,
Gamba,
Japy,
Rochenoire,
Langerock,
Chavet,
Trayer,
Duval,
Gerard,
Pecrus.

The ROMAN-SPANISH artists are represented, among others, by the following names:

Escosura,
Detti,
Casanova,
Castiglione,
Cattaneo,
Santoro,
Pinchart,
Egusquiza,
Michetti.

The different GERMAN SCHOOLS are shown in the collection by various artists of celebrity, among whom are the following:

O. Achenbach,
Rethel,
J. W. Preyer,
Herzog,
Tannert,
Seibels,
A. Schmidt,
Karger,
Echtler,
Zugel,
Lier,
Mali,
Brochockl,
Fohngsby,
Roux.

Among the AMERICAN artists whose works are included will be found the following eminent painters:

James M. Hart,
W. P. W. Dana,
J. F. Kensett,
George Inness,
G. H. Boughton,
W. Homer,
Geo. H. Hall,
H. Fuechsel,
C. V. Perbandt.

Now on exhibition day and evening at the KURTZ GALLERY, No. 6 East Twenty-third st., on Madison square, to be sold at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 14 and 15.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

FINE ART SALE.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING,
At the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway,
Also Thursday and Friday evenings.

THE ANDREWS COLLECTION.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, FIRST EVENING'S sale of the Entire Collection of Fine Paintings belonging to George H. Andrews, Esq. Also, Thursday and Friday evenings. Now on exhibition and to be sold at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

HENRY VARLEY,
OF LONDON,

will give a Bible reading in Association Hall THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, and preaching in Cooper Institute THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

COME AND WELCOME.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

MADISON AV. AND 42D ST.
SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES
WILL BE HELD
THIS AND EVERY EVENING
in the above-named church,
at 7:30 o'clock.

Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and other ministers, will speak. All are invited

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at No. 87 Liberty st., near Broadway, general household furniture, carpets, &c.

On THURSDAY, at the residence of John B. Morford, Esq., Mineola, Long Island, elegant household furniture, live stock, &c. Trains leave Hunter's Point either at 9 or 10 o'clock in time for the sale.

On FRIDAY, at No. 24 Charlton st., genteel household furniture.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, April 10, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5, 7, and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

JOHN C. FORCE'S
COLLECTION OF PICTURES,
For sale at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY
About May 1. The largest and finest works of art by English artists ever sold in America.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TROW CITY DIRECTORY COMPANY,
No. 11 UNIVERSITY PLACE.
JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.
H. WILSON, Compiler.
JAMES COLLES, Jr., } Associate Compilers.
ROB. B. HALLOCK, }
Just Published.
WILSON'S COPARTNERSHIP DIRECTORY, VOL. XXIII.
In preparation.
WILSON'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY, VOL. XXVIII.
Canvass to Commence May 1.
TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, VOL. LXXXIX.

All agents are invariably provided with PROPER CREDENTIALS, signed by JOHN F. TROW, and bearing the CORPORATE SEAL of the company, specifying the nature and extent of their powers, and to which a reference should always be made.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"TWO ORPHANS" waltz, with illustrated title and portraits of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard, 75c.; "Jolie Parfumeuse" galop, &c., 30c. each; "Girofle-Girofla" potpourri, 75c.; waltz, 75c.; galop, 35c.; lancers, 40c.; "Du und Du" waltz, (Strauss,) 75c.; "Interpretation" waltzes, 75c.; "Reiter Galop," 30c.; "Awfully Jolly" galop, and "Marche Triomphale," Aronson, 40c. each; "Palm Branches," Faure, 40c.
Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at No. 130 Prince st., at 8 o'clock.

AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., April 7 *RUSSIA....WED., April 21
CHINA.......WED., April 14 *BOTHNIA..WED., April 28

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..................SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..................SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC...............SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC...............SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50 to $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO.....................April 13, at 12 A. M.
WYOMING.................April 27, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF LOUISIANA..........Thursday, April 8.
STATE OF INDIANA.............Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA..............Wednesday, May 5.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, April 13
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, April 27.
from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River,
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
EGYPT......................SATURDAY, April 24, 4 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ITALY......................WEDNESDAY, April 14, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.......April 3|SWITZERLAND....April 15
NEDERLAND.......April 27|STATE OF NEVADA..May 8
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND.......April 3|STATE OF NEVADA..Ap. 15
VADERLAND.......April 27|SWITZERLAND.........May 9
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, DANRE......................SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..................SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS................SATURDAY, May 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. A. DE LIMON, will sail on SATURDAY, April 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, April 17.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin...............................$100 gold.
Second cabin..................................60 gold.
Steerage..24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 7.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, SATURDAY, April 10.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall, via Savanilla.
COLON, TANNER...................April 15, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC.........................May 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ANDES.......................................April 3.
ATLAS.......................................April 17.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ALPS..April 9.
ETNA..April 26.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 56 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. WM WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...................Thursday, April 8
CITY OF MEXICO.......................Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..................Thursday, April 22
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO.......................Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA......................Tuesday, May 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, April 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, April 15.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, (foot of Franklin st.)

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, April 1..2:30 P. M.	Friday, April 2...2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d.......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th.......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 5th........3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th.......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th.......3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th..8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th......9:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th.........8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th..10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th......9:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES.
MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animals)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to JOSEPH ARCHIBOLD, Collector of Internal Revenue, at 7th st. and 3d av., and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1175.
JOSEPH ARCHIBOLD, Collector.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES
May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first-class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties. Persons or firms in the Second District of New-York, (comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th and 16th Wards,) liable to pay any of the Special taxes named above must apply to MAX WEBER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 395 Canal st., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875.

HELP WANTED.

A RELIABLE SINGLE MAN, WHITE OR colored, with good City references, can find a desirable place with small private family as waiter and house servant; wages, $30. Address Post Office Box No. 2,213.

SEXTON WANTED FOR A PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Those thoroughly competent to fill the position may address E. M. C., Box No. 3,479 New-York Post Office.

SHOE-MAKERS WANTED—TO WORK ON children's turned shoes and board in the house. Apply at No. 240 Stanton st.

WANTED—A SINGLE GARDENER FAMILIAR with greenhouse and vegetable garden; also, a man to work on a farm, who understands the care of horses; both must be Protestants and willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply,
No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—WAITER (WHITE) IN A SMALL FAMily in the country; one who understands his business and has good testimonials from his last employer, can have a good place by addressing N. S., Box No. 2,146 Post Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER; SINGLE, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, understands his business, and has first-class references from last employer; none others need apply. WM. BRIGGS, No. 26 Lafayette place.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse for three children; must refer to last employer. Call at No. 118 East 10th st., between the hours of 12 M. and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO HOUSE-work and waiting; good references required. Apply at No. 23 Varick st., from 9 to 12 or 2 to 5.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBER-MAID AND seamstress, English, German, or Swede. Apply at No. 13 Gramercy Park, from 10 to 1.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid. Call to-day from 10 until 12 at No. 37 West 47th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A PROTestant as nurse; French preferred; reference required. Apply after 10 A. M. at No. 28 East 38th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, employers will find a large number of very superior servants, male and female, Protestants and Catholics, for both City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH and Irish Select Servants' Bureau can be found excellent servants, males and females. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found the most select help of all nationalities, their references being thoroughly investigated.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6TH av., near 33d st., a number of excellent colored cooks, (Southerners,) laundresses, &c., ready and willing.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COMPANION OR READER.—TO A BLIND PERSON, aged, or invalid, or accompany a lady traveling; accustomed to the languages; references. Address A. G., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS chamber-maid and seamstress; willing to take both works and will give satisfaction; has good reference; willing to go to the country, and wants a steady place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a French young woman (speaks good English); is a good waitress; for City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman with first-class testimonials; in a private family; is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid and waitress, and can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; fully understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 251 West 39th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; has three and a half years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 West 44th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—BY TWO respectable girls, one as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; the other as waitress, or would do cooking; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, or address for two days, at No. 335 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; has best City references from last place. Call at No. 322 West 40th st. No cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, would assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; best City reference from her last place. Address No. 156 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 269 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with washing. Call at No. 476 3d av., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist with fine washing; best City reference; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 159 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business; two years' best City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th av., near 29th st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and fine washing; has good city reference. Call at No. 304 West 38th st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or chamber-maid and assist with children; best City reference. Call at 742 3d av., near 46th st.; second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse.—Is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 222 East 51st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid; can sew by hand or machine; or would wait on a lady. Call or address Mme. Golard, No. 525 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call from 10 to 12, at last employer's, No. 144 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS chamber-maid. Address No. 279 East Houston st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 330 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; best City reference. Call at No. 525 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chamber-maid and plain sewing in a private family. Six years' reference. Call at 447 West 40th st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day; washing, ironing, and house-cleaning, or would take washing to her own house; best reference. Call at No. 110 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish the very best references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable young girls to do the work of a small private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have got good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 222 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook, thoroughly understands her business; also, a young waitress; have lived together for the last seven years; no objections to go to the country; best City references can be given. Apply at No. 210 West 27th st., Room No. 4, back.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE NORTH OF Ireland Protestant woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; no objection to help with the washing; will go in the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Swedish young woman who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, and game in best style; makes good bread and biscuits; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook in the country; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her work; is willing to do the coarse washing; best of references from last employer. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; a thorough cook; meats, game, fish, soups, pastries, &c.; a good bread and biscuit baker; can get up nice side dishes; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN; is an excellent plain cook and capable of taking charge of the kitchen; no objections to private boarding-house; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 450 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, IN a private family, as cook; has always lived in first-class families; understands her business thoroughly; can be well recommended; country preferred. Call at No. 205 East 26th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; would assist with washing; best City reference; no objection to a private boarding-house, or would go a short distance in the country. Address No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, STRONG, obliging, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, who is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; has good reference, and will go in country or City. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDISH woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish good references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuit, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A SUPERIOR cook; is a good baker, &c.; understands the care of milk and butter; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; likewise dairy woman; in the City or country; North River preferred; good references. Address Cook, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook and baker, washer and ironer; best City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 133 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman, who is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; has good reference, and will go in country or City. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; able to get up a nice dinner for a party without assistance; speaks good English; very tidy; works well. Call at M. Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; will go to any part of the country; good City reference. Call at No. 3 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; best City references. Call on or address No. 272 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK; IS willing to assist with washing and ironing; has three years' good City reference. Call for two days at No. 416 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City references from her last place. Call at No. 427 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook and assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 252 West 16th st., back basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS first-class cook in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 140 West 38th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; excellent bread and biscuit baker; will assist with washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 232 East 54th st., second floor front.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestant girls, one as good cook, excellent washer and ironer, other as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at 230 East 22d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH YOUNG WOman as professed cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c. has City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family, as first-class cook; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from her last place. Call at 23 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD COOK; NOT PRETENtious, and very neat, clean, and a good cook; has the best of references from her last place in the City. Can be engaged at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant English Cook, in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house; can furnish good references. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 559 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK in private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; has best of City reference. To be seen at No. 8 East 44th st., City.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook, in City or country; best City references. Call at No. 330 East 22d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washing and ironing, in a small private family; good City references given. Call at 403 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WELSH PROTESTANT cook in a first-class family; has splendid City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 23 West 49th st., from 11 to 3.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (WELSH, PROTestant,) in a private family; best City references. Address B. B., No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 585 3d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th st.

COOKS.—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, THOROUGHly experienced; best references. Address No. 386 East 24th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD plain cook; will assist with the washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 434 7th av., near 34th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family; good references. Apply at No. 150 East 42d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS good cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; best City reference. No. 208 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK AND ASsist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-rate cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 608 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; BEST City reference. Call at No. 300 East 43d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. No. 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments by the day or week; is a good dress-maker; understands all kinds of fine sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A SUPERIOR CUTTER AND thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go out by the day, week, or month. Call for two days at No. 224 West 32d st.; ring third bell.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day, or would take work home. First-class City references. Call or address M. R., No. 425 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, wishes to go out by the day to do dress-making; first-class references. Call or address No. 425 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day; can make up all kinds of dresses. Address No. 234 East 54th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker will go out by the day; reference given. Address No. 58 4th av., entrance on 9th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER TO GO out by the day to first-class private families; best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 16th st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND FARMERS

Promptly supplied with MALE and FEMALE
HELP
for any capacity, at
ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., New-York.
Established 1852. Send for circular.
REFERENCES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS DESIRING competent teachers will find them by applying to Mrs. Mitchell's Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—BY A GERman lady speaking English and French; also competent of giving instruction on the piano; as governess or companion to a lady going to Europe. Address Miss Ida Schrumpf, No. 22 West 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, who is a good family cook; excellent washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; a good, steady home in the country preferred; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL; is a good laundress and plain cook; a steady place; speaks English fluently; City or country; understands milk and butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSEWORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH PROTESTant sisters, to do the work of a small family together; one is an excellent bread-baker. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Call two days at No. 344 West 26th st., basement door.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 465 3d av., near 32d st. Call for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl for general house-work in a small family in City; City reference. Call at No. 211 Allen st., top floor, over the paper store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small family; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, EXperienced English lady, a superior position, either as house-keeper, (could undertake the management of children,) or as traveling companion to a delicate lady; references given and required. Address P. R., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON as house-keeper in a private family, or as companion to an elderly or invalid lady; best references furnished. Address D. D., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY, TRUSTworthy and reliable, in a hotel or private family; City or country; best references. Address A. B., Box 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL, very respectable, as lady's maid; is perfect in hair-dressing, dress-making, and can operate; wishes to travel with a family; is not sea-sick; has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNderstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making, and Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference from present employer's. Call for two days, at No. 18 West 58th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl with City references; does all required by a lady's maid; hair-dressing, sewing, and embroidery; left her place for no fault of her own. Call at Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—TO TRAVEL—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl; having traveled for a long time, and of good assistance on the ocean; will take care of children; gives the best of City references, (verbal.) Seen at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS lady's maid; can cut dresses, and dress hair; no objection to growing children. Call at No. 222 East 32d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; would take care of growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; first-class reference. Call at No. 440 West 31st st., between 9th and 10th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to go to the country with a family who returns to the City in the Fall; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 284 7th av., near 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS, CAPABLE OF taking full charge of linen-room and laundry, or would take a housekeeper's position in a hotel; City or country; satisfactory references given. Address for one week A. M., care of Burns & McBride, No. 1,323 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and fluting, or chamber-work and washing; has three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNTRY—BY A FIRST-class woman; understands her business thoroughly; is kind and obliging with other servants; not afraid of work; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKING English; is a very superior laundress; knows her work thoroughly; gives good City references. Call at Lindquist's Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can do fine ironing and fluting; best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS; solicits families' washing to do at her house; expert at fluting, polishing, &c.; unexceptionable reference from present patrons. Call at No. 222 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS; can do fine washing, fluting, puffing, and polishing; would assist in chamber-work; has the best of references. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress, with the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 117 West 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman (colored), as laundress in a private family; excellent reference. No. 120 West 33d st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress. Apply for one day at No. 219 West 14th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; was six years in last place. Address No. 156 East 42d st., first floor, front rooms.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City references. Call at No. 35 East 35th st.

MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS MAID AND seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machine; has twelve years' City reference from last place; no objection to take care of grown children. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 48th st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, who is kind and careful with children; is able to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain seamstress; is very obliging and well-tempered; has long and satisfactory reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant young woman, highly respectable and a thorough nurse for young and growing children; can do sewing; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—FOR GROWING CHILDREN BY AN English Protestant; has eight years' references; is very respectable and a competent seamstress; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 311 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has nine years' reference; no objections to the country or to travel with a family. Call at No. 897 8th av., near 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; understands the care of a baby from its infancy; can do neat plain sewing; three years' City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 230 East 54th st.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist in house-keeping; can be highly recommended, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 336 6th av., near 21st st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A PLACE FOR a very nice Protestant American girl to take care of a child or to do chamber-work and waiting; neat, pleasant, and trusty; wages, $15 per month; good references. Apply at No. 123 Suffolk st., for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young woman; good operator and seamstress; no objection to country; best City reference. Address N. M., Box. No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL; HAS GOOD references; can take a babe or growing children; sews in the best manner; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A LADY A GOOD PLACE AS COMPEtent, reliable infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would wait on a lady; no objection to travel. Apply at or address No. 18 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, at present disengaged, wishes to make a few more engagements; has the best of references from ladies and doctors. Call at No. 301 West 41st st.; ring the third bell.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AGED THIRTY; is a nice, willing, good dispositioned girl; a good seamstress by hand; fond of children, infants; well recommended. Call at Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG PROTESTant woman as nurse to grown children, or would do light chamber-work and sewing; is a very neat hand-sewer; good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE, NOW DISENgaged; recommended by first-class physicians and ladies; no objection to care an invalid. Call at No. 227 West 31st., between 7th and 8th avs., ring third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent person; is a good operator on sewing-machines; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 47th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 325 7th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WHO IS fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; best of City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 209 West 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at 329 West 17th st., third floor, back-room.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's or grown child's nurse and good seamstress, sewing on the machine. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS NURSE, with a family going to Europe. Apply at present employer's, No. 145 West 14th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and assist in general house-work; best reference. Call at No. 238 East 59th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; CAPABLE of taking entire charge of an infant. Call for two days at No. 352 1st av.

NURSE—MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and be useful; can give reference. Can be seen at No. 276 West 43d st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A COMPETENT GIRL to go abroad, as nurse or maid; three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 37 West 47th st.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent person in a first-class private family. Address, for one week, Gilbert, Box No. 116 Times Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; can operate on sewing-machines; would go to the country for the Summer; would wait on a lady or do light chamber-work; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 256 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as seamstress and nurse for growing children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; will do light chamber-work; City or country. Call or address for two days, 64 West 39th st., last employer's.

SEAMSTRESS—NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, with three years' City reference; can sew on the machines, take care of growing children, or as acting lady's maid. Call at M. Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS in first-class private families, by the month; understands all kinds of dress-making in the latest style; reference given, or work can be seen. Call at No. 288 3d av., in the fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; cuts, fits, and sews on the machine; has the most reliable testimonials. Call at Bongrand's French office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS in a first-class family; understands all kinds of dress-making in the latest style; first-class work. Can be seen at No. 288 3d av., in fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-maker, permanent; would wait on a lady or some other light work; City references. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR week; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at No. 227 West 31st st., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit, and understands dress-making. Call at No. 330 East 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS SEAMstress, lady's maid, or nurse to growing-up children. Call at No. 133 Ludlow st., room No. 12, third story.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as seamstress, and would mind a child; good references. Call at No. 16 East 37th st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; also, ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. 1,238 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, fourteen years of age, to take care of children, wait on door or table, or make herself useful; will go home at night, if required; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Nurse.—By a very nice, tidy girl; is a good servant, and capable of fulfilling the duties of a family; has the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; or as chamber-maid, and assist in waiting; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress in a private family; has four years' City reference from last place. Address A. C., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 26 59th st., first floor.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping for her waitress and chamber-maid; to live in the City. Apply for two days at No. 140 East 56th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress in a private family; best references. Address B. K., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN A private family; has eight years' reference. Call or address 386 Hicks st., corner of Congress, Brooklyn.

WAITING-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant English waiting-maid, either for young ladies or a middle-aged lady; has been accustomed to packing and traveling; is a good seamstress, and dresses hair; the best of City and other references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's and families' washing; understands fluting and polishing. Inquire in store, No. 404 East 17th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing, or to go out at day's work; good reference. Apply to Mrs. Johnson, No. 136 West 27th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A house to take care of during the family's absence in the country or Europe; the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 225 10th av., for two days.

MALES

AN ENGLISHMAN OF UNDOUBTED SOCIAL position and title, about to travel on the Continent, would be glad to meet a young American gentleman wishing to visit Europe, and at the same time go with him into a certain amount of "society;" none but liberal terms accepted; references given to two English peers. Address CLAUDE ARTHUR, care of W. H. Smith & Son, No. 186 Strand, London.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS CHIEF COOK good on boned turkey and salads of all kinds, and has best City and country references. Address G. J., BOX NO. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

HIS REMEMBRANCE OF FAMOUS EVENTS.

Continued from Fourth Page.

ton say that he repeated that to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Evarts—I do not say that he does.

Mr. Morris—Then we object to it.

Mr. Evarts—I only say that it has no place in the evidence if not repeated to Mr. Beecher. You see the distinction. I let it in, with the idea that he had repeated it to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Morris—Then we object to it. Mr. Tilton did not testify that he repeated it to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—There was no other point of view in which you had the right to introduce it.

Mr. Morris—My recollection upon that subject is that Mr. Tilton related no such interview to Mr. Beecher as has been repeated by Mr. Evarts now.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Mr. Beecher's recollection will confirm him, perhaps.

Mr. Beecher—That is my recollection of it, too.

Mr. Morris—One moment, Mr. Beecher. But my point is that Mr. Tilton did not testify that he repeated it to Mr. Beecher.

The Court—If that is so it is a good objection.

Mr. Evarts—That is a point to be debated hereafter.

Mr. Morris—No, it has to be settled here.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor has already stated that except in that light there was no propriety in admitting it.

Mr. Morris—Very well. We deny that Mr. Tilton testified that he told that to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—It is in Mr. Tilton's narrative, preceded by what he stated and followed by what he stated.

Mr. Morris—Well?

Mr. Evarts—It was an answer to the general question—"What occurred on that occasion?"

Mr. Fullerton—It certainly had no more business there than Jonah had in the whale's belly.

Mr. Evarts—He stated that as what occurred on that occasion. That is the interview with Mr. Beecher, not the interview with Mrs. Woodhull.

The Court—I am very clear that we did not intend to receive evidence of any conversation between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull.

Mr. Evarts—No.

The Court—I don't recollect this that has just been read, though it may have been a part of what he said he told Mr. Beecher. That ought to be ascertained in some form.

Mr. Evarts—We understand it. It is all in under this question: "Please state what occurred on that occasion?" which was an interview between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher in the presence of Mr. Moulton.

The Court—Well, we will take the answer, subject to correction. It may be stricken out if we find it is wrong.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

The Court—It may be stricken out if we find it is wrong.

Mr. Evarts—Then the evidence of Mr. Tilton on that point ought to be stricken out in case it is wrong.

The Court—We will make whatever correction is called for.

Mr. Beach—You cannot strike out evidence in that way.

Mr. Evarts—Well.

Mr. Beach—Go on.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—

"I told Mr. Beecher that I had left Mrs. Woodhull to go to Mr. Moulton; that I had informed Mr. Moulton briefly and hurriedly of that strange interview; that Mr. Moulton had instantly said, 'The woman must be crazy; she must be dealt with; I must see her.' I told Mr. Beecher that in pursuance of that determination by Mr. Moulton, he and I took a carriage—I believe that very night, at all events a night or two afterward, but very near that time—and we drove to Mrs. Woodhull's house; I told Mr. Beecher that we there—we, that is, Moulton and I—had had an interview with Mrs. Woodhull; that during this interview she occupied our attention, not with the story, except in very slight part, but mainly with an extravagant account of her views of spiritualism; that she had stood in the middle of floor, and had built a kind of ladder with her hands between the earth and heavens, on which she said the angels ascended and descended."

Did he give you that narrative? A.—No, Sir, I never heard it until I heard it here.

Q.—(Reading:)

"That there was communication between the two [illegible]; that she had referred slightly to my interview and to the scandal, and that Moulton had said to her that it was wrong for anybody to be vindictive—wrong for any woman to speak ill of another; and that she had only to go to Brooklyn to see Mrs. Tilton, and she would find in her delicate and gentle manners and life an entire refutation of any such cruel story."

A.—Mr. Tilton never told me any such thing.

Q.—Now, at this interview between you and Mr. Tilton about this intercourse—this interview between Mr. Moulton and himself and Mrs. Woodhull—did he go on, or did he say as follows:

"I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Moulton and I, on coming away that night, had discussed in the carriage how we should get along with Mrs. Woodhull; that Mr. Moulton expressed on that occasion his full conviction that the woman was not in her right mind, and that she must be dealt with as a dangerous person and by kindness, and I told him that if he had any suggestions in the matter as to how we should meet this new danger, confront this new enemy, I wanted to hear them."

Do you remember anything of that kind occurring? A.—Allow me to ask you whether I am answering to the reality of those meetings between Mr. Tilton, Moulton, and Mrs. Woodhull, or only to a repetition of them to me.

Q.—Only the repetition of them to you. A.—Oh well, nothing of that kind was ever told me.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton was then, after this narrative, asked this question by Mr. Fullerton:

"I want to know what successive steps you took, and also what suggestions Mr. Beecher made, if any, from time to time, with regard to that apprehended danger?"

I remarked:

"Those steps which Mr. Beecher did not know of we will dispense with."

Now, the witness answers:

"There were no steps in the business with which Mr. Beecher was not as much connected as either Mr. Moulton or myself from beginning to end."

Now, Mr. Beecher, what connection did you in fact have with any steps or proceedings taken by Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton, or both, with your knowledge, with regard to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—None whatever; I had nothing to do with that woman, except so far as she intruded herself upon me, and so far as was—concerned me in it, to listen to her eulogies at the end, of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton; she never, in any way whatever, by my counsel, was brought into this matter, nor did I in any way whatever propose any counsel, method, mode, machinery or anything else for the use of her.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, this is stated by Mr. Tilton to have occurred in an interview with you and Moulton:

"Mr. Moulton said that his method was—his proposition was—to treat her with kindness; do some service for her; put her under some obligation to us. Mr. Beecher said that he would very cheerfully co-operate in that plan, and he thought it was the best and the only plan. He asked me [that is Tilton] if I would co-operate with him. I said I would, and we agreed, as part of the method by which we would deal with Mrs. Woodhull, that we would become personally acquainted with her."

A.—No, Sir, that is false; as an explanation of their conduct they told me that they thought that the way to deal with her was to lay her under obligations to them, and they did ask me on one occasion if I would co-operate, and I absolutely refused to have anything to do with her—

Q.—Now, at this interview did anything of this kind occur? that

"As she was a woman we would put her under the restraint of womanly acquaintanceship; in other words, that she should make Mrs. Tilton's acquaintance, and Mrs. Moulton's; Mr. Beecher said it was impossible for him to say anything in that regard for Mrs. Beecher, that she would never make any alliance with him to any such end; she was a hard woman to get along with; she must be left out on that account."

Q.—Did any such consultation about your respective wives take place? A.—No; the only consultation of which that is true in any degree was the fact that after some considerable time Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton told me that they regarded her as one of the most extraordinary women that they had ever met, and that, surrounded as she was, by bad influences, she acted from the lower plane of her nature; that if she could be put in communication with the higher influences of life, and her nobler nature appealed to, they thought she would lead a revolution in the times in which they lived; their eulogies were simply extravagant of her; I never countenanced her association with Elizabeth Tilton and Emma Moulton—a world too good; I never thought of her coming to my house.

Q.—Did you express this feeling or opinion to Mr. Tilton:

"Mr. Beecher told me that he hoped that the two ladies [referring to Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Moulton,] would be able, with our help, to hold Mrs. Woodhull under kindly obligations to us; and that he hoped that neither of them would make any objection to her coming either to my house or to Mrs. Moulton's?"

A.—That is putting into my mouth what was said to me.

Q.—Did you say anything of the kind? A.—I did not.

Q.—Now, did you ever say to Mr. Tilton that you had an interview with Mrs. Moulton on the subject, and requested her to invite Mrs. Woodhull to her (Mrs. Moulton's) house? A.—Never.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton states this, Mr. Beecher, as a part of an interview after the publication of this card, and he saw you about it:

"I told him that I thought it would be necessary in some way to influence that woman against the publication of the stories; that I thought I ought to see her; he said he hoped I would, and I did see her, in consequence of my consultation with Mr. Beecher."

Did that occur? A.—No, Sir. That I had a conversation with him was very possible, but there was not a step taken in consequence of counsel with me; not a step.

Q.—At the time of this conversation or consultation with you had Mr. Moulton already seen Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I don't know.

HIS MEETING WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—When was the first time, Mr. Beecher, and where, that you saw Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Some time in the Midsummer of 1871.

Q.—And where? A.—At Mr. Tilton's house.

Q.—How did that meeting come about? A.—I was walking one Sunday afternoon from Mr. Moulton's house, with him, and as we strolled along at haphazard we came down into that neighborhood.

Q.—What neighborhood? A.—Mr. Tilton's house, and he said to me, "Here, let's go in and see Mr. Tilton; Mrs. Woodhull is going to be there this afternoon." That was the first intimation I had of her presence. I declined to go in; but he said he thought it would be better; that I had better do it, and I consented to his urging, and went in and saw her.

Q.—Well, how did you find the people when you went into the house? A.—I saw somebody in the back parlor.

Q.—Where were Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I don't know; I don't remember seeing Mrs. Tilton at all; Mrs. Woodhull was up stairs—in the receiving-room up stairs.

Q.—How did you get into her company—who took you up? A.—I don't know who took me up; I was escorted there, and left there alone.

Q.—With Mrs. Woodhull? A.—With Mrs. Woodhull; she was waiting for me apparently.

Q.—What passed between you? A.—Well, she received me with the most cordial greeting, both hands shaking mine; had long desired to see me; counted it a fortunate—

Mr. Beach—I don't perceive the admissibility of the interview between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Woodhull.

The Court—The conversation is not admissible, I think. I don't think the counsel proposes it.

Mr. Beach—Sir?

The Court—I don't think the counsel proposes it.

Mr. Beach—He asked for it.

Mr. Fullerton—He has given it—part of it—without "proposing."

Q.—And you had an interview? A.—An interview which lasted ten to fifteen minutes; I think not over fifteen minutes; not less than ten.

Q.—Did you have anything to say to her during that interview on the subject of these difficulties with Mrs. Tilton and her husband and yourself? A.—Not the slightest allusion to it.

Q.—Neither by her nor by you? A.—Neither by her nor by me.

Q.—When did you next see her? Do you remember the occasion of an excursion, or yacht race, or warehouse inspection? A.—Yes, I do, both.

Q.—Well, what was that about? A.—It was a trip down the bay with a number of gentlemen from the press, and others, to see the—Livonia, was it not?

Mr. Beach—Yes.

A. (Resumed)—To see the English yacht beaten by our American Sappho, and back again to the warehouse of Woodruff, Robinson & Co. Then we landed in Brooklyn. It had got to be between 5 and 6 in the evening, I think.

Q.—Whose pleasure party was that; at whose invitation? A.—I was invited by Mr. Moulton. I understood him and the firm to be at the head of it. What was represented was a pleasure party, seeing the yacht-race, but the main pleasure was disclosing to us on what a grand scale their warehousing was carried on. A very pleasant afternoon it was.

Q.—Mr. Tilton was present? A.—Mr. Tilton was present; Oliver Johnson, Mr. Williams—

Q.—Well, no matter about that. Mrs. Woodhull was not on this excursion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, after the excursion? A.—When we landed at Montague Ferry, Mr. Moulton asked me to go back and dine with him; I am not certain whether my folks were in town, but at any rate I consented, and went to his house to dine with him, and found Mrs. Woodhull there, or she came soon after; I found it was quite a dinner party; he had said nothing about it to me; I supposed it to be a family dinner, and went around and found myself put at the table next to Mrs. Woodhull; the dinner was very good.

Q.—At that interview with Mrs. Woodhull was anything said to you concerning— A. (interrupting)—No, Sir; we had no talk except at the table, and very little then.

Q.—Now, when again did you ever see her? A.—I think the only time I ever saw her to speak with her was when she came to have me preside at the Steinway Hall meeting.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was in the Fall of 1871—November, I think, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. Evarts (to Judge Neilson)—Well, Sir; it is 4 o'clock.

Judge Neilson—Hadn't you better finish this, Sir? I think you had.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we are feeling the oppressiveness of the atmosphere.

Judge Neilson—Yes. Gentlemen get ready to adjourn.

The court then adjourned.

A CARD FROM DR. AGNEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning there is an account of the death of Mr. Walker, in Brooklyn, from an alleged over-dose of conium, or poison hemlock, in which there is an allusion to Dr. Webster, my assistant, and myself that uncorrected might mislead. Allow me to put you in possession of those facts in the case that seem to be, at this stage, essential for publication. Mr. Walker had had for several years violent spasmodic contortions of the muscles of the face and eyelids, frequently incapacitating him for any form of labor, and always producing the most distressing and repulsive grimaces. He had been under the care of Prof. Brown-Séquard and others, and for many months had had my services, with little or no benefit. The recent revival of confidence in the value of hemlock or conium in spasmodic affections of this character induced Dr. Webster to propose that Mr. Walker should have a trial of its alleged salutary effects. The extensive experience of Harley, London, (see *London Practitioner*, vol. 5, 1870,) and of others in this country, justified such a course. Mr. Walker accordingly came to my office by appointment on Saturday, April 3, at 10 o'clock, to take the medicine and to be under observation. He remained there from about 10 o'clock until 1:20, during which time he took from Dr. Webster 180 drops of an extract of conium, without producing any of the effects of the drug. After waiting an hour and thirty minutes after the last dose he walked away, stating that he was in his usual health, and did not feel any of the symptoms which the drug was supposed to produce. Before going Dr. Webster gave him a prescription for a fluid extract of conium, with instructions to carry the prescription to the manufacturer of the extract in Brooklyn, and to see the manufacturer in person, and to ascertain from him what dose of his extract could be safely taken. He went, it seems to the manufacturer, saw him in person, was observed by him to be free from any intoxication from the drug given nearly four hours previously, obtained the extract of conium, had the dose prescribed by him, with a caution not to repeat it if he experienced any of the symptoms which had been previously carefully enumerated.

To return. During the three hours and twenty minutes that he was at my office, under the observation of Dr. Webster, the latter fully instructed Mr. Walker as to the symptoms that the remedy was expected to produce, and read to him an account of the drug and its action as detailed in a standard work. I also explained carefully the effect which the drug might produce, and inquired an hour and twenty minutes after the last dose whether such effect had been produced, and was answered in the negative. Mr. Walker went from the manufacturer's to his home, took three doses of the extract, although the first dose had produced the effect which he had been warned should be considered as forbidding its continued use, and between 6 and 7 o'clock died. In this case it should be observed that very extraordinary and minute precaution had been taken by the medical men concerned to guard against every accident. Mr. Walker had had large experience in the use of nerve remedies, and was a man of remarkable intelligence. As he left our office he stated that he understood the directions which had been so carefully given.

C. R. AGNEW, M. D.

No. 19 East Thirty-ninth street, New-York, Monday, April 5, 1875.

THE CURTIS MALPRACTICE CASE.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, counsel for Mme. Ihl, the doctress indicted for malpractice on the person of the deceased vocalist, Mrs. Annie Josephine Curtis, renewed his motion for the release of the prisoner on bail. There was no evidence against the woman but the dying declaration of Mrs. Curtis, which could not be accepted as testimony in any court of justice. The charge was flimsy in the extreme, and would not stand before any jury of sensible men. District Attorney Russell said that he would give counsel for the prisoner an opportunity of demonstrating to a jury the flimsiness of the case for the prosecution during the present term. He did not think himself that the woman ought to be admitted to bail, but would submit to the decision of the court in the matter. Recorder Hackett took the papers and reserved his decision.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CONVENTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

A SCHEME OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO PERMANENTLY CONTROL THE STATE—GERRYMANDERING REPUBLICAN WARDS IN WILMINGTON, RALEIGH, AND NEWBERN—ONE DEMOCRATIC EQUAL TO THREE REPUBLICAN VOTES—THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION AND THE PROPOSED CHANGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, March 31, 1875.

The Legislature which adjourned a few days ago passed very few public acts, having given most of the four months of its session to considering private bills. Without exception this Legislature is the weakest in point of intellect that ever assembled in our Capitol. Saturated with bitter and unrelenting prejudices, utterly inexperienced, and destitute of ability, they easily became the pliant tools of what is left of the slave oligarchy of the State, and an easy prey of the unscrupulous men who had jobs to rush through. Altogether their acts will be fruitful of evil to the peace and material interests of the people. Perhaps the worst intentioned of their measures is the proposed convention to amend the Constitution of the State, and a glance at the aims and purposes of its advocates may be profitable.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Immediately after the election of last August a large majority of the leaders of the Democratic Party demanded the calling of a convention to amend the Constitution. Appeals were made by nearly all the ex-officeholders of the Democratic Party to the Legislature, and fierce demands were made that every Republican officeholder should be legislated out of office to make room for the hungry applicants. A week before the adjournment the Senate passed a bill by the requisite two-thirds vote, and the day before adjournment the House passed the bill as it came from the Senate by one vote more than two-thirds, Messrs. Foote, Glenn, and Candler, heretofore Republicans, voting for the bill. The election for delegates is ordered for the first Thursday of August and the convention will meet in September following. The action of the delegates is restricted upon many subjects, but the main objects are to change the judicial system and take the election of those officers from the people, and to make a new constitution that shall tie the Republicans, hands and feet, and make the State permanently Democratic.

REPRESENTATION IN THE CONVENTION.

The convention will be composed of 120 delegates, apportioned as the Lower House of the Legislature is. The Republicans have now thirty-eight members in the Lower House, who were elected under the most adverse circumstances. The present Constitution having been made by Republicans, they have persistently opposed all interference with its provisions, and the people will trust the Republicans rather than the Democrats when a convention is to be made. Therefore, it is the opinion of the leading Republicans that a majority of the delegates will be Republicans. If the colored men of the eastern counties will stand aside for this campaign and nominate white men, such action will go very far toward securing a majority of the delegates. But if the negroes in the East demand everything, the white men of the Western counties will vote in a solid mass for the Democrats. It is more than probable that in a vital question of this kind the colored leaders will adopt the policy of nominating white men to the convention. Several thousands of colored men who did not vote last year will vote this year. The present Constitution is held almost as sacred as the Bible by the negroes, and they are jealous of any change in it. The campaign will be hotly contested. The Republicans look upon the struggle as a matter of life and death to the party in this State, and they propose to contest every inch of ground. Notwithstanding extreme Democrats have denounced the Constitution as the handiwork of "scalawags, carpet-baggers, and negroes," and declared that it was forced upon the people by Canby's bayonets, the masses—the bone and sinew of the State—are well satisfied with it, as being better adapted to their wants than any Constitution they have ever had. This sentiment is deep-rooted, and the people are unwilling to surrender the present fundamental law for one made by violent partisans for party purposes, regardless of the material interests of the State.

THE REAL OBJECTS AND PROSPECT OF THEIR SUCCESS.

The real objects of the Democrats are to establish a constitutional provision requiring each voter to exhibit his tax receipt before he is allowed to deposit his ballot, and to take away from the people the election of all their judicial officers and place it in the Legislature. It will be impossible for the Democrats to secure a majority of votes to ratify a new Constitution with these two provisions incorporated in it. That requiring the exhibition of a tax receipt would doubtless disfranchise several thousand voters, white and black, a number sufficient to make the State permanently Democratic. The election of the judicial officers by the Legislature is very distasteful to the people, and will arouse determined opposition.

THE CONVENTION AND THE ELECTIONS OF 1876.

The election in this State for Governor and members of the Legislature has heretofore been held on the first Thursday of August, but the Democrats, fearing that the whole power of the National Government would be exerted to carry the State in August, 1876, have put off the election until the first Tuesday of November, the day of the Presidential election. They confidently expect the State to be overwhelmingly Democratic at that election, provided the convention to assemble in September is controlled by the Democrats and the tax feature is carried through.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

The present Constitution contains many provisions of an extremely liberal character, which account for the respect in which it is held by the mass of the people. It contains a provision for a Lien law; a provision against imprisonment for debt; a provision for a homestead and personal property exemption to the amount of $1,500; a provision allowing married women to hold property apart from their husbands; it contains the most liberal provisions concerning education, and many others of equal importance to the people.

THE RESTRICTIVE OATH PRESCRIBED FOR DELEGATES.

The law calling a convention prescribes an oath to be taken by each delegate, which restricts his action upon certain provisions of the present Constitution. For example, he is sworn not to interfere with the homestead clause; that imprisonment for debt shall not be restored; that the rights of married women shall not be interfered with; that the laborers' and mechanics' lien law shall not be abolished, and various other provisions of a similar nature are thus secured from change, excepting the election of the judicial officers by the people. It is already said that this oath is to be set aside, upon the ground that the Legislature has no power to bind a convention in any manner, and that the delegates, when they assemble, will act as if the oath had not been required. The bill also contains a provision that the present officers shall serve out their terms. An inevitable result of disregarding the oath will be the turning out of every office-holder to give the Legislature an opportunity to fill the vacancies.

POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

The Republican candidates will plant themselves upon the Constitution as it is and pledge themselves to vote to adjourn *sine die* upon the day of meeting, without adopting a single amendment to the Constitution.

GERRYMANDERING LEGISLATION.

The Legislature just adjourned passed the most outrageous gerrymandering acts and virtually disfranchised thousands by amending the charters of the Cities of Newbern, Wilmington, and Raleigh. The bounderies of wards have been changed so as to give a ward with 300 voters the election of five Commissioners, and another with 900 voters the election of three Commissioners. In Wilmington 300 Democratic voters are made equal to 3,000 Republican voters. Similar measures have been enacted in relation to Newbern. While no voter is actually forbidden to vote, thousands are virtually disfranchised by the process of making one Democratic vote equal to three Republican votes. By wholesale disfranchisement of this kind it is hoped that the Democrats will be able to control the Cities of Newbern, Wilmington, and Raleigh, and thus strengthen themselves for 1876. All the amended charters will be subjected to the scrutiny of the courts.

INDICTMENTS FOR NOT LISTING TAXES.

Various other measures of a disfranchising effect have been adopted in apprehension of failure of the scheme to amend the Constitution. Among these is one making it a misdemeanor, punished by fine and imprisonment, not to list poll and property for taxation. Three-fourths of the persons who fail to list are negroes who own no property and have nothing to give in except their polls. Under this law 2,600 indictments have been found in this (Wake) county alone. The effect of these wholesale indictments will be to deter the negroes from registering and voting. There will probably be 100,000 indictments under this act during the present year, and about 75,000 of these will be negroes.

THE "COLOR LINE."

Gov. Brogden nominated colored men on the Boards of Directors for the Insane Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Penitentiary. In every instance the Democratic Senate rejected the colored men and confirmed the white men. The Democrats are making good the assertion that they belong to the white man's party, and that they intend to make the line of color the line of demarkation between the two parties.

A RUN IN THE TROPICS.

THE WEST INDIES IN MARCH—THE ISLAND OF SOMBRERO—BARACOA THE GREAT FRUIT DEPOT OF THE WORLD—THE RETURN VOYAGE TO NEW-YORK.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ON BOARD SCHOONER WM. DOUGLASS,
OFF SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, March 17, 1875.

In the brief description I wrote you of my voyage to and among the West India Islands in the schooner Wm. Douglass, Capt. Samuel McIndoe, I closed while we were on our way to Sombrero from Martinique. The sail along the chain of islands that divides the Atlantic from the Caribbean Sea is lovely in the extreme. On arriving at Sombrero we found it to be apparently a barren, rocky island, about a mile in length by half a mile in width, rising from out of the sea, perpendicularly on all sides, to the height of about thirty-five feet. But, on examination, this rocky substance proved to be composed of from sixty to eighty per cent. phosphate of lime. The island now belongs to the English, and their flag waves over it. Formerly it was worked by an American company; but the English Government, learning that this company were making large sums of money, ordered them to vacate the island, rented it to an English company for twenty-one years, erected a splendid light-house, with a revolving light that can be seen for over twenty miles, and sent a Governor General there. There are 250 negroes, four white men, and no women upon the island. The rock is blasted from the top to a depth of from ten to forty feet below the surface of the sea. It is then dug up by divers, in diving suits, thrown into huge iron pails, and raised by steam to terra firma. It is shipped to England in large quantities, seven vessels having been loaded with it since the 1st of January last. The Captain and myself brought away with us some specimens of this rock. The water used on the island is made by condensing the salt sea water into steam and from steam into fresh palatable water, fully equal to our Croton. We were treated in the kindest manner by the Governor, so that, although the island has not a tree nor scarce a shrub upon it, we were in no hurry to leave it. But within twenty-four hours we were again under sail, bound this time for the greatest fruit depot in the world, Baracoa, Cuba. Our course lay along the Haytian Sea for about 800 miles, passing the lovely islands of Porto Rico, San Domingo, and Hayti, and arriving on the fourth day out from Sombrero in sight of Cuba. Although the landscape is not so picturesque as the approach from the Atlantic to the island of Martinique, it is very pretty, and had one not seen that lovely isle of the sea he would consider it enchanting.

We soon ran into the Bay of Baracoa and anchored. The town is one of the oldest on the Continent of America, Columbus having landed there on his second voyage of discovery. It has a fine bay, in the form of a horse-shoe, and nearly two miles in circumference. The greater portion of the city lies along the rising ground east of the entrance to the harbor, and extends in that direction for about a mile and a half, the other part being built on the banks of the Honey River. Its streets are wide and its piazzas triangular in shape. The houses are mostly constructed of wood, very strong, with large, airy rooms. Some of them, however, are of stone, of imposing appearance. They are nearly all confined to one story in height, in consequence of the terrific hurricanes that visit the West India Islands during the months of July, August, and September. The windows are made of iron, no window lights being used, the doors and shutters being trimmed with the same material. Some of the dwelling-houses look like prisons, especially those of the wealthy class. I was told that they were built in that style to protect them from the insurgents in case of an attack on the town. This being the only place of importance in Cuba that has not been visited by the revolutionists, the inhabitants appear to live in hourly dread.

There are two forts overlooking the entrance to the harbor which might do some damage to hostile shipping undertaking to effect an entrance. The city is prepared for an attack at any moment. The forts are well provisioned and garrisoned; besides, there are numerous volunteers, who are designated by a morocco rosette on the right side of the hat. The new Governor General is a fine-looking man, who is very much liked, and maintains splendid order.

Although the people are very heavily taxed—five per cent. regular tax and ten per cent. on all profits—the poor soldiers have not been paid for over five months. It being well known that the revenues of the Customs alone of the island will more than pay all the expenses of the war, the merchants and leading business men of Baracoa, and of Cuba generally, are beginning to have good cause to complain.

The business of Baracoa is almost wholly confined to the shipping of fruit. Immense quantities of it are raised on the neighboring plantations, and brought to town in every conceivable way and shape—schooners, sloops, tug-boats, horses, mules, oxen, cows, and even hogs being used for the purpose. Almost all kinds of tropical fruit are raised and shipped, but the heaviest trade is done in cocoa-nuts and bananas, which grow all the year round. There are about 200 vessels loaded every season. Thirty schooners have been known to be in port at one time, each awaiting a cargo of fruit. I was informed that on one gentleman's plantation alone, nearly twenty-five thousand cocoa-nuts a day drop during the whole season. The husking and sealing of the cocoa-nuts require an immense amount of labor, and are done principally by slaves.

There are eight or ten merchants in Baracoa who buy the fruit from first hands and load the vessels, each having a storehouse on the bank of the river for the storage of it. In the busy season, which begins with March and ends with June, they are obliged to work almost night and day. It is fruit, and nothing but fruit. Your eye, when on board any vessel lying in the harbor, rests on scarce anything else, if I except the grove of palm-trees that lies on the point of land forming the upper entrance to the harbor, and the negro huts, with their dried palm-leaf roofs, which line the bank of the river.

We were in town twelve days and passed our time quite pleasantly playing billiards, (or a tempting to,) bathing in the river, wandering among the plantations, visiting the different vessels, &c. We one day strolled along the banks of the river and watched the slaves (negro women) washing. At Baracoa as well as at St. Pierre, Martinique, the washing is all done in the river, stones being used to beat the clothes upon. As almost all the clothing is white or light-colored a great deal of washing is done. While we were thus engaged there were to be seen in every direction droves of horses, mules, and cattle loaded with sacks of cocoa-nuts, bananas, and plantains, a man or boy riding one of the animals and the rest of the drove following, each rider being armed with a large knife about two feet long and two and a half inches wide, sheathed in a scabbard and buckled around his waist. Spaniards seldom or ever fight except with these large knives.

The amusements of Baracoa, as far as I observed, consisted of cock-fighting and keno playing, in English termed lottery. Saturday night and Sunday is the great time for these innocent amusements.

The Cubans I found to be very polite and hospitable. Mr. Alayo, our Consul, being absent in New-York, his brother who was acting in that capacity discharged the duties of the office with credit.

The Captain and myself visited the cocoa-nut-oil manufactory of Mr. Cuse, and found its buildings and machinery large and extensive. This oil brings $16 a hundred weight in Havana. The gentleman himself speaks English fluently and entertained us most agreeably.

As everybody knows, it is very warm at midday in the tropics and all vessels that anchor for more than twenty-four hours raise awnings over the decks to protect them from the rays of the sun, and shelter them while at meals. The Captains visit each other, dine, smoke, drink wine, and discuss the merits of their respective schooners. Nearly all the fruit shipped from Baracoa goes to New-York.

On Monday, the 8th of March, we bid adieu to Baracoa and the Ever Faithful Isle and sailed for New-York. Nothing worthy of note happened until our third day out when, as we were lying in a calm, having just passed the last of the group of islands known as the Bahamas, the water being almost as placid and smooth as a mirror, we heard a noise that sounded something like the whistle of a steam engine, which we soon learned was caused by the spouting of a whale. We saw the huge monster disappear beneath the waves, only to come up again and repeat the performance, to our delight, seven or eight times in less than half an hour. As we neared the Gulf Stream we began sensibly to feel the change in the temperature of the atmosphere, and soon were made to realize that we were fast approaching the latitude where cold winds, snow, and sleet prevail instead of the balmy winds, gentle showers, brilliant rainbows, and sunny skies that we had left behind. But on we come bravely, the Gulf Stream is passed, the dreadful Hatteras is left behind, but not, however, without the usual rough sea; the light-houses along the coast are soon seen, and sooner, much sooner than I would wish, the Highlands of Navesink and Sandy Hook appear before us, and our voyage is ended!

Before concluding I would wish to say just one word in recognition of the courtesies extended to me by the kind-hearted Captain and mate, genial steward, and gallant men of the Wm. Douglass, and bid the brave little schooner farewell.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

SEAL CATCHERS.

EXCITING SCENES ATTENDING THE DEPARTURE OF THE HUNTERS FROM THE HARBOR OF ST. JOHN'S—HOW THE STEAMERS ARE FORCED THROUGH THE ICE.

A correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* sends from St. John's, Newfoundland, an interesting account of the departure of the seal-hunters. He writes:

On Wednesday, the 10th of March, 1875, the harbor of St. John's presented a picturesque and animated sight such as is rarely witnessed even here. On that day the steamers are by law permitted to take their departure for the ice-fields, but not before. This year the harbor was completely covered with ice of no inconsiderable thickness, this having been the coldest Winter known for forty years. On the morning of the 10th all was bustle and active preparation around the various wharves. The last stores were hurried on board; the stalwart seal-hunters crowded the decks, wild with excitement, shouting their rough good-byes to friends on shore, eager for the quarry which must be sought for amid the ice-laden seas. They are all picked men, the very *elite* of our fishing population; and a finer body of men, physically considered, it would be impossible to find.

As they drain the parting glass, you may hear their favorite toasts: "Here's death to our best friends," [the seals;] "Good-bye, my boy, hoping you'll soon have bloody decks." Each man as he springs on board carries his "gaff"—a pole seven feet in length, shod with iron and armed with a hook at one end, to be used in dispatching the young seals. Some carry heavy guns for shooting the old seals, or for a combat with a "dog-hood," should such a troublesome customer come in their way.

The day was magnificent. A bright sun shone out of a cloudless sky upon the snow-clad hills and plains, the ice-covered harbor, and the ocean, which, as far as the eye could reach, was one gleaming mass of ice, roughened by hummocks and glittering with its snowy covering. A stranger looking on would pronounce it madness to dash out into such a ghastly wilderness, where he would imagine the stoutest vessels would soon be crushed to atoms. But at 8 o'clock thirteen large steamers were belching out volumes of smoke and rapidly getting up steam. The groups of spectators, gazing on the busy scene, blackened the bosom of the harbor. The ringing cheers of the men were re-echoed by the surrounding hills as they opened channels through the ice to enable the steamers to get under way. One cheer drowning all the others is heard, announcing that the first steamer has cleared the wharf and commenced the voyage. The fine steamer Proteus leads the way, slowly cleaving a path through the thick-ribbed ice, grinding through the solid mass and rending it with a loud noise. At times she is arrested by the pressure, then backs, gathers way, crashes into her foe, rearing and charging with irresistible force, lifting up her great black prow, armed with heavy iron guards, and with a noise like thunder cleaving through the glittering mass. A long dark channel marks her progress down the harbor toward the Narrows. Soon others are seen pushing out into the harbor, butting and charging the blocks of ice, and ripping up the solid surface. Groups of the hunters march along in front of each steamer, cheering wildly as the vessel crashes through, and with long poles forcing the broken masses beneath the ship. As steamer after steamer gets under way, the scene becomes more exciting. Hundreds are on the ice enjoying the novel sight, which, for strange picturesqueness, could hardly be surpassed. Eager photographers are at work, trying hard to catch an impression of a scene which may not soon be repeated. The Proteus keeps the lead, closely followed by the Nimrod and Wolf, and at length they forge their way out into the great ice-field, which, for hundreds of miles, extends over the ocean, and appear behind the headland. The seal-hunt of 1875 has begun, on which hang the hopes and fears of thousands. At best it is a lottery, and this year more uncertain than usual, owing to the enormous ice-fields extending around the shores and filling all the bays. It was not till the 14th that the wind changed, the pressure of the ice slackened, and the steamers got fairly out of sight of land.

After clearing the harbor, the vessels, as a rule, steer north-east, should the state of the ice permit, and aim at reaching the unknown "whelping grounds" of the seals, where the "white coats" lie in their icy cradles, suckled by the mother seals. Whether they shall strike these "happy hunting-grounds," or miss them entirely, depends on what the hunters call their "luck"—though much also depends on skill and perseverance on the part of the Captains in following up favorable indications. Some Captains are regarded as so "lucky" that there is a great pressure to get a berth on board their vessels; others are supposed to be "powerful mean" in their luck, and are, if possible, avoided. The success of the hunt depends on the state of the weather and the prevailing winds. Westerly or southerly winds open the ice and enable the vessels to move about in search of their prey; easterly winds drive in the ice on the shore, jam the vessels, and often render them powerless. Since the 14th the weather has been very favorable. The outfit from St. John's is somewhat under that of last year. Thirteen steamers, carrying 2,505 men, have cleared for the ice-fields, and from Harbor Grace and other ports, seven more steamers have started. Only two sailing vessels, carrying seventy-eight men, have left St. John's for the hunting grounds, all-conquering steam being in the ascendant. From the northern ports a considerable number of small sailing vessels still start, but every year sees their number diminished. The number of steamers from St. John's is less by one than last year, the steamer Bloodhound having been sold to the British Government for the new Arctic Expedition. In consequence, there is a falling off to the extent of 258 in the number of men embarking from this port, as compared with last year. The tonnage of the St. John's sailing fleet last year was 4,801 tons; this year 4,256 tons. Three large steamers and twenty-two sailing vessels have left Harbour Grace.

"OLD MAIDS."

On March 19 Mrs. William Gray lectured at the Chelsea Literary and Scientific Institution on "Old Maids," and, commencing by definitions, remarked that an honorable member in a speech in Parliament called old maids "social failures." A reverend gentleman who took the chair at a meeting for promoting the higher education of women, in speaking of the half-million of women who are in excess of that number of men in this country, and can therefore not be paired, said women were by that half-million superfluous. In one of Miss Austen's charming novels, Emma, being told she will be an "old maid," says: "Never mind, Harriet; I shall not be a poor old maid." The unmarried lady of good fortune is a single woman, and only the poor one is an old maid. There is another definition, that of St. Paul: "The unmarried woman careth for the things of the Lord that she may be holy in body and in spirit; but she that is married careth for the things of the world, how she may please her husband." As to the difficult question of age, "His Majesty is as old as the people in general," was said by a cautious attendant of Louis XIV. Others would answer with a character in Racine's *Plaideurs*, and estimate sixty as the prime of life. Mr. Buckle said a woman reached her prime between thirty-five and forty, for, though her beauty had then lost the charm of youth, it had acquired that of expression. We might content ourselves with laying down the rule that so soon as youthful manners and youthful amusements become ridiculous the woman who affects them is an old maid. To consider the definitions in their order, in what sense is the old maid a social failure? She has failed of matrimony. It is understood in young ladies' schools that it is a young lady's duty to get well married. If she succeeds she takes, for three months, at least, the first place in every society, if she fail it is *vae victis*. Mrs. Oliphant describes a woman whose youth is gone and who is still obliged to think of marrying as a provision, and who goes into society as a laborious trade and yet cannot stoop low enough, who looks with envy at the widow clothed in the dignity of a great sorrow. To old maids of this class the stigma does apply. They have failed. Passing to the "superfluous" theory, it involves the uselessness of 500,000 human brains, 500,000 pairs of human hands, 500,000 human minds and hearts. One recollects the massacre of St. Ursula and 11,000 virgins at Cologne, and asks oneself whether their murderers were imbued with some such theory of the inutility of single women. The same disregard for female existence, except as it ministers to male uses, lay at the root of the ancient practice of infanticide. In Scinde, when a female child was born to one of the Princes it was brought to him in Durbar, and if he did not approve of it, it was put under the cushion upon which he sat, and extinguished by the gentle pressure of his paternal weight. But were unmarried women superfluous? In our own country alone they gave us in literature Miss Austen, Miss Edgeworth, Joanna Baillie, Harriet Martineau, Frances Power Cobbe. Was Elizabeth Barrett superfluous till she became Mrs. Browning? In science, was Miss Herschell superfluous, whose labors were invaluable to her father and brother? Was the devoted sister of the poet Wordsworth superfluous? In philanthropy, could they count as too many Florence Nightingale, Lady Burdett Coutts, Mary Carpenter, Octavia Hill, and the great sisterhood of nurses of every denomination, under every garb? Could we spare Miss Davies and Miss Buss in education? As to the third view, that expressed by Miss Austen's heroine, no wonder if women who, when their home was broken up by death, first learned the worth of money, became soured by cares and disappointment, and were not all like Miss Bates, described by the same writer, who, though tiresome, chattering, irrelevant, incoherent, with little sense and no beauty, single and poor, "was very much to the taste of everybody." Yes, she won the world by loving-heartedness, *bonté*. It is more than moral goodness, it is the goodness which diffuses itself outwardly and socially—bounty. *La bonté est la coquetterie des vieilles femmes*, and perhaps it is the want of it that makes old bachelors less amiable and less useful, without being more ornamental than old maids. No doubt, marriage was the highest form of life both for men and women, but there are old maids from choice, who, with a genius for friendship, have never experienced love, and of these she repeated the words of the Apostle. Though a sacrament, marriage came to be looked on in its lower aspect, as a concession to human frailty, instead of as the highest form of companionship. The type of womanhood was taken not from the women who followed their Master to the foot of the cross, but from Eve, tempted by the serpent, and in her turn tempting the man to forbidden fruit; and in mediæval pictures the serpent is represented with the face of a beautiful woman. Protestantism had rehabilitated marriage, but not woman in the same degree, and she was now looked upon as inferior and ministering to man, and not as an equal being, with equal rights of free development. The conquest of a higher position in public estimation must be made by our single women, who, not being bound like married women, to care for the things which please their husbands, may claim the right to devote themselves to the things of the Lord, the cultivation of whatever faculty He has given them toward perfection. They need not be social superfluities; and many of them are indeed necessaries, though often, like other necessaries of life, thanklessly used till their loss teaches us their value, true followers as they are of Him who came, not to be ministered unto, but to minister.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The London *Times* of March 22 has the following account of the University boat race. On Saturday, at 1:13 P. M., it says, the signal was given by Mr. Searle, and the race commenced, but the bows of the Umpire's steamer prevented us from seeing which crew took hold of the water first, though really it is a matter of no moment whatever. The Cambridge crew, who commenced with a sharp stroke of 38 to the minute against 36 on the part of Oxford, quickly led out, and, rowing nicely together without any scrambling, left their opponents fast, being, as well as could be judged from astern, a quarter of a length in front off the Duke's Head, a third of a length at Simmons' Yard, half a length at the London Boat-house, and two-thirds of a length at the Bishop's Creek. Along under the Willows, below Craven Cottage, the Oxford crew, apparently chopped by the speed of their opponents or surprised at the rapidity with which they drew themselves ahead, were all abroad, and, although their stroke never quickened, the crew were momentarily out of gear, their time wretched, and their pace slow. This state of affairs was not improved when, off the site of the old half-mile post below Craven Cottage, the Cambridge boat, now nearly, if not quite, clear, was gradually fetched out toward mid-stream, as if to give the Oxford crew its backwash. In rounding the bend off the Cottage grounds it was straightened again as the Oxford crew were seen to be holding their own, if not overlapping. Opening out Crab Tree Reach, the crews entered upon a waste of rough water, the foul north wind blowing straight down the river, and, as it met the flowing tide, raising a nasty surf, though not by any means as formidable a one as was encountered during the fortnight's practice on the Thames. Directly they met the wind, and entered the rough water off the Grass Wharf, the Cambridge crew grew slightly irregular, their boat being then about three-quarters of a length ahead, but things were precisely the same with the Oxford crew, who had not yet settled down to good rowing, and were out of time and short in addition. The retarding influence of the opposing wind and rough water caused the rate of stroke to fall in the Cambridge boat to 36 and in the Oxford boat to 34 a minute off Rose Bank, where Cambridge still held an advantage of half a length—one mile having been rowed. Between Rose Bank and the Crab Tree the Oxford crew went up to their opponents fast, both being nearly in mid-stream, the Oxford coxswain steering a remarkably straight course, while the Cambridge boat fetched in, a trifle out of the proper course, toward the Middlesex shore. This, it is probable, was owing to the stroke-side oars rowing the bow-side oars round, and not to any default of the steersman, who had been using his lee rudder-line for some time previously. Consequently, Oxford drew up alongside Cambridge off the Crab Tree, and at once commenced to lead in their turn. Off Dorset Villa they were leaving Cambridge foot by foot, and at the Soapworks wharf they were three-quarters of a length in front, despite a spurt from Mr. Rhodes. So fast did they quit their opponents that they were clear of them half-way between the Soapworks and Hammersmith, and they passed under the Suspension bridge with a good lead of one length and a half, a gap of half a length intervening between the rudder of one boat and the nose of the other—time, 8 minutes 58 seconds. Up to this point the Cambridge boat had been kept wide of Oxford, so as to escape the wash from their bow-side oars, but it now followed on in the wake of the leading eight. From this point of the course there is little more to tell, for Oxford steadily increased their lead all the way to the finish, being two lengths ahead off the Doves, and three and a half at the Oil Mills. Here the Cambridge boat again went wide, apparently from the same cause as before, and this was once more the case above Chiswick Church, which Oxford passed four lengths in front, pulling nicely together, long and light, at thirty-six strokes to the minute, in marked contrast with their exhibition over the first mile of the course—such is the difference between rowing a winning race, with an opponent in full view astern, and a losing one, with an adversary out of sight in front. Barnes Bridge was passed by the Oxford crew, five or six lengths ahead, in 18 minutes and 13 seconds, and they breasted the flag-boat—moored some little distance above the ship, so as to maintain the four and a quarter miles of the course, which was foreshortened at the starting-place—easy winners by six lengths according to John Phelps, the judge, but by something like ten lengths according to competent authorities on board the steamers, which, though some distance astern of the hindmost crew, had an uninterrupted view of the race throughout.

The time occupied by the winning crew in covering the whole distance was 22 minutes, 2 seconds, as taken by a chronograph by Dent, of Cockspur street. This was by no means fast, but the foul wind and the comparative sluggishness of the tide, which was not very fast though a high one, are responsible for the slowness of the match. An interval of 25 seconds was found to have elapsed between the winning and losing crews passing the judge. After a short rest to recover themselves, the crews paddled on up stream toward Strand on the Green to avoid the fleet of small vessels and other craft which completely covered the course as soon as the boats had passed, and, disembarking, returned by steamer to Putney. Both rowed in boats built by J. H. Clasper, of Oxford. The betting, or what little there was of it, may be quoted as three to one on Oxford, (offered.) Indeed, we saw four to one laid on the start, and we heard two to one offered on them during the race when a length astern, such was the confidence felt in the result.

There is really very little to be said concerning the rowing of the two crews which has not been mentioned during their practice. That the Oxford men were better than their opponents was abundantly manifest from their respective timings over various portions of the course, and that there were weak places in the Cambridge crew was equally patent. The winners had gone through a long and uninterrupted preparation, whereas the losers had been subjected to innumerable chops and changes almost up to the day of their arrival at Putney. The former were a fairly good crew, made up of average oarsmen all round, they had been well trained; they had no palpable blots in their boat, and as all contributed their due share of work they won easily. Cambridge, on the other hand, contained some good and some very indifferent oarsmen, and as they were not a fair average crew, and besides were deficient in speed, even if not short of training, they were defeated, as it was foreseen they would be. It is reported that one of their number, rowing on the bow side, broke his slide early in the race, which placed him more or less *hors de combat*, but although this fact may to some extent have contributed to the distance by which they were beaten, and is quite sufficient to account for the stroke side pulling the bow side round, nothing could have altered the result in the least degree. Considering the fact that from Hammersmith upward they were rowing a losing race in the wake of their opponents, at a quicker stroke of thirty-eight, and were under other disadvantages, they pulled far better together and with more uniformity than was expected, and did not split up and tumble to pieces in the palpable manner of losing crews in general.

THE SULTAN'S GEMS.

From a recent letter from Constantinople to the Providence *Journal* we quote: "The accounts which are given of the riches which are hoarded in the palace have the savor of the tales of the *Arabian Nights*. Beyond doubt a vast deal of wealth, in the form of diamonds and precious stones, is accumulated there. The ostentatious display by the Shah of Persia of his wealth in this direction, on the recent tour of visitation with which he favored Europe, is well known. Among a profusion of jewels on his person, he was accustomed to wear a cap heavily embroidered with diamonds and fastened at the front with a brilliant of enormous size. On the occasion when the Sultan was to receive him as his guest, the grand staircase and the corridor leading to the audience-room were, in anticipation of the arrival of the Shah, ordered to be laid with heavy Smyrna rugs studded all over with diamonds, emeralds, and sapphires, so that the royal visitor was obliged to tread under his feet the evidences of greatness which he wore on his head. The Sultan received him, as he stepped upon the staircase, in a plain dress, wearing his usual simple fez of scarlet cloth, and without personal ornament of any kind. A neat bit of sarcasm for a barbarian. Any visitor at Constantinople can procure a firman from the Sublime Porte to visit the imperial treasure-house at the old Seraglio, where he will see more wealth in jewel-studded trinkets, diamond-mounted sword-hilts, belts, scabbards, horse furniture and caparisons, cups, vases, articles of Eastern workmanship and single stones of immense value, than would buy the crown jewels in the tower of London twice over. A specimen of the contents of this repository is the form of a golden throne set with precious stones, and which were formerly a present from Persia, is to be sent to our Centennial exhibition. It was one of the contributions of Turkey to the Vienna Exposition. Just now it is the fashion for the women of the harem to make costly presents to the Sultan. These presents are usually something in the direction of the national armament. The mother of the Sultan, who seems to have a head for business, has the credit of inventing this substantial form of feminine blandishment. Some fine pieces of artillery have been thus contributed to wake up the royal favor."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The plan advocated by Garibaldi for improving the port of Rome was first suggested by the late Capt. Burton, who had it drawn up in detail some years ago.

It is expected that the trial of Count Arnim, before the Court of Second Instance, will take place in May. The court, on application, does not insist upon the Count's personal attendance.

It is stated that a meeting has been held in Florence to protest against the infliction of capital punishment, and it was resolved to send a petition to that effect to Parliament.

Unmarried women have rights in Aberdare which should make them the envy of their companions in solitude elsewhere. Thirteen women were charged recently, at Aberdare, with rioting. All were found guilty, and the married ones were fined £1, while the single ones got off on payment of ten shillings only.

A writer in an English newspaper, deriving his information chiefly from the records this session of the House of Commons, enumerates Irish grievances. The catalogue runs thus: "A royal residence, Home Rule, fixity of tenure, denominational education, reduced franchise, free election of felons, better cottages, and cheap whisky."

At a recent visit of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of England, to a country town, the inhabitants got up an ovation in his honor, and the whole neighborhood went into holiday attire. Addresses were presented and much excitement prevailed, the opinion being general that the present Chief Justice is one of the ablest Judges who have occupied the bench.

A new marine aquarium on a large scale is about to be constructed in London. The site chosen is opposite the Broad Sanctuary and the Westminster Hotel. The design comprises a Summer and Winter garden, a concert hall, refreshment rooms, reading-rooms, &c. The aquarium proper is to be 600 feet long and 240 feet wide, the largest tank being capable of holding no less than 600,000 gallons of water.

A discovery of great interest to Egyptologists and antiquarians generally is reported from Port Said. A learned archæologist in that place has just found a monumental stone to Thotmes III., under whose reign (1491 B. C.) the exodus of the Israelites is supposed to have taken place. The inscriptions already deciphered contain more than 400 geographical names, all recognizable, and for the most part belonging to Arabia, Armenia, Nubia, and the coasts of the Mediterranean.

A secret society of rather formidable nature has just been discovered and summarily dealt with at Commentory, near Montluçon, Department of Allier. Forty members, many of them carrying arms, had assembled for the purpose of enrolling a new one, and the ceremony had just terminated when the Police Inspector, followed by a strong band of gendarmerie, and accompanied by the sous-prefects and other officials, entered. Thirteen arrests were made on the spot.

The increase in the cultivation of beet-root in Europe for the manufacture of sugar is said to be causing great loss to the cane-sugar planters in Cuba, who have been at an enormous outlay for machinery and labor to produce the fine class of sugar that is exported from thence. Should the European manufacture and consumption of beet-sugar go on increasing as it has done during the past four years, serious changes are anticipated in the cane-sugar productions all over the West Indies.

Dr. Harmand, one of the members of the French Exploring Expedition to Cambodia, will shortly start for Cochin China to prosecute natural history research in the almost unknown country which lies between the mountains of Cochin China and the river Mekongo. M. Harmand has received a subsidy from the Government, the Museum of Natural History, the Geographical Society, and the Scientific Association. His travels will extend over two years.

The Ramie, or China grass plant, (*Bœhmeria nivea*,) which has excited so much interest of late owing to its proposed extended cultivation in India, seems to thrive in Cayenne, specimens having been shown at a recent exhibition in that colony, and compared with plants grown in France. The Cayenne plants, which were grown on a comparatively poor soil, without manure and with little or no attention, were double in size and height to those grown in France. Three successive shoots were produced in one year.

Three stone coffins of great antiquity have been found in Dundee. One contained a skeleton, the body having been apparently buried in a reclining position. Cord had been wound round the limbs, which, with the skull, were in excellent preservation. The second coffin contained nothing; the third coffin was six and a half feet long, and in it were human remains. No clue to the dates was obtained. Two urns—one rough and the other artistically formed—were picked up in the neighborhood.

A meeting was lately convened in Cambridge for the purpose of helping the cause of Church disestablishment. But a large number of undergraduates attended it, and when the first resolution was put one of them rose and proposed an amendment in support of the Church. The Chairman, a strong Liberationist, not only had to put the amendment to the vote, but also to declare it carried by a large majority, whereupon cheers for the Queen, the Church, and Disraeli, filled the room, and amid them the conveners of the meeting quietly and wisely retired. The undergraduates used their triumph with equal sagacity.

An English frigate, the Dryad, recently visited Aspinwall to investigate the illegal imprisonment of Dr. Pigott, a British subject. A report thereof has since been forwarded to England, and it contains an illustration how, in some places, a small matter may become the origin of a national question to be gravely adjusted by diplomacy. The difficulty in this instance arose primarily from the Doctor being wanted to answer a charge of allowing some water to leak through the floor of his bedroom by which a person's clothing in the room below was injured, and even this trumpery case being a civil cause, the Alcalde had really no jurisdiction in the matter.

The investigation now going on in the British Parliament on foreign loans will probably result in highly important revelations, likely to prove beneficial to many unfortunate investors. It is expected that in consequence of these disclosures the agents responsible for introducing certain of the loans to the British market will be compelled to surrender a very considerable proportion of their clients' ill-gotten gains. According to the latest report current on 'Change, claims have been preferred to the extent of nearly £3,000,000 by a number of disappointed subscribers, and the bulk of the loss will fall upon one or two of the principal financial houses of the City of London.

The guardian of the *auberge* of Mont Chasseral, in the Canton of Berne, was recently buried beneath a snow-drift, with his establishment and goats, to a depth of thirty feet. Three powerful fellows were sent from Nods, in the district of Neuveville, to look after the fate of the guardian. They cleared away the snow until they reached the chimney, when they heard the imprisoned guardian singing cheerily. "You are not dead, then?" cried out one of the visitors. "No; what are are you doing above there?" "We wanted to see if you were still alive." "My goats and I are perfectly well." "Must we open a passage for you?" "As you like, but I don't want anything." The result of the conference was that men set to work to clear a passage through the snow, and soon liberated the prisoner, who accompanied his friends down to Nods.

A curious case of swindling came before the Correctional Court of Paris on Saturday. An unfrocked priest named Vidal opened an agency for the arrangement of masses. Persons unable to go through the necessary formalities applied to Vidal, who undertook to see the masses properly performed, and in return for the money paid gave them a receipt signed by the officiating priest. The agency appears to have lasted several years, until one fine day a customer discovered that the mass for which he paid had never been celebrated. Vidal was arrested, and the fact then oozed out that his agency was a mere swindle, none of the thousands of masses with which he had been charged ever having been performed. His gains amounted to several thousand pounds, and he was assisted in his work by two priests named Honmean and Lacombe, who managed to escape. Vidal was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. How the poor souls thus robbed of their supposed expiatory rites are likely to fare is a question which has not been decided.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	100
15,000	do.	99⅞
10,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	98⅞
500	Western Union	76⅞
2500	do.	76¾
800	do.	76⅝
1400	do.	76¾
1900	do.	76⅞
1000	do.	77
1000	do. b3.	77
300	do.	77⅛
500	do. b3.	77¼
1900	do.	77⅜
900	do.	77½
600	St. Paul	39
300	do.	39¼
300	do.	39⅜
100	do. c.	39½
600	do.	39½
100	do. c.	39⅝
900	do.	39⅝
1000	do.	39¾
600	do. b3.	39¾
200	do.	39¾
200	Tol. & Wabash	15⅛
200	do.	15¼
1200	Pacific Mail	43
500	do.	42⅞
1000	do.	42¾
900	do. c.	42¾
1500	do.	42⅞
3600	do.	43
1600	do. c.	43
2200	do.	43⅛
4000	do.	43¼
1500	do.	43⅜
100	do. b3.	43½
400	do. c.	43⅜
1400	do.	43½
800	do. c.	43½
200	do. s3.	43⅜
200	do. c.	43⅝
1000	do.	43⅝
2500	Erie Railway	28⅞
100	do. c.	28⅞
600	do.	29
1000	do.	29⅛
600	do.	29¼
1100	do.	29⅜
300	St. Paul Pref.	58
200	Ohio & Miss.	28⅝
200	do.	28½
200	do.	28⅞
200	N. J. Southern	7
200	Lake Shore	73⅜
100	do.	73½
500	do.	73⅝
200	do.	73¾
300	do.	73⅞
100	do.	74
500	do.	74⅛
600	do.	74¼
1000	do.	74⅜
1200	do.	74½
600	do.	74⅝
500	do. s3.	74½
400	do. s3.	74⅜
100	do.	74½
700	Union Pacific	71½
500	do.	71⅜
600	do.	71¼
300	do.	71⅛
600	do.	71
300	do.	70⅞
200	do.	70¾
100	do.	70⅝
500	do.	70½
100	do.	70⅝
100	do.	70¾
500	do.	70⅞
2000	do.	71
600	do.	71⅛
500	do. b3.	71¼
200	do. b3.	71⅜
1000	do.	71¼
400	do.	71⅛
200	do. c.	71¼
600	do. c.	71¾
500	do. b3.	71½
1400	do.	71⅜
800	do.	71½
700	do.	71⅝
100	do. c.	71½
200	North-western	44⅞
100	do.	45
100	do.	45⅛
100	do.	45¼
100	Rock Island b3	102¼
100	do. c.	102¼
100	do.	102⅜
200	do. b3	102½
200	Han. & St. Jo. b3.	28
100	do.	28⅛
100	Panama	120
200	C., C. & I. C. s3.	6½
100	do.	6½
200	do.	6¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. b. c.	121¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	118½
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120¼
$20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. b3	114¼
45,000	do. b. c.	114¼
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. b. c.	115½
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. b. c. c.	115¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Mo. 6s, L. bs.	99¾
12,000	do.	100
1,000	Mo. 6s, '75	100⅝
10,000	Tenn. 6s, N., x coup.	53
2,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	52
5,000	N. J. C. 1st, C.	104½
9,000	do. b. c.	104½
4,000	M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.	75
34,000	C. & N. W. C. C. G. bs. s30.	85
8,000	do.	85¾
7,000	do.	85⅞
1,000	do.	86
1,000	C. & N. W. C.	90¾
2,000	C. & N. W. I. bs.	102
6,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C.	86
1,000	D., L. & W. C.	113½
5,000	L. Shore D. bs.	100⅛
20,000	do.	100
500	C., P. & A. old	102¼
5,000	L. S. C. R. 1st.	101½
2,000	D., M. & T. 1st.	100½
16,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	101
3,500	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	100
5,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	113½
6,000	N. Y. C. 1st, R. b. c.	111½
2,000	North Mo. 1st.	85¾
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	100
3,000	do. b. c.	99¾
1,000	do.	99⅝
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st	98¾
3,000	do.	98⅞
1,000	Un. P. 7s, L. Gt.	96¾
10,000	do.	96⅝
82,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	92¼
1,000	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	90
5,000	Pac. of Mo. 2d.	78½
9,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	20
3,000	O. & M. 2d. b. c.	79
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	105½
5,000	do. b. c.	106
5,000	Can. Sou. 1st, with Int. cer.	52
1,000	T. & W. C. C.	40¼
15	Park Bank	143½
10	Mercantile Bank	112
100	D. & H. Can. b. c.	115
200	M. L. & Min. b. c.	4
100	Quick. Min.	24¼
500	C. & N. W. b. c.	45¼
100	do.	45⅛
10	do. b30.	45¼
1600	W. U. Tel. b. c.	77½
600	do.	77⅝
600	do.	77¾
400	do.	77⅝
300	do. s3.	77½
300	do.	77⅝
1300	do.	77¾
1600	do. s3.	77¾
1800	do.	77⅞
1100	do. b3.	78
1950	do.	78
5200	do.	78⅛
2800	do.	78¼
1700	do. b3.	78¼
800	do. s3.	78⅛
3300	do. s3.	78
3200	do.	78
6000	do.	78⅛
100	do. c.	78⅛
300	do. s3.	78⅛
1500	do. b3.	78⅛
200	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	74⅜
1000	do.	74½
500	do.	74⅜
100	do. b3.	74⅜
300	do.	74¼
300	do. b3.	74⅜
100	do.	74¼
1000	do.	74
2000	Pacific Mail b. c.	43⅝
100	do. c.	43⅝
700	do.	43¾
800	do.	43⅞
2400	do.	44
200	do. c.	44
200	do. s3.	43⅞
100	do. c.	43⅞
800	do.	43¾
900	do.	43⅝
500	do.	43½
1500	do.	43⅝
200	do. b3.	43⅝
100	do. s3.	43½
800	do.	43⅝
950	do.	43¾
600	do. b3.	43¾
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	100⅞
150	do.	101
700	Erie Railway b. c.	29⅜
200	do.	29¼
300	do.	29⅛
100	do.	29
100	do. c.	29⅛
50	do.	29¼
400	do.	29⅛
300	do. b3.	29⅛
500	do. b3.	29¼
300	do.	29⅛
400	Harlem b. c.	130½
100	Un. Pacific b. c. c.	71¼
100	do. s60.	70
400	do.	71⅜
200	do.	71½
800	do.	71⅝
200	do.	71¾
200	do.	71½
400	do.	71⅜
200	do.	71¼
400	do. c.	71⅜
1200	do. b3.	71½
100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	58
200	do. b3.	58¼
200	do.	58¼
17	Terre H. & Ind.	130
100	C. & R. I. b. c. x d.	102⅝
300	do.	102¾
400	do.	102⅞
1400	do.	103
200	do.	102¾
600	do.	102½
400	do.	102¾
400	do.	102⅞
400	do. s3.	102¾
600	Kan. Pacific b. c.	19
200	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	39⅝
1100	do.	39½
300	do.	39⅝
200	do. b3.	39¾
2200	do.	39⅝
100	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	58½
50	W. F. Exp. b. c.	87½
100	do.	87⅞
100	C. & P. Gt'd. b. c.	92¼
60	do.	92⅜
100	T., W. & W. b. c.	15¼
200	do.	15⅜
300	do.	15¼
100	N. J. South b. c.	7
100	do.	7⅛
100	P., F. W. & C. G'd.	96⅞
80	do. b. c.	96¾
100	H. & St. Jo. b. c. b3.	28⅛
400	do.	28
100	do. b3.	28
100	O. & M. b. c. s3.	28⅞
1000	do.	29
100	do.	29⅛
300	do. c.	29
100	do. s60.	28¾
200	do.	28⅞
100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	6⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000	M. & Es. 7s, '71	103⅝
10,000	N. W. con. C. G. bonds	86
2400	West. Union	78¼
2500	do. b3.	78⅜
400	do.	78⅜
500	do. s3	78¼
1900	do.	78⅜
400	do. b3.	78½
100	do.	78½
2100	do.	78⅜
1100	Pacific Mail	43¼
2500	do.	43⅞
200	do. b3.	43⅞
1200	do.	43¾
400	do.	43⅝
500	Erie Railway	29¼
2200	do.	29⅜
500	Lake Shore	74¼
100	do.	74⅛
300	do.	74
100	Un. Pacific	71⅝
1900	do.	71¾
500	do. c.	71¾
1200	do. b3.	71⅞
400	do.	71¾
300	do.	71⅝
100	do. c.	71½
100	North-western c.	45¼
500	do. b3.	45⅛
100	Rock Island b3.	102⅞
300	do.	102⅞
20	Fort Wayne	96⅝
400	St. Paul b3.	39¾
600	do.	39⅝
800	St. Paul Pref.	58½
100	Han. & St. Jo. b2.	28
100	do. b3.	28
100	Ohio & Miss. s3.	28¾
100	do. b3.	28⅞
300	do.	28⅝
100	Pac. R. of Mo.	48

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	115⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	120⅜
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120½
25,000	U. S. Currency 6s	120

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,500	Va. 6s, Def'd.	8½
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	99¾
2,000	Union Pac. 1st.	99
1,000	do.	98¾
2,000	U. Pac. S. F.	92¼
19,000	Chic. & N. W. Con Cou. G. B.	85⅞
10,000	Erie 4th	97
8,000	M. & Es. 7s, '71	103½
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	53½
5,000	do.	53
5,000	C. & P. Con. S. F.	105⅞
100	Mar. Land & M.	4
2200	W. U. Tel. b. c. s3.	78¼
1800	do.	78¼
400	do. b3.	78⅜
400	do.	78¼
400	do.	78⅛
1400	do.	78
500	do. b3.	78⅛
1100	do.	78⅛
200	Con. Coal Mo. b. c.	47
500	Pacific Mail b. c.	43⅝
1000	do. s3.	43⅝
2800	do.	43⅝
400	do.	43¾
600	do. b3.	43¾
500	do.	43⅝
1300	do.	43½
1300	do. s3.	43
1400	do.	43¼
100	do. s3.	43
1700	do.	43⅛
3400	do.	43
300	do.	42⅞
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	100⅞
20	do.	101⅛
5	do.	101⅜
200	Erie Railway b. c.	29¼
100	do. b3.	29⅜
400	do.	29¼
600	do. s3.	29⅛
400	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	74
300	do. b3.	74
100	do. b2.	74
100	Harlem b. c. c.	130½
300	Union Pac. b. c.	71½
500	do.	71⅝
700	do. c.	71⅝
400	do. s3.	71⅝
500	do.	71½
500	do.	71⅜
2100	do.	71¼
900	do.	71⅛
1700	do.	71
2000	do.	70⅞
1300	do.	70¾
100	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	45¼
100	do. s3.	45¼
100	do. b3.	45⅛
500	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	102¾
100	do.	102⅝
100	C. M. & St. P. b. c. s3.	39½
300	do.	39⅝
100	do.	39½
100	T., W. & W. b. c. b3.	15½
300	do.	15⅜
600	do.	15½
16	Del., L. & W.	111⅝
100	do. b. c.	112
100	Chic., B. & Q.	112½
400	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	28⅝
100	H. & St. Jo.	28¼
100	do. b. c. b3.	28
60	Mor. & Es. b. c.	100⅛
200	Quick. Min. b. c.	24½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000	Cen. P. G. B.	99⅞
5,000	do.	99¾
5,000	Erie 3d b3.	100
5,000	N. J. C. 1st, Con.	104¾
20	Union Bank	142½
10	Con. Coal	47
40	A. & P. Tel.	24¾
100	do.	24½
800	West. Union	78
1600	do. s3.	77⅞
100	do. b3.	77⅞
1600	do.	77⅞
200	do.	77¾
800	do.	77⅞
100	do. b3.	78
200	Pacific Mail	42⅞
3200	do.	42¾
800	do.	42⅝
500	do. b3.	42¾
2000	do.	42¾
400	do. s10.	42⅝
800	do. s3.	42⅝
1000	do.	42⅝
400	do. b3.	42¾
1600	do.	32⅝
600	do.	42½
1200	do.	42⅝
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101
100	do. b3.	101⅛
600	Erie Railway	29⅛
200	do. s3.	29
700	do. b3.	29⅛
900	do.	29⅛
300	Lake Shore	73⅞
100	C., C. & I. C.	6⅝
100	Union Pacific	70¾
2000	do.	70⅝
1500	do.	70½
1500	do.	70⅜
500	do.	70¼
500	do.	70⅛
1500	do.	70
500	do.	69⅞
500	do.	70
500	do.	70⅛
1000	do.	70¼
500	do.	70⅜
300	do. b3.	70⅜
500	do.	70½
300	North-western	45
100	do. b3.	45
25	N. J. Central	110½
40	do.	110¾
300	Rock Island	102½
600	do.	102⅜
900	St. Paul	39⅜
400	do. b3.	39¼
300	do.	39¼
200	do.	39⅛
100	do.	39
500	St. Paul Pref.	58¼
100	Tol. & Wabash	15⅜
200	do.	15¼
100	do.	15⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. s10.	28½
1000	do.	28½
100	Han. & St. Jo.	27¾
100	do.	27½
100	do.	27¼

TUESDAY, April 6—P. M.

The Stock Market was strong and higher in the early dealings, and some of the leading stocks advanced to prices higher than any previously current this Spring. The improvement was equal to ½ to nearly 2 per cent., Western Union having advanced from 76⅝ to 78½, Lake Shore from 73⅜ to 74⅝, Rock Island from 102¼ to 103, and St. Paul, common, from 39 to 39¾. Union Pacific sold at 71½@70½@71¼@71⅛ before the call, but afterward reached 71⅞. Pacific Mail sold at 43@42¾ in the first sales, a decline of about 1 per cent. from yesterday's closing price. A recovery, however, soon took place, and sales were made as high as 44 before mid-day. The advance in the shares not mentioned above was ⅛ to ½ ₰ cent. Late in the afternoon a reaction set in, and Pacific Mail sold down to 42½, Union Pacific to 69⅞, Western Union to 77⅞, St. Paul to 39, Rock Island to 102⅜, and Lake Shore to 73⅞. Hannibal and St. Joseph common fell off from 28¼ to 27¼. At the close, Union Pacific recovered to 70½, and a steadier feeling prevailed in the general list. Investment shares were quiet and steady. The Panama Directors, after organizing to-day, voted to annul the existing contract with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company which was entered into with the late management of the latter corporation, and a notification to that effect was to-day given to the steam-ship company. This is understood to be a preliminary step to a new contract, and possibly the diversion of the China traffic from Panama to San Francisco and thence over the Pacific railroads, as previous to the recent contract with the Panama Road.

The money market was steady, the supply of capital having been large at 5@6 ₰ cent., while late in the day call loans were reported as low as 3½@4 ₰ cent. Discounts were easy, with sales of prime grades at 5½ to 7 ₰ cent., according to the date of maturity.

The foreign advices were not especially important. At London a strong market for securities prevailed, and prices showed a further improvement in some cases. Consols for money closed at 93⅜; do. account, 93½; 1865, old, at 108@108⅛; 1867s at 107¾@107⅞; 10-40s at 103⅛@103¼, and new 5s at 103½@103⅝. The sterling exchange market was strong early in the day, and rates were advanced to $4 86 and $4 90, with business as high as $4 85½ and $4 89½ for prime bankers' 60-day and demand bills respectively. In the afternoon the supply of bills increased, and the market was a shade weaker, long sterling having sold at $4 85¼. Gold opened at 114⅝, and advanced to 114⅞, owing to the firmness of exchange. At the close sales were made at 114¾. The carrying rates ranged from 2 to 4 ₰ cent. The steam-ship Weser, which sailed from Southampton for this City to-day, had $50,000 specie on board. The steam-ship Columbus, sailing for Havana to-day, took out $297,000 Spanish gold coin.

Government and Railroad Bonds were strong at a higher range of prices. The offerings of most descriptions of Governments were limited, and the brokers reported considerable difficulty in obtaining round lots. 1881's (6s) coupon sold at 121¾, 1865s new at 120½, 10-40s at 115½, New 5s at 115¾, and Currency 6s at 120. In Railroad Mortgages the Pacific issues took the lead. Union Pacific Firsts sold at 98¾@99; Land Grants at 96⅝@96¾, and Sinking Funds at 92¼. These are the highest prices ever reached by those bonds. Central Pacifics sold at 100@99⅝, closing at 99¾. State bonds were firm and prices well maintained, Missouris making a further advance.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week ending to-day were $4,596,059, against $1,742,056 for the corresponding week last year, and $5,010,645 in 1873. The total exports since Jan. 1 this year are $69,601,149, against $73,804,997 for the same period last year and $69,398,543 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY—APRIL 6, 1875.

Gold receipts	$417,092 46
Gold payments	94,363 65
Gold balance	57,422,928 99
Currency receipts	903,777 67
Currency payments	676,950 78
Currency balance	42,367,163 35
Customs	401,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 6.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 6s, 1881, coup.	115⅜	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup.	117⅝	117⅞
United States 5-20s, 1667	120½	120¾
American Gold	114⅝	114¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85, $4	85¼@85½
New-York Central	101	101⅛
*Rock Island	102¼	102⅜
Pacific Mail	43⅞	42⅝
St. Paul	39	39⅛
St. Paul Preferred	57½	58¼
Western Union	76⅞	77⅞
Union Pacific	71⅜	70½
Lake Shore	73⅜	73⅞
Wabash	15¼	15⅛
North-western	45	45
North-western Preferred	58	58½
Delaware and Lackawanna	111¾	112
New-Jersey Central	110	110
Panama	120	120½
Erie	29⅛	29⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅞	28½
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¾	6½
Harlem	130½	130½

* Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	101⅛	100⅞	550
Harlem	130½	130½	600
Erie	29⅜	28⅞	14,600
Lake Shore	74⅝	73⅜	6,700
Wabash	15½	15⅛	2,100
North-western	45⅜	45	2,100
North-western Preferred	58½	58¼	600
Rock Island	103	102¼	6,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul	39¾	39	12,200
Mil. & St. Paul Preferred	58½	58	1,800
Pittsburg	92¼	92¼	100
Del., Lack. & Western	112	112	100
Union Pacific	71⅞	69⅞	41,500
Col., Chi. & Ind. Central	6⅝	6½	700
Hannibal & St. Joseph	28¼	27¼	1,300
Ohio & Mississippi	29	28½	4,100
Panama	120½	120	100
Western Union	78½	76⅝	65,300
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	24½	24¼	100
Pacific Mail	44	42½	70,600
Quicksilver	24½	24¼	200
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex	87⅞	87⅞	150
Consolidation Coal	47	47	200
Mariposa	4	4	200
New-Jersey Southern	7	7	300
Kansas Pacific	19	19	600
Total sales			233,500

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119⅞	120
6s, '81, r.	120½	121
6s, '81, c.	121¾	122
5-20s, '62, r.	115¼	..
5-20s, '62, c.	117¾	118
5-20s, '64, r.	115⅜	115¾
5-20s, '64, c.	118¾	119¼
5-20s, '65, r.	116¼	117
5-20s, '65, c.	120¾	121
5-20s, '65, n. r.	120¼	120½
5-20s, '65, n. c.	120⅜	120¾
5-20s, '67, r.	120¾	120⅞
5-20s, '67, c.	120¾	120⅞
5-20s, '68, r.	120½	121
5-20s, '68, c.	120⅝	121
10-40s, r.	114¼	114⅜
10-40s, c.	115⅝	115⅞
5s, '81, r.	115	115¼
5s, '81, c.	115⅝	115⅞

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $6,000 for interest, and $59,000 called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$38,181,000
Gold balances	1,939,350
Currency balances	2,337,787

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$84,471,084
Currency balances	4,045,818
Gold exchanges	6,033,874
Gold balances	1,298,879

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6, funded.	25
California 7s	113
Georgia 6s	86
Ga. 7s, new bonds	97
Ga. 7s, indorsed	90
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	89
Illinois War Loan	102
Kentucky 6s	101¼
Louisiana 6s	35
La. new bonds	35
La. 6s, new Fl't'g Dt	35
La. 7s, Penitentiary	35
La. 6s, Levee bonds	35
La. 8s, Levee bonds	32
La. 8s, Lev. bds. 1875	35
Michigan 7s, 1890	106
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	100½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	99
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	99
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	99
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	99
F. Bds, due 1894-'95	96¾
L. B. due '81 to '91, in.	99⅞
Asy. or Uni. due 1892	97¾
H. & St. Jos. due 1875	100¼
H. & St. Jos. due 1876	100¼
H. & St. Jos. due 1886	98
H. & St. Jos. due 1887	99
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	106½
N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	106½
N. Y. 6s Canal L'n 1875	110
N. Y. 6s Canal L'n 1877	110
N. Y. 6s Canal L'n 1878	110
N. Y. 6s Gold Reg 1887	113
N. Y. 6s Gold C. 1887	113
N. Y. 5s Gold L'n 1875	110
N. C. 6s old J. & J.	20½
N. C. 6s April & Oct.	20½
N. C. N. C. R. J. & J.	50
N. C. N. C. R. Ap. & Oct.	50
N. C. N. C. R. c. off J & J.	37
N. C. N. C. R. c. off A & O.	37
N. C. Fund'g Act 1866.	12½
N. C. Fund'g Act 1868.	11
N. C. Spl. Tax class 1.	3
N. C. Spl. Tax class 2.	3
N. C. Spl. Tax class 3.	3⅛
Ohio 6s 1875	101¼
Ohio 6s 1881	105
Ohio 6s 1886	108
Rhode Island 6s	105
South Carolina 6s	31
S. C. J. & J	31
S. C. April & Oct.	30½
S. C. L. C. 1889 J & J.	30½
S. C. L. C. 1889 A & O.	30
S. C. 7s of 1888	30
Tennessee 6s old	68
Tennessee 6s o. ex c.	52
Tenn. 6s new bds	67⅛
Tenn. 6s new ex c.	53
Tenn. 6s new series.	51½
Texas 10s of 1876	97
Virginia 6s old	33
Virginia 6s n. b. 1866.	33
Virginia 6s n. b. 1867.	33
Virginia 6s c. bds.	60
Virginia 6s ex mat. c.	55
Virginia 6s c. 2d ser.	39
Virginia 6s defer. bs.	8½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq., 1st bds.	109
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	103
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	23½
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	40
Chesapeake O. 6s, 1st.	45
Ches. & O. 6s, ex coup.	36
Chic. & Alt. 1st.	112
Chic & Alt. 1st Inc.	100½
Joliet & Chic. 1st.	109
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	91
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st.	101½
Chic., B. & Q c. M. 7s.	104⅜
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107½
Cen. R. of N. J., 1st n.	111
Cen. R. of N. J. c. 1st c.	104½
Cen. R. of N. J. 2d.	102
Cen. R. of N. J. con. c.	110¼
Am. Dock & Imp. bds.	102½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	108⅛
M. & S. P. 1st, 73.10, PD	90⅛
M. & S. P. 7s, Gold, RD	83
M. & S. P. 1st, La. C. D.	85⅝
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	74½
Mil. & S. P. 1st, H. & D.	74
Mil. & St. P. 2d.	75
C. & N. W. S. F.	103
C. & N. W. Int. bs.	100½
C. & N. W. Con. bs.	90½
C. & N. W. Ex. bs.	85
C. & N. W. 1st.	98
C. & N. W. C. G. bs.	85¾
C. & N. W. R. G. bs.	85
Gal. & Chi. Ex.	106
Gal. & Chi. 2d.	102¾
Pen. 1st Conv.	95
Chi. & Mil. 1st.	94
C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	107½
Del., L. & W. 2d.	109
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.	113½
Mor. & Es. 1st.	111½
Mor. & Es. 2d.	105
Mor. & Es. Con.	100
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71	103
Erie 1st, Ex.	106
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96¾
Long Dock Bonds	103
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs.	87
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	102½
Dub. & S. C. 1st.	100
Dub. & S. C. 2d.	101
I., B. & Wes. 1st.	60
Mich. So. 7 ₰ ct. 2d.	103⅜
M. So. N. J. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	107¼
C. & Tol. S. Fd.	105
C. & Tol. New bs.	100¼
C., P. & A. Old bs.	102¼
C., P. & A. New bs.	100
D., M. & Tol. B'ds.	100
B. & Erie N. Bonds.	100
Buf. & State Line 7's	102
L. Shore Div. B'ds.	100
L. S. Cons. Cou. 1st.	102½
L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st.	101
L. S. Cons. Cou. 2d.	93¼
Marietta & Cin. 1st.	104½
M. C. Cons. 7s, 1902.	103½
M. C. 1st, 8s, 1882 S. F.	110
N. J. South'n 1st. 7s.	30
N. Y. & N. Hav. 6s.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	100
N. Y. C. 6s, R. Est.	96
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscri.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101¾
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	113½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	110½
Harlem 1st 7s, Cou.	110⅝
Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	110⅝
North Missouri 1st.	85½
O. & M. C. S. Fund.	98
Ohio & Miss. Con.	96½
O. & Miss. 2d Con.	78½
Central Pac. G. Bds.	99¾
C. P., San Joa. B'ch.	85⅜
C. P., Cal. & O. 1st.	87½
C. P. State Aid Bds.	105
Western Pacific bds.	92¼
Un. Pacific 1st bds.	99
Un. Pac. L. G., 7s.	96½
Union Pacific S. F.	92¼
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	90¼
P. R. of Mo. 1st C. B.	71¾
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.	78½
Pac. 7s g'd by Mo.	102
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	109
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104¾
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	99
C. & P. con. S. F.	105½
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.	97
Col., C. & Ind. 1st.	53⅛
St. L. & I. M. 1st.	87¾
Alt. & T. H. 1st.	105
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	77
T., P. & W., E. D.	60
T., P. & W., W. D.	53
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	82½
T. & W. 1st, S. L. div.	62½
Tol. & Wab. 2d.	55
Tol. & Wab. con. conv.	40
Han. & Naples 1st.	45
Gt. West. 1st, 1888.	79⅛
Gt. West. 2d, 1893.	57
Pekin, L. & D. 1st.	60

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150
American Exchange	119
City	300
Commerce	118½
Continental	93
First National	200
Fourth National	98½
Fulton	163
Greenwich	215
Grocers'	100½
Hanover	98
Imp. and Traders'	195
Irving	130
Manhattan	150
Market	121
Mechanics'	140
Mercantile	111¼
Merchants'	120
Metropolitan	132
New-York	131
N. Y. Nat. Exchange	98
North America	99½
Pacific	165
Park	144
People's	140
State of New-York	114
Tradesmen's	145
Union	140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Sixes, old	102	....
City Sixes, new	105⅜	105½
Camden & Amboy Railroad	131	131¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	53¾	55⅞
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56¼	56⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	....
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	....
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	22⅜	22½
Lehigh Navigation	51	51⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	101¼	102

The quarterly statement of the State banks of the City of New-York is as follows:

	Liabilities, Dec. 26, 1874.	Liabilities, March 27, 1875.	Comparisons.	
Capital	$16,666,100	$16,650,600	Dec.	$15,500
Net profits	6,269,900	6,074,800	Dec.	195,100
Circulation	38,000	37,900	Dec.	100
Due banks	4,152,600	4,686,100	Inc.	533,500
Due depositors	33,734,400	31,705,100	Dec.	2,029,300
Unpaid dividends	62,600	96,300	Inc.	33,700
Total	$60,923,600	$59,250,800	Dec.	$1,672,800
	Resources, Dec. 26, 1874.	Resources, March 27, 1875.	Comparisons.	
Loans and discounts	$46,499,800	$45,741,500	Dec.	$758,300
Stocks	1,423,600	1,569,200	Inc.	145,600
Real estate	1,660,200	1,617,800	Dec.	42,400
Due from banks	3,617,600	3,071,200	Dec.	546,400
Cash items & bank notes	81,000	32,800	Dec.	48,200
Specie	2,145,200	756,500	Dec.	1,388,700
Legal tenders	5,473,700	6,442,100	Inc.	968,400
Overdrafts	22,500	19,700	Dec.	2,800
Total	$60,923,600	$59,250,800		

Mr. Aaron G. Crane, financial agent, No. 165 Broadway and No. 93 Cedar street, offers for sale the Elizabeth City Consolidated Street Improvement seven per cent. bonds, due and payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this City. The bonds, which run ten to twenty years, can be had either registered or coupon.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ C., C. & I. C. BONDHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED to communicate with HASSLER & CO., No. 7 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 6, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	16
Bees-wax, pks.	4
Beans, bbls.	235
Cotton, bales	3,295
Flour, bbls.	14,291
Wheat, bushels	68,300
Corn, bushels	23,300
Oats, bushels	10,600
Malt, bushels	3,200
Barley, bushels	1,500
Peas, bushels	10,300
Grass-seed, bags	762
Rye, bushels	200
Oat-meal, bbls.	200
Copper, bbls.	32
Candles, pks.	450
Dried Fruit, pks.	20
Eggs, bbls.	1,291
Hops, bales	41
Hides, No.	571
Hides, bdls.	126
Leather, sides	31,824
Hemp, bales	59
Lead, pigs	1,270
Flax, bales	15
Tar, bbls.	700
Resin, bbls.	317
Syrup, bbls.	53
Sugar, hhds.	201
Sugar, bbls.	540
Beef, pks.	85
Pork pks.	132
Cut-meats, pks.	959
Oil-cake, pks.	785
Lard, tcs.	305
Butter, pks.	2,120
Cheese, pks.	4,525
Tallow, pks.	30
Starch, pks.	667
Skins, bales	43
Tobacco, hhds.	34
Tobacco, pks.	40
Wool, bales	327
Whisky, bbls.	574

ASHES—There has been a slow movement noted in this line, with Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ₰ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been sparingly offered and moderately inquired for, at from 33c.@35c. for Yellow.

COCOA—Very little demand has been noted for stock. Maracaibo has been quoted nominally steady at 25c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Invoice dealings have been limited, yet quotations have not varied materially; 2,000 bags Rio, by the Copernicus, sold at 18c., gold. From second hands some 13,000 mats Java were rumored sold on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good at 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ₰ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¾c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@18½c.; Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@18½c.; San Domingo, 15¾c.@16¼c. ₰ lb., gold. The jobbing trade has been moderate at former figures.

COTTON—Has been very dull for prompt delivery, yet quoted nominally steady. Sales have been confined to 400 bales, all to spinners. Short notices were in moderate demand at about 16 9-16c. ₰ lb. The dealings for forward delivery have been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted lower, in most instances 3-32c.@⅛c. ₰ lb. off last evening's figures, under considerable pressure to sell, closing barely steady, in view of the less encouraging advices from Liverpool and the more liberal arrivals at the shipping ports. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bales, of which 3,000 bales were on last evening and 9,300 bales to-day, with 300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16 19-32c.@16⅝c.; May, 16 29-32c.@16 15-16c.; June, 17 9-32c.@17 5-16c.; July, 17 9-16c.; August, 17 11-16c.@17 23-32c.; September, 17 11-32c.@17⅜c.; October, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; November, 16 17-32c.@16 9-16c.; December, 16 17-32c.@16 9-16c., and January, 16 11-16c.@16¾c. ₰ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,295 bales, of which 2,365 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 8,201 bales, against 6,295 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 21,329 bales, against 23,607 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,205,474 bales, against 3,447,319 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 13,116 bales; to the Continent, 7,708 bales. Stock in New-York, 185,512 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 589,628 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15½	15½	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Middling Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Fair	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quoted steady within the range of $2 30@$2 42½, currency, for short to full count on, however, a moderate call in the wholesale line.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted somewhat steadier as to values on a more confident demand, chiefly for low grade stock, in good part for desirable lines of shipping Extras at the ruling figures. Superfine stock has been attracting rather more attention. Trade and family Extras have been moderately sought after. The sales since our last have been 17,800 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 40, the latter an extreme; ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 45@$4 75, chiefly at $4 60@$4 75, with very fancy Minnesota (for bakers' use) at $4 80@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$5 80, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do., $5 25@$5 70; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5@$5 75; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 10@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 20@$6 50; Western White do. Extras, $5 40@$5 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 20@$7 75; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$5 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 65@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 8,350 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota, and City Mill shipping Extras, within our range....Southern Flour has been in rather better request at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and altogether nominal....Rye Flour continues in fair demand, within the range of from $4 10@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 10 for Superfine, ₰ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request, within the range of from $3 90@$4 45 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, in slack demand at from $1 35@$1 85 ₰ 100 lb....Oat-meal has been very moderately inquired for at from $7 25@$8 25 ₰ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been reported in this line, with values generally quoted steady. Sales, 1,200 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 70; 600 bbls. Currants, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 450 cases Sardines at 14¾c.@14½c. for quarter bxs., and 40 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7½c.@8⅜c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has again advanced fully 1c. a bushel on limited offerings and a fairly active inquiry, chiefly for shipment, closing firmly. The lower range of ocean freights tended to stimulate export purchases. Winter Wheat has been attracting more attention, in good part for export, and has been quoted firmer. Choice Amber and White scarce. Sales have been reported since our last of 116,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 29 for fair ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 28 for prime Minnesota, and $1 25 for good Chicago, afloat; $1 20@$1 23 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 22@$1 23 for stock afloat, and closing at $1 23 for prime, afloat; $1 20@$1 22 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 17½@$1 20 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 19@$1 20 for fair to very good stock, afloat; $1 14@$1 17 for No. 3 Spring; $1 14@$1 27 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 30@$1 42 for poor to extra choice White Western; $1 28@$1 32 for Amber Western, in store and afloat; $1 24@$1 29 for ordinary to strictly prime Red Western, ₰ bushel....New Corn has been actively sought after for home use and export at an improvement of 1c. a bushel, closing firmly, on reduced offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels at 88c.@90½c. for very poor to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 90c. for stock, afloat, and 89c. for prime, in store; 90c.@91c. for new Yellow Western; and 90c., in part, for new White Western....Old Mixed Western Corn has been in demand, with 90c. reported as bid, and 91c.@92c. asked for prime, in store, and 91c. bid for prime, afloat, without, however, any further movements of importance....Rye scarce and wanted; State quoted firm at $1 for Prime, afloat....Barley dull and weak; strictly prime Canada West quoted at $1 55, asked; sales, 650 bushels very inferior Canada at $1 05 ₰ bushel....Barley Malt, dull within the nominal range of $1 20@$1 65. A car load of poor Canada sold at $1 25 ₰ bushel....Canada Peas quiet, and quoted nominal as to price....Oats have been offered reservedly, and have been in very good demand at a further advance of ½c.@1c. ₰ bushel, with sales reported of 57,000 bushels at 71c.@74c. for very poor to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 73¾c.@74c. for Chicago, afloat, and 72½c. for do., in store; 72½c.@75½c. for White Western; 74c. for fair White State, afloat, and 73c. for good Mixed do., also afloat....Feed has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, within the range of from $26@$32 for poor to very choice ₰ ton....Bale Hay has been in moderate demand, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@80c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 10; Clover, 65c.@70c. Rye Straw has been rather quiet, within the range of from 65c.@95c. Oat at 55c.@75c. ₰ 100 lb.

HIDES—The market has been devoid of life. The demand has been confined within the limits of urgent wants. Prices have been depressed and irregular. Sales have been made of 1,000 Matamoras Kips, 650 Dry Mexican, 1,000 Green-salted Southern, and 1,000 Dry Texas on private terms, and 1,700 Dry Matamoras, part at 21½c., 60 days.

METAL—Ingot Copper has been quoted firm, with more demand noted. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 21½c.@21¾c., cash, ₰ lb. Sales 500,000 lb.; also 250 tons for export, on private terms....There has been rather more of a jobbing demand noted for Copper products, with new Sheathing quoted steady at 28c.; old, 20c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₰ lb....Iron has been quoted firm, but has not been active in any line. Scotch Pig has been selling in a jobbing way to a moderate extent at steady rates. American Pig has been in rather limited demand at quoted figures. Offerings of No. 1 much lighter. Wrought Scrap is in reduced supply and held above the views of buyers. Iron Rails have been inactive at unchanged prices. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$35; Glengarnock, $37@$38; Coltness, $38; No. 1 American Pig, $27 50@$29; No. 2 do., $26@$27; Forge, $23@$26; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $50@$53, currency, at the works; old Rails, $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $36 ₰ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been generally in light demand with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 50@$6 62½, and American at $5 75@$5 87½, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet, 9⅛c.; and Pipe at 9c....Spelter has been selling slowly at $7@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $6 50@$7 for domestic....American Steel continues quiet at former prices....Regulus Antimony has been in very moderate demand at 12¼c.@12½c., gold....Shot sells, in lots, at 10c.@11c. ₰ lb....Tin has been in less demand and quoted less firm, with sales reported of 1,000 bxs. Charcoal at $9 37½@$9 50; and 1,500 bxs. Charcoal at $7 62½, gold, ₰ box. Straits have been quoted at 20¾c.@21c.; English at 20c.@20¼c.; Refined at 20¼c.@20½c., and Banca at 24½c.@25c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 50@$9 75; I. C. Coke, $7 37½@$7 75; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 87½c.@$7 37½, gold....Zinc has been rather dull at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., gold.

MOLASSES—Business in the invoice line has been dull to-day. The offerings of foreign have been limited. Holders have been very firm in their views. No further additions have been made to the available supply in first hands. The cargo of Cardenas (540 hhds. and 46 tcs.,) mentioned as arrived in our last, has been quoted at 43c. asked, and 42½c. bid, in full. In a jobbing way, further sales of 145 hhds. have been reported at 45c.@58c. for Porto Rico, and 43c.@50c. for Demerara, and small lots of New-Orleans, new crop, within the range of 68c.@75c. ₰ gallon, the latter rate for fancy. Quotations as in our last.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less demand, particularly for export, and has been quoted somewhat easier in price. We quote within the range of $2 07½@$2 10 for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ₰ 280 lb. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. Strained at Wilmington at $1 80 ₰ 280 lb....Tar continues in light demand at $2@$2 37½....City Pitch, $2 25, delivered....Spirits Turpentine has been quite dull, but quoted about steady at 36c. for merchantable.

OILS—Whale has been in request at firm rates. Sperm has been held with more confidence, but has been inactive. Linseed, Olive, and Paraffine, in more demand, within our range. Red, Menhaden, and Cotton-seed Oils steady, but without notable activity. Lard-oil held higher, and more sought after. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm, $2 07½@$2 10; Bleached Sperm, $2 12½@$2 15; Lard-oil, $1 07½@$1 17½ for good to choice, and 87½c.@$1 05 for No. 1; Red Oil 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil, 71c.@73c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 12@$1 17½, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 42c.@46c.; Yellow do., 52½c.@55c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 60c.@62½c.; Paraffine, 23c.@26c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 80c.@87½c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 87½c.@$1 25; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Has been quite dull, with prices favoring buyers slightly; Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 7c., and in shipping order at 10c.@10⅛c....Refined, here, at 14¼c.@14⅜c.; at Philadelphia at 14¼c.@14⅜c., and at Baltimore at 14½c.@14⅝c., for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20½c., with 20,000 cases reported sold for shipment on private terms....City Naphtha at 9¾c. ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in much less active demand and at the close weak as to values, with sales reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 75@$23, with prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20, and extra Prime at $16 50. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,000 bbls., May options, at $22 95@$23, closing weak at $22 90; with June options quoted at $23 25....Dressed Hogs advanced to 10¼c. for City, on a good demand and light offerings....Cut-meats have been offered with reserve, and again quoted stronger in price on a fairly active movement. Sales have been reported of 1,500 fresh Hams, in bulk, at 12½c.; 50,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¼c.@11½c.; 100 bxs. Bellies at 11⅜c.@11½c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 9c.@9¼c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams at 12c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 14c.; 700 Smoked Shoulders at 10c.; 100 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, choice brand, at 12⅝c., quoted at 12¼c.@12⅝c.; with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 9c.; Dry-salted Short-cut Hams at 11¾c.@12¼c.; and Boston Backs at 13c....Bacon has been more sought after, on export account, at a further improvement in prices, with sales reported of 1,000 bxs. City Long Clear (part for next week's delivery) at 11¾c.@12c.; 100 bxs. Western do. at 12c.; 250 bxs. Short Clear on private terms, quoted at 12⅜c.@12½c.; and Long and Short Clear at 12¼c. ₰ lb....Lard has been less freely dealt in, particularly on speculative account, and at the close Western Steam has been quoted ⅛c. ₰ lb. lower, influenced in good part by the unfavorable Western advices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 600 tcs. Western Steam, for export, at 15 9-16c., closing at 15½c.@15 9-16c.; 125 tcs. Western Kettle at 15⅞c.@16c., chiefly at 16c.; 100 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 15c.@15¼c., with No. 1 City quoted at 13⅝c.@13¾c., and Refined within the range of 15¼c.@15¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 750 tcs., May options, at 15⅝c.@15¾c., closing dull at 15½c.@15 9-16c.; and 750 tcs., June, at 15¾c., closing nominally at 15 11-16c. ₰ lb....Beef has been selling slowly even in a jobbing way, yet has been quoted steady. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ₰ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $29 for City Extra do., ₰ tierce....Beef Hams inactive at $18@$21 50 for good to very choice. Sales, 50 bbls....Butter has been selling rather slowly in nearly all lines, though buyers have had any existing advantages as to values. New Butter offering rather more freely. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 15c.@25c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 25c.@30c. for choice to fancy do.; 12c.@22c. for poor to choice Western; 12c.@17c. for rolls, and new State, in tubs, at 23c.@30c. for fair to choice and new Western at 18c.@25c....Cheese has been in fair demand, partly for export, and has been quoted steady. State Factory quoted firm at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15½c. ₰ lb....Eggs have been offering less freely, and have been in fair request within the range of from 28c.@30c. for fair to choice.

RICE—Has been moderately inquired for, since our last, with Carolinas, ordinary to very choice, quoted from $6 87½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₰ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been quiet and irregular in price, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been attracting very little attention, and has been quoted nominal; Crude at 5½c., gold, free.

SEEDS—The general market has been quite dull. Clover has been without further change as to values, on, however, a very limited inquiry, almost wholly for home use; 90 bags good State sold at 11¼c.; best held at 11½c., with Western quoted at 11c.@11¼c., and Pennsylvania at 10¾c.@11c....Rough Flax has been in light stock, and quoted steady within the range of $2 10@$2 35 for car and store lots; dealings unimportant....Timothy dull. Calcutta Linseed very quiet....Timothy quoted $2 60@$2 90, from yard and store, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 10@$2 12½, gold, ₰ 56 lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderately active request at essentially unaltered prices. The inquiry has been almost wholly for refining stock, the trade call having been very limited. The offerings have been fair at current quotations, but holders have not been very urgent to place supplies. Call buyers were bidding a shade less than quoted rates for suitable goods, on refining account, but sellers were not disposed to make concessions. Sales have been made to-day of 2,608 hhds. and 17,651 bags, including 262 hhds. about good fair refining Cuba at 8c.; 200 hhds. about strict fair refining do. at 7 15-16; 430 hhds. about scant fair refining do. at 7¾c.; 475 hhds. refining Cuba at 8¼c.; 519 hhds. good refining do. at 8½c.; 125 hhds. refining do. at 7 13-16c.; 332 hhds. common to good refining do. at 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; 265 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7 13-16c.; 17,307 bags Manila, ex ship, at 7 15-16c.; and 344 bags Beet-root Sugar at 8c. ₰ lb. We quote fair refining firm at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅛c.; Manila Bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand and firm, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Has been firm as to price, on, however, a restricted business; 138,000 lb. good to prime sold at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ₰ lb....Stearine quoted strong in price, on sales of 450 tcs. Western, part at 15½c., with choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand, with sales of 3,000 half-chests Oolong, 1,400 half-chests Japan, and 1,100 half-chests Green, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been quite moderately sought after, for home use and shipment, on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10½c.@20c.; 174 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf, part at 8c.; 61 cases 1872 and 1873 do. at 8c.; 520 cases 1873 Pennsylvania on private terms; 59 cases do. at 25c.; 100 cases sundry growths, in lots, at 7½c.@55c., and 250 bales Havana, in lots, at 87½c.@$1 25 ₰ lb. Manufactured stock has been in demand, with Black, common to fine, quoted at 17c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@60c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 13½ ₰ gallon, on sales of equal to 250 bbls.

WOOL—The movements in most kinds continue on a rather moderate scale, though the advantage as to values has been, in instances, favorable to buyers. Clothing and Carpet Wool has been sought after to a fair extent, but at comparatively low figures. Holders generally have been willing sellers at current quotations, but not disposed to make further concessions of moment. California Fall has been materially reduced in stock by recent free sales. The more desirable grades of Texas have been in scant supply. Reports from the foreign markets are generally of firmness, yet without affording much help to the trade here. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 28,500 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 48c.@54c.; 16,000 lb. Unwashed stock at 37c.@42c.; 460 pks. and 18,000 lb. Domestic Pulled, part at 45c.@48c.; 212 pks. and 19,000 lb. Scoured stock at 65c.@72½c.; 47 pks. and 8,000 lb. Combing and Delaine, part at 62½c.; 67 bales Oregon at 35c.@42c.; 5,000 lb. Black at 40c.; 35 bales and 16,500 lb. Texas at 22c.@30c.; 151 bales and 281,000 lb. California Fall at 13c.@24c.; 15 bales and 47,000 lb. California Spring at 27½c.@34c.; 5,000 lb. Foreign stock at 38c.; 100 bales Australian and 5,000 lb. Donskoi, on private terms; 67 bales East India, part inferior, at 15c., and 400 bales South American Carpet, reported at about 20½c. ₰ lb....Messrs. Kitching Brothers sum up the recent dealings in foreign Carpet Wool in this market thus: "The principal sales comprise about 3,000 bales of Donskoi and 1,800 bales of greasy Greek Wool. Some 300 bales of Montevideo Criolla were sold on the spot and to arrive at a price about 2c. ₰ lb. above what was obtained for this class of Wool a year ago. This will undoubtedly stimulate further shipments, if these prices can be maintained. Shipments of those desirable Mediterranean Wools could be made with more confidence also, as it is a class of stock very much needed here. In fact, our manufacturers are greatly hampered by the absence of a proper selection of stock from which to supply their wants." The arrivals of Wool at this port, Jan. 1 to April 1, were 21,659 bales, (of which were 13,841 bales foreign, 3,939 bales domestic, and 3,879 bales California,) against 16,811 bales same time last year....A good demand has been noted for Noils and Hair, which have been in light supply and held more firmly. Noils quoted thus: Russia White, 27c.@30c.; Russia Gray, 20c.@22c.; Turkey, 25c.@30c., and Hair thus: Camel's, 16c.@22c.; White Calf, 15c.@18c.; White Cow, 10c.@12c.; Brown Cow and Calf, 4c.@6c.; Buffalo 8c.@12c., currency, ₰ lb.

FREIGHTS—Rather more activity has been noted in the way of berth Freights, but with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers. The offerings were mostly of Grain and Provisions, chiefly for British ports, the movements for the Continent having been slow and unimportant. In the chartering line a fair business has been reported, vessels for Petroleum and Grain having been in most demand, but rates were depressed, the supply of tonnage offering—though moderate—having been in excess of the urgent requirements of the market. Some inquiry was noted for vessels for Tobacco, Lumber, and Guano, but at low figures. There was very little call in the local market for vessels for the Sugar or coastwise trades....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 800 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ₰ lb.; 120 bxs. Bacon at 23s. 9d. ₰ ton; and by steam, 180 bales Cotton, in lots, at 7-32d. ₰ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain reported at 6d. ₰ bushel; 1,650 tcs. Lard and 800 bxs. Bacon at 27s. 6d.; 3,500 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 30 tons Leather at 35s. ₰ ton; also, an American bark, 801 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Provisions, reported at 25s. ₰ ton, and an American ship, 1,415 tons, with Cotton from Galveston, reported at ½d. ₰ lb., and a ship, 2,250 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco as loading on owner's account....For London, by sail, 3,000 Staves on private terms; and by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d. ₰ bushel; 750 tcs. Beef at 7s.@8s., mostly at 8s., ₰ tierce; 700 bbls. Pork and Beef at 5s.@5s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; 100 tcs. Lard at 35s.; 30 tons Measurement Goods at 25s.; 40 tons Greaves at 40s; 100 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. ₰ ton; 20 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; also a Belgian steam-ship, 909 tons net, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms: 150 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₰ bbl....For Hull, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7½d. ₰ bushel....For Bristol Channel, (excluding Gloucester,) a Norwegian bark, 555 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters Grain at 5s. ₰ quarter, with option of the East coast of Ireland, direct....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 563 tons, hence with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d.; a British bark, 605 tons, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 7½d. ₰ quarter, and a bark, 850 tons, with Timber, from Doboy, reported at 40s....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 pks. Leather, 1,100 pks. Provisions, and 2,000 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Bremen or Antwerp, a British ship, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 1½d. ₰ bbl....For Gibraltar, by sail, 50 cases Tobacco at 18c....For Cadiz, an American bark, 453 tons, hence with Tobacco and Staves, reported on private terms....For Cette, a British schooner, 149 tons, hence, with hard Residuum, at 28s. ₰ ton, in full....For Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, an American bark, 680 tons, hence, with Tobacco at 36s. 3d....For Angiers and orders, an American bark, 613 tons, hence, with about 20,000 cases Petroleum, (for two ports in Java,) reported at 30c....For Savannah, an American ship, 1,286 tons, (now at San Francisco,) with Guano, from Enderberry Island, at $16....For New-York, an American brig, 277 tons, (now on the way to Aspinwall, via Fernandina,) with Cedar from Port Lemon, at $18.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 2,890 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,545 head, or 385 cars, against 364 cars for the same time last week, and 250 cars for the same time last year. The market opened dull and drooping, ⅛c. off; attendance of Eastern buyers fair; quality of stock better; 600 head only were disposed of for the week thus far; sales, 400 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,076 to 1,341 lb., at $5 90@$6 40; 150 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 983 to 1,139 lb., at $5 20@$5 87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,600 head, against 6,800 head for the same time last week, and 8,600 head for the same time last year: market was dull and slow at ⅛c. advance; 1,071 head were disposed of for the week thus far, 10 cars, poor to good quality, remaining unsold; sales, 605 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 74, 91, and 101 lb., at $5 75, $6 62½, and $7 12½; 252 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 88 lb., at $6 65; 219 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 96 lb., at $6 40. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,100 head, against 7,700 head for the same time last week, and 9,800 head for the same time last year; the market opened on Monday dull and slow; sales that day 1,200 head, at $7 50@$7 75 for Yorkers, $8@$8 12½ for heavy Hogs, $7 85 for Stillers averaging 270 lb. The market to-day was brisk; 5 cars only were offered for sale, all Yorkers, and were readily disposed of at $8 10@$8 20; no heavy Hogs or Stillers offering and none sold.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Cattle firm and more active; receipts, 2,500 head; sales, common to good shipping, $5@$5 75; choice to extra, $5 85@$6 75. Other grades unchanged; shipments, 1,200 head. Live Hogs strong and active; receipts, 9,000 head; sales—light, $7 25@$7 65; heavy, $7 50@$8 90; bulk of sales being at $7 50@$8 50; shipments, 3,000 head. Sheep, advancing tendency; receipts, 1,500 head; sales, common to medium, $5@$6 40; inferior to extra, $4@$6 75.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Apr-l 6.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 672 head; supply about the same as last week, and very few buyers present; prices generally unchanged: sales of choice at $10 50@$10 75; extra, $9 50@$10 25; first quality, $8@$9 25; second do., $6@$7 50; third do., $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,838 head; scarcely anything in the market not previously contracted for: the lots offered were sold at last week's rates; fancy Sheep, 8c.@9c.; Veal Calves, $5@$12 each.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Flour—An advance asked but none established; Extra Winter, $4 75@$6 50; Extra Spring, $4 25@$5 25; Minnesota, $4 50@$8; Superfine Spring, $2 62½@$4. Wheat excited; prices higher and irregular; No. 1 Spring, $1 05½@$1 06; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 00¼, Regular; 98½c., spot or April; $1 03⅛, May; $1 04⅛, June; No. 3 Spring, 95¼c.@96c. Corn excited; prices higher; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 72c.@72½c., Regular; 70½c., spot; 78¾c. bid May; 78c. bid June; Rejected, 71c.@72c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, fresh, 62½c.; Regular, 59¾c.@59⅞c., spot; 63¾c. for Mixed, June. Rye—Full prices asked but no demand; $1 05@$1 06 bid. Barley advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 06 bid, spot; $1 03, May. Pork buoyant and unsettled; closing weak at $22@$22 10, spot; $22 15@$22 20, May; $22 40@$22 45, June. Lard opened firm, but closed dull at $15 40@$15 45, spot, May; $15 70, June. Whisky in fair demand and lower; sales at $1 10½@$1 11. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 83,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat declining; $1 03, May. Corn easier at 70c., April; 78¾c., May. Oats, 59½c., April. Pork firmer at $22 52½, June; $22 80, July. Lard firmer at 15½c., May.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Clover-seed sells freely at 10c.@11c. for Pennsylvania and 11c.@12c. for Western, the latter from second hands. Timothy and Flax Seed unchanged. Bark—No. 1 Quercitron sells at $34. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 800 bbls.; Superfine, $3 50@$4; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$5 27; high grades, $6 12½@$7 50; Rye Flour held at $5. Wheat firmer and in better demand; sales of Red at $1 25@$1 27; Amber, $1 28; White, $1 30@$1 38. Rye unchanged. Corn, good supply and active; sales of Yellow at 86c.@87c.; Western Mixed at 85c.@86c. Oats moving freely at 72c.@73c. for White, and 68c.@70c. for Western light mixed. Provisions advancing; sales, Mess Pork at $22@$22 50; Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Pickled Hams, 12¾c.@13¾c.; Lard, 14c.@15⅛c. Petroleum steady at 14½c.@14¾c. for Refined, spot and month; 15c.@15½c., May; Crude, 10c. in bbls., and 6⅞c. in bulk. Whisky quiet at $1 14 for Western. Butter dull; extra grades firm; New-York and Bradford County extras, 28c.@30c.; do. do., Firsts, 24c.@26c.; Western extras, 25c.@27c.; do. do. Firsts, 18c.@21c.; Rolls nominal. Eggs firm; supply and receipt light; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 26c.@27c.; Western, 26c. Cheese firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Flour active, higher; Superfine Winter, $4 40@$4 55; Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Treble do., $5 50@$5 75; Family, $5 75@$6 25. Wheat active, higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25@$1 27, cash; $1 27, April; $1 29½@$1 30, May; No. 2 Spring, $1 06@$1 07. Corn active, higher; No. 2 Mixed, 77c.@77½c. cash and April; 77¾c., May; 78½c.@78¾c., June. Oats active, higher; No. 2, 67c.@68½c. Barley and Rye firm; unchanged. Whisky declining at $1 11. Pork held higher; $22 50 asked; $22 25 bid; sales at $22 April. Dry-salted Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8c., up country; Clear Rib Sides, 12c., here; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c. Lard active, higher; sales at 15c., here: 14½c.@14¾c. at St. Joseph. Live Hogs strong; the demand exceeds the supply; Yorkers, $6 25@$7. Bacon, $7 25@$7 50; good to extra, $7 75@$8 25. Cattle active, higher; good native Steers, $5 75@$6; fair do., $5 50@$5 65; medium do., $5@$5 25; mixed stock, $4 25@$5 10; choice corn-fed Texans, $5 80; Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 33@$1 35; No. 2 do., $1 30; Mixed do., $1 28; No. 1 Western Red, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 28; Pennsylvania Red, $1 26@$1 28; Maryland, $1 25@$1 33; do. Amber, $1 35@$1 37; do. White, $1 25@$1 35; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 17@$1 19. Corn buoyant and higher; Southern White, 88c.; Southern Yellow, 89c.; Western, 88c. Oats firmer; Southern, 70c.@73c.; Western White, 69c.@70c.; Western Mixed, 67c.@68c. Rye quiet at $1 05@$1 09. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions strong and active. Pork firm at $22 50. Bulk Meats held firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., for car loads loose; jobbing packed, ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon very firm and active. Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c., packed; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard excited and higher, 15½c.@15¾c. Butter steady and in better demand; good to extra fine Western Tubs and Rolls, 16c.@22c. Petroleum dull; nominally, 6⅞c.@7c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky unsettled and nominally, $1 14@$1 15.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Red, $1 12@$1 16. Corn firmer, higher, at 72c.@75c. Oats firmer, higher, at 62c.@66c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 13. Barley firm. Butter dull. Clover-seed in good demand at 11c.@11½c. Pork quiet, but firm at $22 25@$22 50. Lard firm; Steam held at 15¼c.@15½c.; Kettle, 15¾c.@16c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky steady at $1 11. Live Hogs dull; common, $6 40@$6 90; fair to medium, $7 25@$8 25; slop-fed Hogs, $6 75@$8; no choice offering.

BOSTON, April 6.—Flour, market firm and prices well sustained, but demand continues, and moderate sales at $4 25@$4 50 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 50 for Common Extras; $5 50@$6 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $5 75@$6 50 for Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6@$7 for Illinois, and $6@$8 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands; Southern Flour firm at $5 25@$8 for Common Extras and choice family; Fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Corn firm at 90c.@92c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 72c.@75c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $29@$31 ₰ ton. Receipts—Flour, 7,152 bbls.; Corn, 31,250 bushels; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 14,200 bushels; Shorts, 7,197 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Wool quiet but firm; stocks are reduced to a very limited supply. Sales—Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX, and above, 54c.@55c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 56c.@57c.; Coarse, 52c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 49c.@52c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@67c.; Combing, unwashed, 45c.@46c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@37c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 40c.@44c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 21c.@25.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 47c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 47c.@50c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; Texas, Coarse, 21c.@23c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 6.—Receipts—1,900 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—1,750 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley. Flour quiet and firm; sale of 400 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat unsettled; holders firm in their views, which are far above those of buyers; quotations entirely nominal. Corn firm; sale of 80 cars new at 80c., on the track. Oats retailing at 68c. Rye nominally 98c. for tate, on the track; no sales. Barley inactive and unquotable. Seeds in good demand at $2 60@$2 85 for Timothy; $6 50 for Medium Clover; $7 60@$7 75 for Large Clover. Pork quiet at $22 50. Lard, 15¼c.@15½c.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Flour firmer. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 06½; No. 2 do., 99¾c., May, $1 03¾; June, $1 04¾. Oats active and higher; No. 2, store, 60c.; May, 62½c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 75½c. Rye scarce and nominally higher; No. 1 Fresh, $1 10. Barley scarce and higher; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 10; No. 3 Spring in demand at 95c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at $22, cash and May; Sweet Pickled Hams, 11¼c.@12c. Dry-salted Meats strong; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c., loose; Middles, 11c.@12c. Lard firm; Steam-rendered, 15½c.; Kettle, 16c. Receipts—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet at $1, in the street. Sales one car load at 95c., to be delivered over the river. Oats quiet at 72c.@74c. Corn in fair request and steady; sales 75,000 bushels Western Mixed in store, on private terms. Barley sought for by local maltsers; sales one car No. 3 State two rowed at $1 10; 1 car State, four-rowed, at the Susquehanna Depot at $1 32½; 2,800 bushels No. 2 State, four-rowed, at $1 30, delivered in Troy, and 4,000 bushels Canada West at $1 55. Market firm. Malt in steady request at unchanged prices; sales 3,000 bushels City, made from State, two-rowed Seed, at $1 35.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 6.—Flour steady. Wheat active, higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 22; No. 3 do., $1 15; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 18; Extra do., $1 22; Amber Michigan, $1 14½@$1 15; May, $1 17@$1 18; June, $1 19; No. 1 Red, $1 17½; No. 2 do., $1 15; May, $1 17½; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 21. Corn steady; High Mixed, 75c.@75¼c.; May, 77c.; June, 78c.; Low Mixed, 74½c.@74¾c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 65½c.; No. 2 and Michigan, 64c.@64¼c. Clover-seed, $6 60. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat in good demand, firm; Red, $1 05; Amber and White, $1 10. Corn firm at 69c.@71c. Oats firm at 65c. Rye unchanged. Provisions—Advancing tendency; strong. Pork nominally $22 50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅞c.@12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@13¾c. Prime Lard—Steam, 15¼c.; Tierce, 15¾c.; Keg, 16¾c. Whisky, $1 11. Bagging very strong at 12½c.@13c.

DETROIT, April 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Extra, $1 21¾@$1 23; No. 1, $1 19½; No. 2 Amber, $1 13¾. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 75½c.@76½c. Oats firm and in fair demand; White Western, 65c. Clover-seed, $6 30@$6 40. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 6.—Flour in good demand and higher; no low grades on hand; Fine would command $5; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra selling at $6@$6 75; choice do. at $7@$7 25. Pork quiet but higher at $23 50@$23 70. Lard firmer and scarce; Tierce Kettle, 14¾c.; Refined, 15½c.@15¾c.; Keg, 16c.@16½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 58. Gold, 114¾.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—Flour advanced and in fair demand at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 05@$1 18. Corn in fair demand and firm; Shelled, 72c.@73c. Oats in good demand and firm at 58c.@61c. Provisions very strong. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Prime Steam, 15c.; Kettle, 15½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 6.—Flour steady; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White Winter; $7 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales of 16,100 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley firm but quiet; Canada held at $1 42. Corn-meal, $34 for bolted; $35 for unbolted, ₰ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $32 ₰ ton.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm; High Mixed, 77c. Low do., 76c.; Ears, on track, 73c.@74c. Oats firm; No. 1 held at 66c.; No. 2, 64c.; White, 67c. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car lots, 11½c.; Legal Test, 12½c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

MEMPHIS, April 6.—Flour firm, in fair demand. Corn active, higher, at 87c.@88c. Oats active, higher, at 75c. Lard active, higher, at 15c.@16c. Bacon active, higher; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 6.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 974 bales; gross, 1,958 bales; exports, to France, 3,637 bales; to the Continent, 100 bales; sales, 6,750 bales; stock, 177,847 bales.

GALVESTON, April 6.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 777 bales; gross, 843 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,395 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 56,179 bales.

MOBILE, April 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.@16c.; net receipts, 157 bales; exports coastwise, 474 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 38,574 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 6.—Cotton inactive, nominal; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 911 bales; gross, 1,212 bales; sales, 133 bales; stock, 38,535 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 6.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 664 bales; exports to France, 2,504 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock 26,244 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 6—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼@93⅜; for the account, 93½. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108; 1867s, 107¾; new 5s, 103½. Erie Railway Shares, 25¾@26; do. Preferred, 30.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26.

FRANKFORT, April 6.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 99⅛.

PARIS, April 6—4:30 P. M.—Rentes, 64f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 8d.@8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. The total sales yesterday were 22,000 bales, 2,000 of which were sold after the regular close of the market. Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 3d.@34s. 6d. ₰ quarter. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, including 30,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May at 8d.; do. do. deliverable June and July at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 9s. 5d.@9s. 10d. ₰ cental for Club California White. Corn, 34s.@34s. 6d. ₰ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 76s. 6d. ₰ bbl. for new Mess. Bacon, 53s. ₰ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 1,300 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April and May, at 8⅛d.

6 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 26s.@26s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

LONDON, April 6.—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d.@11d. ₰ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed oil, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

SENATOR POMEROY'S $7,000.

State Senator A. M. York, of Kansas, has published a letter relating to the final settlement of the Pomeroy bribery case, in which he says: "I received the $7,000, less the costs of the prosecution, from ex-Lieut. Gov. Stover, without conditions or stipulation by him as to how I should dispose of the same. Immediately thereafter, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, I handed the package of money so received by me to A. H. Horton, who represented Mr. Pomeroy in the matter, and took a receipt for the same. I at no time sought or desired to retain or receive any portion of that money neither did I demand or receive from any one any consideration whatever for turning the money over to Mr. Pomeroy or to A. H. Horton for him. A short time previous to the settlement of the case, I received a letter and telegram to the effect that the Pomeroy case would be dismissed, and that Gov. Stover refused to deliver the $7,000 to any one but myself, or to some one authorized by me to receive it, and requesting me to go to Topeka immediately, and that my expenses would be paid; and I did receive, after the money had been delivered by me to Mr. Horton, the amount actually expended by me to wit, $45. I also received a portion of the amount due me as witness fees from the District Clerk of Shawnee County, to wit, $151, having attended as a witness, at my own expense, in the case five or six times, each time traveling, in going and returning, over 300 miles. There is still due me for witness fees about $40, for one attendance at the Osage County District Court, the statement of which had not been received by the District Clerk of Shawnee County at the time he paid me the $151."

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

MR. FROUDE ON HIS VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

On Saturday evening, March 20, a number of prominent Cape merchants entertained Mr. J. A. Froude at dinner at the Westminster Palace Hotel, that gentleman having just returned from a visit to the Cape Colonies, which, it is understood, had in some way, official significance. In the absence of Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P., from indisposition, Right Hon. W. E. Forster took the chair. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Froude, responding to the toast with which his name was coupled, said when he was leaving Natal an eminent gentleman there remarked that he supposed on the strength of his four months' experience of the Cape Mr. Froude would write a book about it, and that it would be like the work of the traveler on London, written after he had been twenty-four hours in the place. Well treated as he had been he was glad to get away from the Cape and from the necessity of making any more speeches there, and now that he had got home he found himself in a worse position than before. He went to the Cape because he was anxious to know how responsible governments were working in the colonies. Various people had prophesied that to establish responsible governments in the colonies was to insure these being at no distant time separated from the mother country. It had, however, seemed to him entirely incredible that removing all grounds of quarrel could tend to create separation, and on going to the Cape his mind had been entirely set at rest on that score. [Hear, hear.] A few light words might be uttered here and there by people who did not consider what they were saying, but as regarded the great body of the colonists he had never met any class, English, Scotch, or Dutch, who were more thoroughly and heartily attached to the mother country than his fellow-countrymen at the Cape. [Cheers.] They were English and Scotch first, and South Africans afterward. In the Free States, too, where he had expected to find no enthusiasm—for they had not gone the right way to work to produce it—President Burgher had told him that, though a Dutchman by descent, and inheriting all the feelings of the old colonists, he should be heartily glad to think he could look forward to a time when his own fellow-citizens and the English and Scotch should be one nation, free and independent; but the time was so far off that it was idle to think of it, and that for himself he considered South Africa could not stand alone, and that her liberties and the liberties of the Free States were safer while the colony was connected with Great Britain, than they could possibly be if connected with any other country. He had been glad to hear that, for it had set his mind at rest. The next thing he had gone for was to see what the country was like, and having traveled 1,600 miles on the roughest roads in the world and in all kinds of vehicles, he would say that the climate and the country for natural capabilities were unmatched in any part of the world. [Cheers.] He did not speak of the mineral wealth just developed, of the diamonds, the iron, the coal, the copper, the immense gold fields which bade fair to rival California and Australia, though these must have enormous influence on the growth of the country, but the immense productive power of the soils. The Surveyor General of Natal had told him that the natural grasses annually thrown out by the soil, and which were burned up, were equivalent to the food of 12,000,000 of human beings, and that Natal, if decently cultivated, would feed 60,000,000. The Transvaal was just the same, the Neer Vaal was probably richer, and it was therefore certain that at some future time that country must become the seat of a great nation. [Hear, hear.] As an instance of the productiveness of the soil, Mr. Froude mentioned that just outside Harrisburg a piece of ground, as bare as a Scotch moor, had, by five and a half years of cultivation, become like a tropical garden, in which were growing most luxuriantly all kinds of fruits. But while the soil was thus productive, there was no place where the common necessaries of life were so expensive, and this he attributed to the unhappy position of the country in regard to labor. It was not for want of native population, and it was certainly not from want of energy on the part of the white inhabitants, as any one would say who saw what they did with the resources they had. It was owing to the population being divided into two races which totally differed in their tendencies. In most cases, savage races, which did not take to civilization were driven off, and disappeared; but that could not happen in South Africa, because at the back of our provinces lay the whole interior of that vast continent, and the blacks who were dissatisfied with the tyranny of their native rulers came into our colonies. That difficulty therefore must and would continue unless some means could be found of dealing with it. He had not been a very enthusiastic sympathizer with those who dwelt on the excessive wrongs in these later days of the black races, though no one hated slavery more than he did; but he was not an enthusiastic believer in a form of liberty which appeared like absolute license. Looking on what had happened in Natal he felt there was something which he was as little able to tolerate as the warmest emancipator. He was not aware that any one outside of Natal had ever defended what had been done. He was, therefore, obliged to say that Lord Carnarvon had acted with the best intentions toward the colony, and in a manner which would, far better than anything else, contribute to the peace of the colony. Even if Natal had had complete representative institutions, there were cases in which the mother country could not look on. We could not allow a colony, for instance, to declare war, and yet what Sir Benjamin Pine had done was to declare war against part of her Majesty's subjects in regard to what was merely a police case. If half a dozen white policemen had been sent to bring the offender down, there would have been an end of the matter. He had a great regard for Sir B. Pine, who was a humane, upright, honorable, and good man, incapable consciously of doing anything wrong or violent, but considering what he had done and what his brother Governors had done in similar situations, he concurred in what somebody had said of it, that "Benjamin's mess" was five times greater than that of any of his brothers'—[laughter]—but the best thing to do was to follow Uncle Toby's advice—to wipe it up, and say no more about it. [Hear, hear.] If he were asked who were to blame, he should not say that the people of Natal were to blame, for it was impossible, under such a system as they had for these things not to happen. There were in the country 17,000 white inhabitants, surrounded by several millions of blacks, who were constantly buying arms. Of course, the whites looked upon them, and were looked upon in return with fear and suspicion, and nothing was more likely to lead to dangerous collisions than this state of mutual fear. The natives worked for two or three years until they had earned enough to buy a wife or two, and then they lived upon their labor. The whole of Zulu society was built upon a system of female slavery, and such a state of things ought not to be tolerated. They ought to have the same laws for both white and black, and not allow these people to have laws and customs such as would not be tolerated among civilized nations. As an example of what should be done, he cited the case of the Free States, where, without being cruelly treated, the blacks were not allowed to squat on the public lands; their places of residence had to be registered, and they paid rent. There was no forced labor, but the blacks were obliged to earn their living in their own way, under the regulations of a stringent Contract act and a Vagrant act. It would be impossible to get the native question into a tolerable condition until one system was in force all over South Africa. So long as different laws were in force in different parts, so long the blacks would remain unsettled, and would go on collecting arms for the purpose of recovering possession of the country, or of some part thereof. Five years ago the Dutch would have confederated with us, and now, though we could not get confederation, we could get cordial alliance and a common system in all the States. If that were done, no native would ever dream, under the operation of a just, humane, and rational system, of stirring to create trouble from the mouth of the Zambesi down to Table Bay. He would advise getting the best counsel from the Free States, and from all our own States and colonies; and from this a set of principles could be drawn up, which would be ratified by Parliament and at the Cape, and there would never then be any more trouble in South Africa. [Cheers.] In conclusion, the learned gentleman proposed the toast of "South Africa," coupled with the names of Mr. Henry Blaine and Mr. J. B. Glanville, both of whom returned thanks.

BURGLARY IN A LIQUOR SALOON.

On the night of the 17th of March, the liquor saloon of Stephen O'Connor, at No. 1,300 Third avenue, was broken into and rifled. The burglars took two baskets of champagne, four cases of claret, three boxes of cigars, nine boxes of sardines, a dozen bar bottles, three coats, and between $60 and $70 in money. Officers Gum and McMahon subsequently arrested four men whom they found drinking wine and smoking cigars at No. 416 East Seventy-sixth street, and recovered a portion of the stolen property in the room in which the thieves were carousing. Burke and Quinn, two of the prisoners, pleaded guilty, and were sent to State Prison. George Williams, jointly indicted with them, was yesterday placed on trial by District Attorney Nolan in the Court of General Sessions, and the jury having found the prisoner guilty of receiving stolen goods, he was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to two years and six months in the Penitentiary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

With a very large attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, April 6, a greater number of sales were effected than usual. The price realized for some of the property sold under legal orders was very low, but the general result of the day's business may be termed fair. The following is a review of the proceedings:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court order, John W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following property: One five-story marble-front store, with lease of lot 25 by 80, No. 51 Warren street, south side, 125 feet east of College place, lease dated May 1, 1875, term twenty-one years, ground rent $1,250 per annum, sold for $12,250 to Joseph Agate; one three-story, basement, and attic brick and brown-stone-front house, 25 by 55, with lot 103.3 feet deep, No. 151 West Fourteenth street, north side, 125 feet east of Seventh avenue, sold for $22,400 to George Chesterman; one five-story brick tenement-house, 25 by 45, with lot 92 feet deep, No. 413 East Seventeenth street, north side, 194 feet east of First avenue, sold for $11,100 to Patrick Trenor; and one similar house and lot, No. 412 East Eighteenth street, south side, 194 feet east of First avenue, in rear of the above, sold for $10,000 to Robert Conter. Messrs. Ludlow & Co. also sold at public auction, by order of the Trustees of Dr. Hall's Church, the four-story and basement brick and brown-stone-front-house, 24.6 by 50, with lot 87 feet deep, No. 30 West Eighteenth street, south side, 485.6 feet west of Fifth avenue, known as the parsonage of the church on Fifth avenue, corner of Nineteenth street, for $24,600 to C. T. Lewis. The stable, with lease of lot, No. 65 Madison avenue, north of Twenty-seventh street, billed for sale by the same firm, was withdrawn on an upset price of $10,900.

A. H. Muller & Son, at public auction sale to close an estate, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 24.2 by 72 feet, No. 4 Allen street, south side, 99.11 feet south of Canal street, for $10,100; and the two-story and attic frame house, with lot 25 by 63 feet, No. 128 East Broadway, north side, 110.3 feet east of Pike street, for $8,500. Both pieces of property were bought by Mrs. Harper, an heir to the estate.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, sold a large five-story brick planing mill, with plot of four lots, together in size 75 by 100.5 by 100 by 80 by 25 by 19.4, on West Fifty-third street, south side, 400 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $30,585, the purchaser being Theodore Martine, plaintiff in the legal action. This property is said to be mortgaged for over $100,000, and it is a little singular that parties were not there to protect their interests, as the price realized does not represent the value of the lots. Mr. Miller also sold, under a similar Court decree, William J. Kane, Esq., Referee, a four-story brick tenement-house, (in poor repair,) with lot 20 by 97.6, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 110 feet west of First avenue, for $5,530, to Mary A. Labaugh, plaintiff. The legal sale, in charge of the same auctioneer, of a house and lot on East Sixty-first street, west of Lexington avenue, did not take place, the foreclosure proceedings having been settled.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story, English basement, brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.7 by one-half the block, on West Forty-second street, south side, 317.11 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $7,750, to John McGirr. The same auctioneers also sold under a similar court decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, two small frame houses, with lots each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $3,000, to M. S. Carman. The legal sale by the same firm of a house and lot on West Twenty-first street, east of Eighth avenue, was adjourned to the 13th inst., and the resale of Glass Hall, on East Thirty-fourth street, east of Third avenue, indefinitely.

Samuel A. Steele, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, south side, 220 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $32,500, to Christopher B. Keogh, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

Wood, Brady & Todd, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. H. Fay, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 20 by 97.6, with a three-story brick house in front and a four-story brick house in rear, on East Twenty-second street, south side, 295 feet west of First avenue, for $8,405, to Eugene Parker, a party in interest to the proceedings.

Richard V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 366.3 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $12,500, to John Stevens, Jr. In the matter of the legal sale of two lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, with two lots in rear on One Hundred and Fifty-third street, west of Tenth avenue, no announcement as the disposition of the proposed auction was made.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 106, on Willis avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, North New-York, Twenty-third Ward, for $1,510, to John T. Hunt.

William Kennelly offered for sale at public auction the premises No. 219 West Sixteenth street, embracing a lot 25 by 92, with brick houses front and rear thereon, which property was knocked down at $12,100, but not sold. In noticing the sale made on Monday, by Mr. Kennelly, of the leasehold property on One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north-west corner of Third avenue, we stated that the plot, 75 by 101.10, was covered with three brick buildings, having been so informed. Only one large four-story building, known as "Lincoln Hall," covers the lots, and the ground rent should have been stated at $4,000, instead of $400.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Only two public sales are noticed for to-day, viz: By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the brick store, with lot 23.7 by 101, No. 228 Pearl street, south side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Court-house at Riverhead, Long Island, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a tract of land containing 84 acres, located in the town of Huntington, Suffolk County, Long Island, known as lots Nos. 26, 27, and 28 on the Suffolk County map.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story and basement brick and brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 30 West 18th st., s. s., 485.6 ft. w. of 5th av.; lot 24.6x87; house 50 ft. deep	$24,600
1 three-story, basement, and attic brick and brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 151 West 14th st.; n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th av.; lot 25x103.3; house 55 ft. deep	22,400
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot; No. 413 East 17th st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st av.; lot 25x92; house 45 ft. deep	11,100
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 412 East 18th st., s. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st av; lot 25x92; house 45 ft. deep	10,000
1 five-story marble-front store and lease of lot, No. 51 Warren st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of College place; lot 25x80; lease dated May 1, 1875, term 21 years, ground rent $1,250 per annum	12,250

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 4 Allen st., s. s., 99.11 ft. s. of Canal st.; lot 24.2x72	$10,100
1 two-story and attic frame house and lot, No. 128 East Broadway, n. s., 110.3 ft. e. of Pike st.; lot 25x63	8,500

By James M. Miller.

1 five-story brick planing mill and plot, West 53d st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th av.; plot 75x100.5x100x80x25x19.4	$30,585
1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 34th st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 20x97.6	5,530

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story, English basement, brown-stone-front house and lot, West 42d st., s. s., 317.11 ft. w. of 10th av.; lot 19.7x½ block	$7,750
2 frame houses and lots, West 159th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av.; lots each 25x99.11; sold in one parcel	3,000

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 four-story brick house and lot, East 58th st., s. s., 220 feet e. of 5th av.; lot 20x100.5	$32,500

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 127th st., n. s., 366.3 ft. w. of 5th av.; lot 18.9x99.11	$12,500

By Wood, Brady & Todd.

1 three-story brick house, (front,) 1 four-story brick house, (rear,) and lot, East 22d st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 1st av.; lot 20x97.6	$8,405

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 lot, Willis av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 145th st., North New-York, Twenty-third Ward, 25x106	$1,510

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 5.

Greenwich st., w. s., (No. 220,) 26.6x86; Greenwich st., w. s., (No. 216,) 26.6x80; R. and J. J. Macklin and A. Roe to A. J. and W. H. Miller	$250
Greenwich st., s. e. corner Charlton st., 25x75; G. C. Scott to Frances L., wife of D. W. Meeker	15,000
Grove st., s. s., (No. 4,) 20x49.2; Anna M. A. Cornelia and Matilda Lovett to Minnie G., wife of F. S. Ferguson	7,000
Hudson st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Spring st., 25x90; Spring st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Hudson st., 25x100; Broome st., n. s., (No. 682,) 25.6x84.3; Greenwich st., s. e. corner of Charlton st., 25x75; Greenwich st., e. s., 130.6 ft. n. of Canal st., 22x90; 104th st., s. s., 180 ft., w. of 4th av., 25x100; Ann E. Scott, widow of J. O., to Margaret M. J. H., Fanny L., and G. C. Scott	8,000
Mulberry st., w. s., No. 27, 25x74; N. Cowen to F. Kirchner and M. F. O'Neill	14,500
North Moore st., n. s., No. 27, 27x91.6; Administrator of J. Smith to H. McArdle	16,000
Rivington st., n. e. corner Ludlow st., 22x80; R. F. Farrell, Referee, to H. N. Peters	250
Sheriff st., w. s., No. 63, 25x100; A. H. Joline, Referee, to L. Ash	6,100
4th st., n. s., 293.2 ft. w. of Avenue D, 24.9x93.11; J. W. Kennedy to Christiana L. Foster, ½ part	1,700
14th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 51x98.9; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company	47,000
33d st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x98.9; W. B. Hoxie, Referee, to J. B. Farrell	6,000
34th st., s. s., 352 ft. e. of 8th av., 22.6x98.9; 46th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.4; G. C. Scott and F. L. Meeker to J. M. Scott	27,500
34th st., n. s., 104.2 ft. e. of 10th av., 20.10x98.9; W. Johnson to A. W. Stone	15,000
[illegible]th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x98.9; J. C. Martin to F. J. Bumstead	24,500
40th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; J. M. Scott to Frances L., wife of L. W. Meeker	6,000
44th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 125x120; Executors of N. Niles to Amelia R. Wilcoxson and Marie E. Niles, (all right of N. Niles)	100
44th st., 100.5 ft. n. of n. s. and 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 125x20, rear lot; Marie E. Niles and Amelia R. Wilcoxson to A. Ayres	2,000
48th st., n. s., 386 ft. w. of 8th av., 18x100.5; Bertha, wife of B. Seligman, to Margaret, wife of R. Ferdon	13,250
52d st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; A. F. Holly to J. C. Donnelly	28,000
52d st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th av., 32.5x—x23.8; 104th st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100; Spring st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Hudson st., 25x100; J. M. Scott to G. C. Scott	23,500
77th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 49.8x102.2; W. A. Juch to G. Frank	53,350
Avenue A, w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 74th st., 51x100; E. Reardon to S. Zeimer	8,500
Valentine av., s. e. corner of Clark st., 100x348.6, Fordham; Hannah A., wife of D. W. Chase, to H. W. Vaughan	5,500
2d av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 50th st., 20x70; J. M. Scott and F. L. Meeker to G. C. Scott	10,000
2d av., n. e. corner 57th st., 80x78; J. D. Smith and S. Smith, Jr., to J. Levy	92,000
Lands of New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, w. s., lot No. 34, on map of Rebecca Bassford, 275.6x853x—, extending to Valentine avenue; J. W. Hartley to W. G. Dunn	9,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

4th st., n. s., No. 261 East, 24.9x96.4; J. B. Johnston to Eliza Rosenstein	$3,000
46th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100; Antoinette Hauser to Caroline Fischer	4,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 381, basement; 3 years, per year	$1,600
9th av., No. 224; 5 years, per year	1,700
13th av., n. e. corner Horatio st.; 10 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, No. 15 EAST 48TH ST.

ONLY SEVEN DOORS FROM 5TH AV.

First-class neighborhood in every respect, convenient and easy of access by cars and stages, on MADISON and 5TH AVS. This mansion is SUPERBLY FINISHED in CABINET, and all other work is first-class; three rooms deep, with an EXQUISITE DINING-ROOM on the Drawing-room floor; with MIRRORS, BOOK CASES, HAT STAND, CORNICES, BOUFFES, ICE-BOX, CEDAR CHESTS, &c., finished in the NEWEST and MOST IMPROVED ARTISTIC STYLES SELDOM INTRODUCED INTO THIS COUNTRY. Parties desirous of purchasing a first-class residence will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere, as it will guide them in COMPARING OTHER HOUSES.

The builder of this property, MATTHEW BYRNES, Esq., is well known for over a quarter of a century as one of the very best, most careful, and thorough builders in the City of New-York; parties examining this house cannot but ADMIRE the CARE, NEATNESS, and in how THOROUGH A MANNER this work is COMPLETED, which CARRIES OUT and fully SUSTAINS the SKILL and ABILITY of its BUILDER, both in the WORKMANSHIP on the INTERIOR and EXTERIOR—he having an extensive factory, with dry-rooms and machinery complete in all its appointments, for producing the VERY BEST WORK, of all kinds for BUILDING PURPOSES. I take pleasure in introducing to our wealthy citizens this COMPLETELY AND MAGNIFICENTLY FINISHED HOUSE, at a PRICE SO LOW that I feel sure it is, considering the value of the lot, and actual cash cost to build the house, the best, most desirable, and REASONABLY-PRICED RESIDENCE now to be purchased in this City. Apply to

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st., Union square.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON WEST SIDE FOR SALE.

Eight of the row of twenty houses on 92d st., about 250 feet west of 8th av. or Central Park.

They are three stories, entirely new brown-stone fronts, high stoops, 20x50, lots full depth. Well finished, with all modern improvements. The balance of them are rented, the others can readily, and will be unless sold within a few days. The head of water is abundant, being supplied from the new reservoir at High Bridge. The furnaces are of the most approved pattern. This property is elegantly situated on high ground; the improvements already made and others rapidly going on to completion make it desirable as an investment.

They will be sold low. TERMS LIBERAL. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, No. 144 West 46th st., or of JAMES M. HARTSHORNE & BRO., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3.

A SPLENDID THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house, 20x50xhalf the block, on 53d st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be sold, with or without the elegant furniture, at a very reasonable price. The house is frescoed all through, finished in saloon style, has inlaid floors, and is in perfect order. For full particulars, apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FURNISHED.—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED four-story house, between 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale low, or to let at a moderate rent to a private family for one to three years; owner going abroad in May. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st., or of Rev. CLARENCE BUEL, owner, on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE FOUR-story house on East 39th st., between Park and Madison avs.; it is a fully and elegantly furnished house and lot, running through to 40th st., with a fine large stable on 40th st.; price, $125,000, with the elegant furniture, or will be rented at $700 per month. Also, to rent—a first-class stable on 40th st., near Madison av. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A.—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone, No. 231 West 45th st., near Broadway, in fee; size, 21x56x100. Also, No. 106 West 28th st., three-story, brown-stone. Apply on premises, or of R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE ON MADISON AV.—AN ELEGANT English basement brown-stone house, about twenty feet wide, with fine open rear for light and air. Location elegant, overlooking and fronting on Madison square. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STUYVESANT SQUARE.—FOR SALE OR TO let, handsomely furnished, on 16th st., opposite St. George's Rectory, a first-class four-story house, in prime order; immediate possession.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

MADISON AV., BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STS.—A splendid four-story medium-size residence, (built by Messrs. Duggin & Crossman,) finished in hard wood; in perfect order. Price very low.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

NO. 43 WEST 48TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone residence; size 21.6x55; lot ½ the block; completely and beautifully furnished. Will be sold at a bargain. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE; BEST business corner on 9th av.; will positively sell to give up business. JAMES USHER, No. 350 9th av.

COME AND SEE PERFECT COOKING Ranges that heat the rooms above. Warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., N. Y.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.; to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A DWELLING ON CLINTON AV., Brooklyn, near Fulton; large square double brick house, 42 by 42 feet; grounds 50 by 200; stable in the rear on Vanderbilt av.; house complete with all modern improvements; either with or without furniture. Possession immediately. Or would exchange for a desirable house in New-York. Address Box No. 2,827.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.
FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,
THE GREAT WATER POWER ON THE SHENANDOAH RIVER,

Near its junction with the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, West Va., forming part of the famous and unsurpassed water power, formerly used by the United States Government at their rifle works adjoining this property. It is located on the Shenandoah River, about a mile above Harper's Ferry, and controls the whole river on both sides for one and a quarter miles, embracing 171 acres of land, sixty of which are under cultivation, affording excellent sites for dwellings. There are numerous eligible mill sites on the western side, through which passes the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, connecting with the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Harper's Ferry, affording direct communication with the Great West, and the sea-board cities of Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. It is at the outlet of the Valley of Virginia, one of the richest in agricultural and mineral wealth in the United States. It abounds in valuable timber, iron, lime, lead, grass, wheat, corn, and other valuable products, which are brought down the river to this point, and re-shipped by railroad to the sea-board. The climate is remarkably healthy, and may be characterized as the mild-temperate. Apply to

E. W. MILLER, Owner,
Nos. 1,102 and 1,104 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The building and machinery known as the BIRMINGHAM BLEACH WORKS, situated on the Housatonic River, near the village of Birmingham, Conn.; a never-failing water power, with easy access to New-York City by Naugatuck Railroad. Building is very substantially built of brick, and will be sold or let with or without machinery; suitable for a paper manufactory.

For terms, &c., apply to J. M. BOLTON, Agent, No. 55 Leonard st., New-York, or to OUSATONIC WATER COMPANY, E. N. Shelton, President, Birmingham, Conn.

HOMES! RAPID TRANSIT.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Persons desiring to purchase or rent beautiful and economical homes, at all points on the line of the above road, will apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE WATER-FRONT ON LONG Island Sound, the residence of the late Capt. B. L. White, Stamford, Conn., comprising ample buildings, garden, orchard, meadows, groves, island, &c.; in all thirty-three acres of choice land, with a half mile of shore line; it furnishes a charming view of Long Island and Sound, and its advantages for boating, fishing, and bathing are unsurpassed. Inquire of HOYT BROTHERS, No. 72 Gold st., or N. MEAD, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HANDSOME residences, one in ELIZABETH, another in ROSELLE, N. J.; very healthy; best titles; great bargains. TO LET at Roselle, a cottage, nine rooms; plenty fruits. Building lots for sale: easy terms. Apply to Mrs. CHARLIER at Roselle, three minutes from station, Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let—Nice country house; six bedrooms, good stable; near my residence; no chills and fever nor mosquitoes; near depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York. THEO. AYRES, Morristown.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY; ON RIDGE COMmanding extensive views; near depot; elegant stone, brick, slated-roof country seat; modern improvements; large stables, greenhouse, fruit; sale at sacrifice. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

ON WASHINGTON ST., TARRYTOWN.—A new house built by day's work, having ten rooms, marble mantels, piazza, front and back, and over six lots of ground, for sale cheap.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 8th av., corner 34th st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—First-class villa in Hillside property; eleven rooms, gas, furnace, and water; near depot; price moderate. Inquire of A. D. BOGERT & BRO., Builders, Englewood, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A VERY CONVENIENT MEDIUM SIZE house with improvements; in fine condition; partly furnished; a bargain; easy terms; two minutes from depots. F. TOMKINS (Woodside,) Newark, N. J., or H. C. BROWN, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ON MAIN ST., WESTfield, N. J.; fifteen rooms and bath; stable; three minutes from depot, fifty-seven from Liberty st. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 150 Broadway, or D. W. LAMON, Westfield, N. J.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN THE VILLAGE OF Astoria, a cottage containing ten rooms; convenient to cars and ferry. Inquire of STEPHEN HIGBIE, Henry st., Astoria, or EDWARD JARDINE, No. 49 West 30th st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD, N. J., a house containing eight rooms; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of EDWARD JARDINE, No. 49 West 30th st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE STYLISH RESIDENCE at Springfield, Mass.; location high, view extensive; about six lots; house brick, fourteen rooms; price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

ROSELLE, N. J. C. R. R.—DESIRABLE PROPerty; sell or rent: terms reasonable. Apply to Mrs. FERRIS, No. 58 West 11th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WITH MODERN conveniences; pleasant location near depot at Plainfield; $130 per month. T. W. MOORE, No. 379 Pearl st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate BY AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, No. 111 BROADWAY, by order of the Trustees of the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, In Fifth Avenue,

On the corner of 19th St.,

That splendid plot of Ground, with the elegant stone Church edifice thereon, situated on the south-east corner 5th av. and 19th st. Size, 84x150 feet. This building, from its central location, could be admirably adapted for Library or Society purposes, or for Associations. As a plot of ground, it is well fitted for Mercantile purposes, Hotel, or French Flats. TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale to be deposited in the United States Trust Company, accrued interest to go to purchaser. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, payable in or before five years. Twenty per cent. in or before three years, at option of purchaser, said option to be made before delivery of the deed. The balance of the purchase-money on delivery of the deed, and possession of the property on or before the 1st day of June. For pamphlets containing full particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine St.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.
FIFTY-THREE VALUABLE
CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
on
58TH AND 59TH STS.,
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK,
NEAR 5TH AV. PLAZA;
Also, on
8TH AND 9TH AVS.,
69TH, 70TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,
to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 13,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The sale includes
A LARGE PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON
58TH AND 59TH STS.,
west of the
5TH AV. PLAZA,
and opposite
CENTRAL PARK.
Suitable for Public Buildings, Hotels, Churches, &c.
THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.
Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 259 MADISON AV., STABLE AND LOT NO. 53 CHRISTOPHER ST., AND HOUSES AND LOTS ON CHERRY AND WATER STS.,
By order of the Executors of Philetus H. Holt, deceased,
On THURSDAY, April 8,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

MADISON AVENUE.—The very desirable first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 259 Madison av., east side, between 38th and 39th sts. The house is in prime order and contains modern improvements. Lot 25x115 feet.

CHRISTOPHER STREET.—The brick stable and lot No. 53 Christopher st., north side, near 4th st. Lot 25x75 feet.

CHERRY STREET.—The three four-story brick houses and lots Nos. 243, 245, 247 Cherry st., south side, near Rutgers slip.

WATER STREET.—The three three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 506, 506½, and 508 Water st., north side, in the rear of the Cherry street property.

BROOKLYN.

The three-story brick house and lot south-east corner of Hoyt and Dean sts.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
of house (with store) and lot
NO. 310 SPRING STREET,
south side, between Renwick and Greenwich sts.,
on THURSDAY, APRIL 8,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway.
By order of S. C. BROWN, Esq., Trustee.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF HOUSE AND TWO LOTS,
No. 141 East 58th st.,
North side, 95 feet east of Lexington av.,
On THURSDAY, April 8,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the Executors of Joseph Cross, deceased.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON JEFFERSON, LOCUST, AND RIVER AVS., AND ON KING'S BRIDGE ROAD,
Under direction of S. J. BIDLACK, Referee,
MONDAY, April 19,
at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
RIVER AVENUE.—4 lots 400 feet north James st.
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.—8 lots corner Jefferson av.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.—200 lots near King's Bridge road.
LOCUST AVENUE.—3 lots near Ryer place.
Maps at office of Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 64th st., between Grand Boulevard and Central Park, under direction of Coudert Brothers, attorneys.—A. J. Bleecker & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, two lots on 64th st., on the south side, 300 feet west of 8th av., (Central Park,) and about 300 feet easterly from the Boulevard, (Broadway,) each 25x100.5. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, UNDER FORECLOSURE, by order of court, on FRIDAY, 9th April, 1875, at sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, No. 513 East 119th st., 248 feet east of Avenue A; house 20x45, full lot; $6,000 to remain on mortgage; sale positive. For maps apply at auctioneer's, or at C. W. Van Voorhees', No. 12 Chambers st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WAREHOUSE, NEAR THE BRIDGE.—FRIDAY, April 9, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the substantial five-story brick house and lot No. 295 Water st., between Dover and Roosevelt, now occupied by Bramhall, Deane & Co.; size, 23x25x72; covers the entire lots. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

In the following-named locations on the West side: 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 33d, 37th, 38th, 39th, 41st, and Jane sts, at rents from $600 to $3,000. Also, a fine brown-stone house in East 46th st., cabinet finish, rent $3,000. One in East 73d st., near 3d av.; rent $1,000. Also, in West Washington place, a three-story high stoop, $1,350. Also, in University place, a fine house, 20 rooms, $2,000. Cottage-houses in 105th and 106th sts, rent $600. Also, a four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house, East 29th st., $2,000.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—AT BAY RIDGE, Long Island, (communication by ferry from New-York in 35 minutes, and by horse cars from Brooklyn.) The estate of the late Theodore Sedgwick, comprising 20 acres of land, with grape-house, garden, stable, and other outbuildings. The house contains nine rooms. This valuable property will be let for $1,000 per annum, or on more favorable terms in case of a lease.

Also, a valuable water-front of 500 feet, close to the terminus of the New-York and Bay Ridge Railroad. To be let separately on an improvement lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOUSES TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—Five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing and seven from Garner's new ferry; one of nine rooms, $30 per month; one of eleven, partially furnished, $35, and one fully furnished, for the Summer, eight rooms, at $40; five lots of ground; fine view of the bay; all healthily located. Inquire of B. F. ERRINGTON, Townsend av., Staten Island; D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; D. T. CORNELL & CO., Vanderbilt Landing.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS AT REASONABLE RENTS.—Medium-sized house, with good garden; rent $1,000. Large double house, partly furnished, with extensive grounds, coach-house and stable; rent, $2,500. These houses are elegantly situated on the banks of the Hudson, within fifteen minutes by train from 30th st., and are furnished with all modern conveniences for Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of EUGENE MURRAY, on the premises, foot of 141st st., North River, or of R. J. HOGUET, No. 112 Duane st.

TO RENT.—THE FURNISHED, COMMODIOUS house and grounds situated at Fort Tryon, Washington Heights, within five minutes of Hudson River Railroad, Inwood station, commanding one of the most picturesque views on the Hudson. The mansion and stables are in perfect order, house recently and handsomely furnished. Rent moderate to a genteel family. Apply to T. H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden lane, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AT 130th st., a three-story high-stoop frame house, in good order; twelve rooms; all City conveniences; garden, shrub, and fruit trees; thirty-six minutes from Dey street, via Elevated and Hudson River Railroad; about three minutes' walk from station; twenty minutes' ride by horse cars to Harlem boats, and convenient to Eighth avenue cars and Boulevard line of stages; rent reasonable. Apply to owner, No. 220 West 15th st.

TO RENT—BY THE MONTH OR FOR A YEAR, within an hour's distance of New-York, near New-Brunswick, and on the Raritan River, a beautifully situated and thoroughly furnished country house, in perfect order; garden planted and made, and good stables attached. Apply to JOHN H. POOL, No. 33 Water st., New-York; or, C. L. HARDENBERGH, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A country residence, containing fifteen rooms, partially furnished; one mile from Harrison Station. Well shaded, fine grounds, plenty of fruit, stable and carriage house in good order, fine well of water on premises, also water in the house. Address L. M. L., Box No. 1,712 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON the best street in Elizabeth, N. J., forty minutes' from New-York; all city improvements, wood pavement, perfect sewerage, hot and cold water through houses, furnace, gas; large lots, with gardens; one, fifteen rooms, rent $750; one, eighteen rooms, $900. Address Owner, Box No. 1,604 Post Office, New-York.

AN 8TH AV. CORNER TO LET—VERY DEsirable.—North-west corner 8th av. and 27th st., within a few doors of Keyes' Dry Goods Emporium; will lease for three or five years at a moderate rent, or will improve the building for a responsible party at fair rate of rent. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 69 West 23d st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HIGH stoop brick house No. 311 West 32d st.; handsomely frescoed throughout, and in perfect order, with every modern convenience; a $2,000 house for $1,700. Apply to JAMES W. AUTEN, No. 4 Cedar st., or No. 142 East 27th st.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES TO LET, in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET—AT WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND, A TWO-story French-roof dwelling-house; only six minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; seventy trains daily by Flushing and North-side Railroad. Apply to A. P. RIKER, No. 93 Liberty st., or at Woodside.

$175 PER MONTH, TO A PRIVATE American family, for a four-story English basement house, nicely and fully furnished; unexceptionable neighborhood. Principals only address "Owner," No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT THREE-STORY BROWN-stone-front house, with all modern improvements, including additional land for croquet or play-ground. Apply on premises, Lexington av., near 91st st., west side.

TO RENT—IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A LARGE and commodious house on Hillhouse av., furnished throughout, and supplied with gas, water, and all modern conveniences. Apply to T. DWIGHT, New-Haven, Conn.

APRIL LIST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; reduced rentals!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

NINTH WARD.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF three-story, high-stoop house, No. 109 Bank st.; also part of house No. 774 Greenwich st.; all modern improvements; large yards, good rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone house, in thorough order and frescoed, in 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent very low to a responsible tenant. P. H. GRADY, No. 827 6th av.

TO LET—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, EIGHT rooms, modern improvements, West 38th st.; strictly respectable; $75. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 919 Broadway.

$1,500 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house; $1,100 for a three-story, near Central Park. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

TO LET—VERY CHOICE FRENCH FLATS; NEW; all modern improvements; possession immediately; rent from May 1; first-class location. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP house, three stories, bay window, to let, completely furnished, to a private family; very reasonable; possession any time this month. No. 128 East 31st st.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE FOR smaller house or good paying tenement, the four-story brown-stone high-stoop No. 69 East 53d st. Inquire on premises.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—HANDSOMELY FURnished parlors and bedrooms on second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen, without board: bath, &c. No. 102 East 23d st., second door from 4th av.

FRENCH FLAT TO LET—ON THE FIRST floor, and the furniture for sale. Apply to the Janitor, from 10 to 1, and from 3 o'clock till 7, at No. 2 East 15th st., corner of 5th av.

IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LET, FURNISHED, or for sale, a double brick house in good order, with deep lot, pleasantly and centrally located; terms favorable. TRISTRAM COFFIN, Attorney, Poughkeepsie.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

SECOND FLOOR PRIVATE HOUSE, NO. 171 West 10th st., to a small American family of adults; four rooms, closets; good private block; rent, $45 per month.

TO LET LOW—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE IN NEW-Jersey, fifty minutes from Wall st.; between two railroads. Apply with reference to NUTWOOD, Box No. 66 New-York Post Office.

DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST., near Washington square, to let or lease; also, house No. 418 4th av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 27 East 133d st., to let or lease; also a shop at No. 196 Franklin st. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164, ON FIRST FLOOR, THREE rooms, freshly decorated; suitable for a private apartment, or as offices; breakfast if desired.

LARGE HOUSE, LANDSCAPE, SPRING, brook, lawn, 25 acres; rent, furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FLATS IN EAST 79TH ST. at reduced rents. Apply in the office, No. 326 East 79th st.

FRONT OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET. Apply to TAPSCOT BROS.' & CO., No. 86 South st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF ADULTS wishes the upper part of a house; west of 5th av., above 30th st. preferred; rent must be moderate. Address C. C. C., East River National Bank, No. 682 Broadway, stating rent, room, and location.

WANTED.—A ROOM AND BEDROOM, UNFURnished, by widow lady; west side; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address Mrs. W., B., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
107TH TO 114TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
SATURDAY, April 10, EIGHTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, BENEFIT of Miss Kate Claxton.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
A DRAMATIC RECITAL
BY MR. GEORGE RIDDLE,
WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 2 P. M.
Seats may be obtained at the box-office.
Doors open at 1:30.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

PARK THEATRE.
MR. FRANK MAYO
IN
DAVY CROCKET.
Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN
And a good company.
EVERY EVENING,
SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD MONTH.
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,
HENRY V.
Attracting majestic audiences of 3,000.
Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.
Begins evenings at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.....Manager
Grand success of the fearless lady gymnast,
Mlle. LEONA DARE.
The WORRELL SISTERS in FRIDOLIN.
Reappearance of SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
First appearance of the great Irish vocalist,
Mr. PAT RODNEY,
with the best company in America.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
MATINEE AT 2. New EVENING AT 8.
PARIS BY NIGHT. Entertainments in the Lectorium. PARIS BY NIGHT.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR TO close an estate, a splendid pair of black horses, 16½ hands high; warranted sound and kind; have been driven together three years. Can be seen at Selden Stables, No. 158 East 23d st. Also, a second-hand landau, rockaway, and coupé, built by the best City manufacturers; harness for same of best City make.

SADDLERY IN LARGE STOCK—INCLUDING Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, English Saddles, Bridles, and Whips; also a large stock of Linen and Woolen Summer Horse Sheets, Fly-nets, Wagon Blankets, Lap Dusters, Carriage Robes, and Horse Blankets, in all grades, and all goods wanted in the manufacture of saddles and harness. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS AND RIDING SADDLES.—HANDmade Harness of every description, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Whips, Halters, Sponges, &c.; Horse Clothing of all kinds; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

LIVERY STABLE TO RENT—NO. 140 WEST 30th st.—Can accommodate fifty horses and carriages; can be enlarged to accommodate 100. Apply to D. L. JAMES, No. 160 Fulton st.

A RESPECTABLE, RESPONSIBLE PARTY wishes a pair of horses for use in the country six months or a year; use for keep; good care will be given. Address VERITY; Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A splendid new carriage harness. Also, a fine new light single harness, made by best City maker. At No. 143 East 59th st.; ring the bell.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Six stalls; rooms for coachman; possession immediately, or May 1; first-class location. YATES, No. 888 6th av. corner 50th st.

SADDLE-HORSES.—TWELVE OF THE FINEST ladies' and gentlemen's saddle-horses in the State, all perfectly broken, to be sold low. WASHINGTON RIDING ACADEMY, corner 26th st. and 6th av.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET. Six stalls, rooms for coachman. Possession immediately or May 1. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

STABLE TO RENT.—A FINE TWO-STORY stable on East 39th st., near 5th av.; price $1,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, AN ELEGANT stable in 39th st., near 5th av. Inquire at No. 64 Leonard st., corner Church st.

FINE ARTS.

ART AUCTION.

IMPORTANT PAINTINGS,

comprised in the collection of W. Bronson and George T. James, together with the important works of Johannes A. Oertel and other artists of distinction, now on free exhibition day and evening, and to be sold at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av., on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 12 and 13. The following artists are represented:

Charles Chaplin,	Carl Hof,
Charles Landelle,	Henri Compotosto,
James Bertrand,	Antony Serres,
W. Amberg,	F. A. Bridgemann,
Anton Dieffenbach,	Marie Nicolas,
N. Diaz,	E. Andre,
J. L. Brown,	M. Cossmann,
J. J. Bougeron,	Cropsey,
Picou,	Breevoort,
C. A. Pabst,	J. C. Thorn,
D. Bracklur,	K. Van Elten,
A. D. Pennellie,	W. Whittredge,
Jules Noel,	B. Champney,
A. F. Bellows,	Harvey Young,
Ed. Hammond,	Toney-de-Burge,
Steven Jacobs,	G. Bonnemaison,
G. Novier,	and many others.

SALE OF FINE MODERN PAINTINGS.—The Andrews' collection. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway; also, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE DREXEL BUILDING, BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.: also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET—NO. 474 GREENWICH ST.; GOOD FOR produce and commission store, apart from dwelling, if desired. Also, No. 50 Watts st., stables front and rear, suitable for express or other business; accommodate twelve horses and wagons. Apply on premises.

CORNER STORE TO LET—FORMERLY OCcupied as a tea store; plate-glass windows. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. CAROLINE McRAE, No. 22 Gansevoort st., corner of Hudson st., or to R. T. B. EASTON, Attorney, &c., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO RENT—STORE AND PREMISES NO. 1,237 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., nearly opposite Grand Hotel; building 20x40; three stories. Apply to D. L. JAMES, No. 160 Fulton st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TWO FINE LOFTS, LIGHT AND AIRY, in first-class condition, for manufacturing or light business purposes. Apply to WILSON SECOR, No. 139 Duane st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar. 50x90. Inquire on premises.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS IS THE CLOSING WEEK
OF THE
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME IN
THIS CITY!
THIS IS POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST
OPPORTUNITY
THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK WILL
EVER HAVE
OF WITNESSING THIS CROWNING
ENTERPRISE
OF MR. BARNUM'S MANAGERIAL CAREER.
THE GREAT SHOW,
WITH ITS STUPENDOUS CONGRESS OF NATIONS,
ITS BRILLIANT
AND BEAUTIFUL VISION OF THE HOURIS,
ITS DAZZLING
AMAZONIAN MARCH OF 500 LADIES,
WILL POSITIVELY
MOVE FOR PHILADELPHIA BY SIX SPECIAL TRAINS.
SATURDAY NIGHT, THE 10TH INST.,
NEVER TO BE AGAIN EXHIBITED IN NEW-YORK.
TROTTING
EVERY NIGHT THIS CLOSING WEEK.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 8, at 2.
LAST AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
ADMISSION, 75 CENTS; RESERVED SEATS, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 10, at 8.
Sixth and Last Symphony Concert.
SOLOIST, MME. MADELINE SCHILLER, PIANO.
Symphony in C, "Jupiter," (Koechel, 551).....Mozart
Concerto No. 5 in E flat, Op. 94 (new).....Rubenstein
MME. MADELINE SCHILLER and ORCHESTRA.
Symphony No. 7 in A, Op. 92.....Beethoven

Admission, $1 and $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be had on and after MONDAY at Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that Mr. Theo. Thomas will give his LAST TWO CONCERTS OF THE SEASON ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 8, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.
The GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA in SIX ACTS and TEN TABLEAUX. Produced with new scenery by ARRIOGONIA, CULBERT, FARREN, and WATSON. Machinery by HARRY WEST and assistants. Costumes by LOUIS CAILLARD. Properties by F. H. HOFELE. Music by BENJAMIN J. DEAN. Gotten up at an expense of $25,000, and now the greatest success of EUROPE and NEW-YORK.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera House, Broadway and 29th st.
THE SPELLING MATCH, THE BLACKBIRDS, &c.
WAMBOLD'S SINGS
"LITTLE ROBIN, TELL KITTY I'M COMING."
Seats secured. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.

TWENTY-FIRST GRAND ORGAN CONCERT, Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, Samuel P. Warren, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York; Vocalist, Miss Ella L. Harrison, contralto. Admission, 25 cents.

EDWARD, RICHARD, AND CHAS. MOLLENHAUER give LESSONS EXCLUSIVELY at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's. PUPILS NOW RECEIVED for the SPRING COURSE.

THE GRAND FAIR OF ST. ANN'S, FERRERO'S ROOMS, East 14th st.—OPEN EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.—Great Attractions, Amusements, Promenade Concert this evening by the Band of the Seventh Regiment. Admission, 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished apartments, en suite, with private bath, &c.; to physicians, or a party of gentlemen wishing to make an arrangement for the year, a very liberal concession in price will be made.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—New and handsomely furnished rooms; breakfast if desired; house home-like and neatly kept, with all conveniences; low rent to permanent parties; reference.

TO LET—FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR OF ENGLISH basement house, No. 22 East 41st st., for physician; second floor, splendid light, for dental office; also, a physician's office—30th st., between Broadway and 5th av.; fine locations.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; house and table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A LARGE, COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED front room, on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast, in a private French family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 339 West 31st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c., en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—PARlor and bed-room, second floor front; large room, third floor, with board to parties desiring a refined home.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, on third floor, with first-class board in a small family; references. Apply at No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE. OPPOSITE THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 169 WEST. NEAR 6th av., handsomely furnished, second story, front rooms, with first-class board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of apartments on parlor floor, with board; private table.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADway—Two rooms on the third floor, with board; also, suite of rooms on second floor by May 1.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—To let, with board, large, handsome room, third floor front. No. 150 West 34th st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also small rooms. No. 115 Clinton place.

A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, in a small private family. No. 218 East 16th st., opposite Dr. Tyng's Church.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room, for gentleman and wife; superior board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FROM NOW TO ABOUT MAY 1, A small comfortable room in a good family or private boarding-house, in exchange for services to the lady three days in the week; all kinds of family sewing; references exchanged. Address for three days E. X., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, SEParate rooms, with board, in a quiet private family; location between 15th and 30th sts.; boarding-houses need not reply. Address, stating terms, X. Y. Z., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY WISHES TO RENT A COMFORTABLE room in exchange for lessons in vocal or instrumental music; private family preferred; references given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT BOARD FOR THE Summer in the country within about two hours' ride of the City; no other boarders. Address Post Office Box No. 2,371.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PARTY OF ABOUT FOUR OR SIX adults, with several children, wish comfortable quarters for the Summer at either a nice hotel or farm-house, in a healthy location, not over fifty miles from the City. Price not so much an object as good board and rooms. Address, with full particulars, S. W. M., Post Office Box No. 3,373, New-York.

A LADY RESIDING IN A HEALTHY LOCAtion in the country would take two little girls, under thirteen, to teach and care for during the Summer; references exchanged. Address S. E., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Fifty-ninth Anniversary of the New-York Female Bible Society, for the employment of Bible Women and the distribution of the Bible, will be held in the Bible House, Astor place, on THURSDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock M. Addresses by Rev. William Adams, D. D., Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Beirut, Syria, and others.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.....MR. AUGUSTIN DALY
HOUSES CROWDED! LAUGHTER INCESSANT.
THE BIG BONANZA!
50TH TO 57TH PERFORMANCES.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
Ladies' Bonanza Matinee, Saturday, 1:30.
. Seats may be secured [illegible] in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST THREE NIGHTS
AND
LAST SATURDAY MATINEE
OF THE GREAT DRAMA ENTITLED THE
ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
With its Elegant Scenery and Fine Cast.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 7, 8, and 9.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30,
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 10,
Will be brought out a new comedy, adapted from the French play "LES FILLES DE MARBRE," entitled
RAFAEL,
WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and a distribution of characters including Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. PLYMPTON, Mr. C. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, KATE BARTLETT, &c.

MR. CHARLES FITZSIMMONS'
GRAND CONCERT,
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, 1875,
At 8 o'clock.

The following distinguished artists will take part: [illegible]

Admission $1. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director.....MAX MARETZEK
FRIDAY EVENING, [illegible]
and SATURDAY MATINEE, [illegible]
(THE SHADOW.)
GINA.....Miss A. RANDALL
VESPINA.....Miss M. HOFFMAN
FABRIZIO.....Signor BENFRATELLI
MIROUET.....[illegible]
General admission, $1; reserved seats, (extra,) $1; Family Circle, [illegible]
Sale of tickets commences TO-DAY at 8 A. M., at the Academy of Music.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL [illegible]
AIMEE IN LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
the sprightliest of French Operas Bouffe.
AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON,
unanimously declared her best character.
GREAT HIT OF LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
which enjoyed a run of 200 nights in Paris.
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
THE JOLLIEST OF FRENCH OPERAS BOUFFE,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, &c.

RISTORI'S RETURN. LYCEUM THEATRE.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
MONDAY, April 12, ELIZABETH, Queen of England.
TUESDAY, April 13, LUCREZIA BORGIA,
and the celebrated sleep-walking scene from Shakespeare's sublime tragedy MACBETH.
WEDNESDAY, April 14, RISTORI MATINEE,
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Prices as before. Sale commences this morning.
Thursday, April 15, Newark. Friday, April 16, Brooklyn.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
OLD TIMES AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Carriages may now be ordered at 10:45 P. M.

AHMED,	A	AHMED,
	H	
	AHMED,	
AHMED,	E	AHMED,
	D	

THE SUPREME SPECTACLE of the AGE TRIUMPHANT.

A spectacle play which, while possessing the practical ability of the "White Fawns" and "Black Crooks" of the period, surpasses them in attributes of plot, mind, taste, and artistic form.—*New-York Tribune.*

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

EVENING WITH THE GREAT MUSICIANS.
J. N. PATTISON'S
LECTURE, WITH PIANO-FORTE RECITALS,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8,
at DE GARMO HALL, (5th av. and 14th st.)
Subject—FRANZ LISZT.
Tickets $1, at Nos. 547 and 711 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7 1-4 OCTAVE, four round cornered, carved-leg Bradbury piano-forte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music cabinet, and box for shipping.

Also, two parlor suits, in satin, cost $900, for $450.

Bedroom suits, carpet, &c., for less than half cost; used by private family six months.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av., New-York City.

A GREAT OFFER!—HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will for a few days dispose of 100 PIANOS, ORGANS, and MELODEONS, new and second hand, of first-class makers, including Waters', at lower prices than ever offered before. Instruments to let. Monthly installments received. We invite the public to examine our stock. Catalogues mailed.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY GRAND SALON PIANO, quite new, for sale at a low price, owing to departure for Europe, at No. 331 West 23d st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,
ORGANIZED 1860.
BOND ST., corner BOWERY, OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
Money deposited now will draw interest as from April 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 6th av. and 12th st.
Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.
Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
Bank open Monday, Wednesday, & Saturday evenings.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

LECTURES.

REV. DR. MENDES' LAST LECTURE.—SCIENCE'S CREATION AND CREATION'S SCIENCE, at Lyric Hall, TO-NIGHT, 8 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

RAPID TRANSIT.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW MOVEMENT.

ANIMATED MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION—REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEES—THE LISTS OF SUBSCRIBERS—OVER $300,000 PROMISED—DETERMINATION NOT TO FAVOR ANY SPECIAL SCHEME—VALUE OF THE ENGINEERS' REPORT—REMARKS OF MR. DRAKE AND OTHERS.

The New-York Rapid Transit Association met in the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Insurance Brokers at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was a very full attendance. Mr. William H. Morrell nominated ex-Judge Henry E. Davies for Chairman, and the nomination was unanimously accepted. Mr. Morrell then announced that Mr. C. H. Roosevelt had delegated him to ask the association to excuse the latter's non-attendance on account of the death of his relative, ex-Judge Roosevelt. Mr. Morrell nominated Mr. H. H. Cammann as Secretary, and a motion to that effect was carried. Mr. Cammann read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted.

Mr. Drake said that he understood there was some misunderstanding in regard to the passage of a resolution which he had offered at the last meeting, thanking Mr. Roosevelt for the bill he had drafted. He wished to say that it was not the intention of the resolution to commit the association to that particular bill. It was merely intended to thank Mr. Roosevelt for preparing the bill, and to request him to place it among the hundred other bills which have been submitted for the consideration of the Legislature, not to express preference for it over other bills that were probably as good. Mr. Roosevelt went to Albany to present the bill at his own cost. It had been no expense to the association, and he did not think it proper that they should incur any such expense. His remarks were for the purpose of having it understood that the association was not committed to any particular bill. He hoped that it would confine itself to the single object of getting a rapid transit road built, and leave all other matters to other associations.

Mr. Haven moved to add Mr. Cammann to the Committee on Nominations and Subscriptions. Their labors were arduous, and any additional strength would facilitate their work. Carried.

Mr. Cohen moved that subscriptions should be paid up at once. The Chairman ruled him out of order.

Mr. Ackerman, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, made the following report.

The committee have been occupied upon the subject of nominations and beg to report the following names, which they recommend as members of a Board of Directors, to be elected at our next meeting, provided they will consent to serve:

William B. Duncan,
Horace B. Claflin,
Hiram W. Sibley,
John H. Sherwood,
Alonzo B. Cornell,
James E. Kelly,
Christopher Meyer,
John B. Cornell,
Philip Van Valkenburgh,
William H. Lee,
George H. Bissell,
George W. Carleton,
Griffith Rowe,
Benjamin A. Willis,
Lewis J. Phillips,
Lewis G. Morris,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,
Nathaniel J. Bailey,
Charles F. Livermore,
Allen Campbell.

The committee report progress, and ask that the election take place Tuesday, 13th inst., thus giving the committee time to complete the list and then make a full report.

Mr. Bull moved that the name of Mr. James M. Drake be added to the above list. Carried.

Mr. Ackerman moved that the report be laid upon the table and taken up for consideration on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Carried.

Mr. Cohen said he would like to know who among the gentlemen named had subscribed to the fund, because not one could be a Director unless he had subscribed.

Mr. Ackerman explained that all had subscribed to a large extent.

Mr. Morrell said that Mr. Drake's motion at the previous meeting, before alluded to, had caused some little fear on the part of subscribers that, from the fact that the association had casually indorsed Mr. Roosevelt's bill, they intended to use some of the money subscribed for lobbying purposes at Albany; that the association was incurring expense, whereas such was not the fact. Mr. Root at the first meeting had promised to do the printing of the association free, and all the other members had been serving the cause gratuitously. It was the intention to so continue. He moved, so as to place the matter on record, that not one dollar of expense be incurred by the association until the subscriptions reach the limit of $3,000,000.

Mr. Cohen hoped the motion would not prevail. The association had been organized since January; it had held meetings and committees had been appointed and subscriptions obtained, and he really could not see that anything had been done satisfactory to the community at large. The committees had no doubt worked energetically and honestly to the best of their ability; but in the societies to which he belonged it had always been customary to pay an initiation fee of $5 or $10 or $25 as the case might be. Here was a resolution to shirk the necessary expenses of organization. He thought that no member could do less than pay $25 toward maintaining the association and carrying out its objects. They should organized properly, provide a fund, and elect officers and Directors in whom the people would have confidence. When these things were done, the speaker would believe that there was an association. The citizens of New-York looked to them to build a rapid-transit road, and they could not do it as at present constituted. What is the use of running around asking men for subscriptions in the name of an association that is not organized? When the members pay in $25 each and elect officers, they will be able to call upon the people of New-York to subscribe, but not before. They are now nothing but a scattered body, headed by Mr. Drake.

The gentlemen of the association had listened courteously thus far, but here Mr. Drake interrupted the speaker to say that at a previous meeting Mr. Cohen had promised to take his [Mr. Drake's] advice. Mr. Drake wanted to know whether that promise remained good.

Mr. Cohen protested against the interruption, and an animated discussion followed, several of the members endeavoring in a gentlemanly way to convey to Mr. Cohen the hint that his speech was nonsensical and out of order, but the irrepressible ex-leader of the "New Tammany Hall Democratic-Union-Republican-Reform Party," would not subside until he had introduced a motion to the effect that the association organize into a body and each person pay an initiation fee of $25. The Chair ruled the motion out of order, there being another motion before the association. Mr. Cohen said that that motion if carried would destroy the organization. Mr. Hull raised the point of order against Mr. Cohen that the constitution of the association said that no money should be paid in until three millions should be subscribed. Mr. Morrell's motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Morrell suggested that the printed heads to the subscription lists be read for the enlightenment not only of Mr. Cohen, but of the other members, and that the lists themselves should be read also. If Mr. Cohen had secured any subscriptions to his paper Mr. Morrell asked that he should hand them in with the others. Carried.

The several lists were handed in and read by the Secretary as follows:

ISSUED TO WILLIAM H. MORRELL.

Hiram W. Sibley, No. 31 East Forty-fourth street	$10,000
Alonzo B. Cornell, No. 195 Broadway	10,000
John B. Cornell, No. 530 Fifth avenue	10,000
Christopher Meyer, No. 617 Fifth avenue	10,000
John H. Sherwood, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street	10,000
G. W. Carleton, No. 192 Fifth avenue	10,000
Benjamin A. Willis, Windsor Hotel	10,000
P. Van Valkenburgh, No. 508 Fifth avenue	10,000
William H. Lee, No. 516 Fifth avenue	10,000
H. B. Claflin, Worth street	10,000
George H. Bissell, No. 416 Fifth avenue	10,000
C. F. Lawrence, No. 223 Fifth avenue	10,000

ISSUED TO JOHN HAVEN.

John Haven, Fort Washington	$1,000
J. Appleton Haven, Fort Washington	2,000
N. Cauman Coombes, Carmansville	1,000
Lamsin A. Fuller, Carmansville	1,000
Louis B. Rader, Fort Washington	1,000
John H. Chewn, No. 38 Park row	1,000
William Frothingham, Avenue St. Nicholas and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street	500
Charles Stoddard, Washington Heights	500
Woodbury Langdon, No. 144 West Forty-fifth street	1,000
Alexander Holland, No. 52 East Twenty-fifth street	1,000

ISSUED TO LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN.

George Hobart Scott, No. 784 Fifth avenue	$1,000
Schafer Brothers, No. 15 Broad street	2,000
Sigmund & Meyer, No. 24 West Fifty-first street	5,000
Fernando Escobar, No. 30 West Fifty-fourth street	3,000
Achille Nicolas, One Hundred and Seventy-third street	5,000
W. R. Moseley, Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street	5,000
Scholle Brothers, No. 84 Thomas street	2,000
Thomas Bailey, Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street	1,500
Molyneux Bell, No. 146 St. Nicholas avenue	5,000

ISSUED TO B. L. ACKERMAN.

B. L. Ackerman, No. 801 Fifth avenue	$5,000
Joseph Stiner, Nos. 178 and 180 Chambers street	5,000
Samuel Schiffer, No. 16 East Fifty-seventh street	5,000
J. O. Phillips, No. 16 West Fifty-second street	10,000
James McCreery, Inwood	5,000
Samuel Cohen, No. 52 Forty-sixth street	5,000
Griffith Rowe, No. 728 Fifth avenue	10,000
J. P. Levy, No. 108 East Fortieth street	5,000

ISSUED TO C. H. LOCK.

James H. Wilcox, No. 8 East Eighty-fourth street	$2,000
C. Navarro, No. 29 William street	1,000
A. G. Dorall, No. 26 South street	1,000

Mr. Camman explained that he preferred not to hand in his list just yet, as he had a large number of subscriptions promised which had not yet been given him. Mr. Roosevelt, who was absent, also has a list.

Mr. Morrell said that at the last meeting he had presented $60,000 of subscriptions, and he had then said, as he wished to say now, that these subscriptions had been given him conditionally, that the subscriptions should not be pledged until other subscribers to the number of twenty-five, willing to act as Directors, and satisfactory to them, should be found. He now presented $60,000 of additional subscriptions under the same condition. He had agreed to double the amount, and he had done it. [Applause.] If the men who had put down their names for him agreed to serve as Directors, then his paper should be No. 1 on the book of the association, but until a Board of Directors should be elected which should satisfy them, the list would not be on the books of the association. It was not wise for a man to sign himself as responsible for $10,000 until he knew the men who were to have charge of it. This was the speaker's object in offering the resolution which had given rise to so much discussion. His men were all good. They proposed to hold on while the association held to its promises. All that was to be done was to elect a good board and go to the bottom of every rapid transit scheme with a view to choosing the best. The great difficulty the association would have to contend with would be the great number of schemes that exist. The moment they would put forward a new one all the others would attack them. He (the speaker) had found great comfort and aid in the report of the engineers. He had often been puzzled to answer when questioned as to the probable cost of the proposed road, and so forth. He would like to call the attention of the meeting to a few points of the report. The engineers had examined no less than seventeen underground schemes, eight depressed schemes, and fifty elevated schemes. The underground plan had been found impracticable. It would cost $3,000,000 per mile. Some form of elevated railway was recommended, and this was also the sentiment of the public and of the association. The road should be built of iron between sixteen and twenty-five feet in height over the street, and the cars should be drawn by light locomotives. The engineers do not believe that any plan can be properly completed without the advice of the capitalists whose money is to carry on the work. The great obstruction to a road such as is recommended would be the great width of our avenues, if it be necessary to take the supports from either curbstone. The road should be proportioned to a load of 1,200 pounds per running foot. The cost would be from $300,000 to $350,000 per mile of double track.

Mr. Morrell had been several times interrupted by points of order. Here an objection was interposed to his proceeding further. He refused to yield the floor, and continued: A rapid-transit road must be built under existing charters by private capital, or an endeavor must be made to get through a general law at Albany, or the City must build it. It is important that some general law should be passed. The speaker thought that when practical men had given their time to solving the problem practical men should listen to the results of their labors. The engineers estimated that 150,000,000 of persons are conveyed in the omnibuses and street cars per year. It struck him [the speaker] that this indicated the loss of an immense amount of time. If each passenger lost twenty minutes, the aggregate days lost would be 4,122,500. Deducting one-third the amount for night trips, and assuming that working men comprise half the passengers, at $3 per day there is lost per year $6,243,750, enough to make two funds of over $3,000,000, sufficient to build a rapid-transit road. In view of this state of facts, Mr. Morrell thought the time had come for practical men to take the matter up. He had seen over 200 men of standing, in going around after subscriptions, and he thought it right to state the points he had arrived at from contact with minds whose conclusions were entitled to respect. He proposed to go to Albany at his own expense to-day to further the good work. The Committee on Cities had promised him a hearing. The main object of the association at present was to get subscriptions.

Mr. Schuyler, who was one of the Committee of Engineers engaged on the report, objected to Mr. Morrell's quotations, unless the preceding resolution were read. He offered to read it, but was ruled out of order.

Mr. Drake called upon Mr. Hull to make some remarks, which, he said, would be interesting.

Mr. Ackerman interposed with a request that Mr. Cohen's subscription list should be read. Mr. Cohen said that he had handed it in. It could not be found, and it was discovered that it was in the possession of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Drake said that Mr. Cohen had obtained over $50,000, and that the total amount subscribed to date was over $300,000.

Commodore Levy moved that the Directors be selected from the specified wards through which the railroad would pass. It would be better than to have a board taken from one or two wards only. The people along the line of route would have a greater interest in the direction.

The Chairman said that would be a proper subject for the consideration of the committee. Mr. Levy accepted the amendment.

Mr. Hull made a motion, amendatory of Mr. Cohen's, to the effect that subscription lists should be opened, and all who wished to subscribe toward the payment of current expenses be allowed to do so. Mr. Cohen seconded it, but it was decided to be a matter for voluntary action, and the question was not put.

Mr. Hull then unfolded a map of the underground rapid-transit roads of London, and called the attention of the meeting to their incredible number, as evinced by the tangled mass of red lines on the chart. By the aid of a time-table he showed the average rate of speed to be a mile in two minutes. He then entered into a long dissertation upon the immense business they do and the enormous difficulties encountered in their construction. None of these difficulties would have to be overcome here, while a nearly equal amount of business, and the same speed, would be realized. He proved that there is no danger of injury to buildings along the route by reports of English engineers and surveyors. He thought it would be an error to adopt any scheme hastily. If the association should commit itself it would incur the enmity of all the other schemes, while if it held aloof it would secure the aid of all. Let the projectors of the various roads hand in their subscriptions to the association, and fight for the adoption of their plans afterward. The association is accused of not having a plan. It has a plan—to secure rapid transit. It has a power in its hands which, when it chooses to throw it into the balance, will impel the favored scheme onward to success. The speaker knew of his personal knowledge that $10,000,000 was pledged on the other side to one scheme, on condition that $3,000,000 should be raised here.

Mr. Schuyler said that the reason the $3,000,000 had not been raised was that the scheme was worthless.

Mr. Ackerman moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to go to Albany to-day to advocate the necessity of rapid transit in conjunction with committees of other associations before the Committee on Cities, and Mr. Morrell added that they pay their own expenses.

Mr. Schuyler said that he had just come from Albany. The committee had no less than twenty-four bills under consideration. Mr. Prince told him that he had thoroughly digested the subject, and had drafted and would report to-day or to-morrow a general Rapid Transit bill. Mr. Schuyler therefore considered that it was hardly worth while to send a committee to Albany.

The Chairman said that while Mr. Prince was most capable to draw up such a bill, he would no doubt be pleased to accept suggestions from members of the association, and the visit of a committee would be agreeable to him.

The motion was carried, and Messrs. Morrell, Drake, and Morris were appointed.

Mr. Morris said that Mr. Blodgett was going to Albany by yesterday's 4:30 P. M. train. He had engaged rooms at the Delavan, and the committee could obtain from him there all needed books and papers. They would meet delegations from the Citizens', Cheap Transportation, North-side, East-side, West-side, and other rapid transit associations. It was agreed to start on this morning's 8 o'clock train.

Mr. Cohen moved that the association call a mass meeting for Sunday week in the Cooper Institute, to solicit subscriptions and learn the feeling of the people.

Mr. Morrell agreed that a mass meeting would be a good thing, but suggested that the time had not come for it yet.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Cohen vigorously pressed his motion, Mr. Hull moved an amendment that a committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the proposition of a public meeting in conjunction with other associations organized for rapid transit, which was carried.

Mr. Morris moved that the chair appoint the committee and report at next meeting. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Haven another vote of thanks was tendered to the Board of Fire Insurance Brokers for the use of their room, and the meeting then adjourned, much to the disgust of a persistent gentleman who was present with a model of an elevated railway, the cars of which hang between the rails, and who was loud in his supplications that he should receive a hearing.

LARCENIES FROM THE PERSON.

The number of cases of pocket-picking and larcenies from the person brought up in the criminal courts appear to increase daily. Quite a number were disposed of in the Court of General Sessions on Monday, and the following were called up yesterday by District Attorney Nolan. Henry Jones, alias Patrick Byron, one of a gang of fantasticals who paraded on Thanksgiving Day, was charged with snatching a watch and chain valued at $140, from the person of John Corcoran, an ex-police officer, residing at No. 408 Second avenue, while the latter stood in a barber's shop looking at the procession. Jones and an accomplice in the robbery named William Larkin, alias Clarke, (who pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison,) were arrested by Detective Dorsey, and the stolen property was surrendered by the former. The jury found Jones guilty, and he was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. John Hines and Patrick McManus pleaded guilty to the attempted larceny of a watch from the person of William H. Lopez, of No. 570 East Thirteenth street, on the night of the 22d of March. The prisoners were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Thomas Smart, a newsboy, charged with stealing $7 50 from the vest pocket of Edwar Pritchard, of No. 224 West Nineteenth street, near the new Post Office, on the 15th of March, was found guilty and sent to the House of Refuge. This is the case in which a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, after being locked up all night, failed to agree upon a verdict. Edward Malone, a boy of 13, charged with stealing ten cents from the overcoat pocket of Jacob Badger, No. 43 South street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Roman Catholic Protectory. Mary Butler, living at No. 397 Seventh avenue, against whom three indictments had been found for larceny from the person, pleaded guilty to one charging her with stealing a pocketbook containing $7 from a neighbor named Mary McKee in a butcher's store. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

CATHOLIC AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE PROPOSED PLAN OF AMALGAMATION SUBMITTED BY THE CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.

With a view of gaining some definite information as to the exact purport of the proposals made by the Catholic Parochial School Trustees to the special committee of the Board of Education on Monday afternoon, a reporter of THE TIMES conversed, yesterday, with a majority of the gentlemen composing the parochial committee. Although they all, as on the day of the conference, said they were not at liberty to speak freely on the subject, having a tacit understanding to that effect with the members of the Board of Education, some did not hesitate to give a brief outline of the proposed plan of amalgamation. It appears that the parochial authorities suggest the leasing of the buildings now under the control of the Christian Brotherhood to the Board of Education, and their being numbered in the caetgory of the ward schools if deemed necessary by the latter body. That the board exercise entire supervision over the schools, the system of education, and in the choice of teachers; and that in lieu of the transfer of property and authority, the Catholics be conceded the privilege to teach their children from the catechism in the school rooms, either before or after the regular school hours. In the matter of the Bible reading in the schools, as the introductory exercise, they are indifferent, and do not make any request for the substitution of the Catholic for the Protestant version. Upon the persistence of the other denomination in demanding the retention of the Bible in the schools the Catholics rest their right to impart in their own manner religious instruction to their children; and, from the fact of their willingness to furnish teachers for this purpose, they can see no reasonable grounds for the refusal of their request. The total expense incurred in the support of the schools must necessarily be borne by the Board of Education, that consideration, aside from the benefits of the public school system, being the chief object of the proposed incorporation. The additional amount of money needed, it is held, would be very small as compared with that which the board would be compelled to expend in providing additional accommodation were the parochial schools to be closed. In either case it would have about 30,000 children added to its list of pupils; but by a concurrence in the plan submitted for consideration it will be presented with the lease of valuable property, consisting of real estate and school paraphernalia. These are the chief points of the propositions and demands, and are looked upon by the Trustees of the Catholic schools as extremely moderate and consistent with all laws governing the public school system and the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. The proceedings of the joint meeting on Monday afternoon were of an informal character. The Parochial School Committee were received very courteously by the committee representing the Board of Education. Mr. Henry L. Hoguet, who acted as Chairman of the former body, introduced the subject of the conference in some remarks touching the present condition of the schools, and the system of teaching practiced in them. Mr. John E. Devlin read the proposition, supplementing it with some general details in answer to inquiries from the members of the other committee, who replied that the specifications of the plan were very plainly set forth. As to the possibility of the board concurring in them the committee declined to state anything, simply assuring the petitioners that all the consideration required in so important a matter would be given.

THE NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION ARRANGEMENTS—THE CASE OF REV. MR. GILL DECIDED.

The sixth day's session of the Newark Conference opened yesterday with prayer by Rev. Charles S. Colt. Bishop Bowman presided. The Committee on Centennial Celebration presented a report recommending that the Centennial be celebrated in all the churches of the Conference, and that Rev. Dr. Porter be appointed to deliver the Centennial sermon at the next conference, with Rev. L. R. Dunn as alternate. The report and recommendation were adopted. The report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of heresy against Rev. Mr. Gill was taken from the table and discussed. Dr. Sims advocated the adoption of the report of the committee. He said it had been prepared by some of the oldest and ablest members of the conference. They had questioned Mr. Gill, and found that he was firm and unfaltering in his belief in the most orthodox theological faith. They found the book to be objectionable in some respects, and could not indorse the author's method of defending the faith, but in consideration of the soundness of his principles, they were willing to indorse his character. Rev. Mr. Gilbert desired to know if Rev. Mr. Gill held that the doctrine of evolution or development destroyed all the accepted ideas of the creation. Mr. Gill answered emphatically, no, and then being called on for a statement, said that he had no apologies or retractions to make; that he considered a man had a right to express his opinion, and that right could not be taken away from him. Mr. Gill then reiterated his belief in the accepted doctrines of the Church, and concluded his statement by remarking, significantly, that he would take the suggestion of the committee into conscientious consideration, but he would make no promises. Rev. Mr. Atkinson made a forcible argument against the book. A member suggested that the views contained in the book were not those of the author, but that he merely personated a skeptic for the purpose of advancing the arguments, and then refuting them. This idea was accepted by the Conference, and the character of Mr. Gill was indorsed. The Conference then adjourned for the day.

THE NEW ITALIAN SCHOOL.

The dedication of the new Italian school building, in Leonard street, near Centre street, on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., promises to be a very interesting affair. Addresses are to be made by William C. Bryant, Esq., Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., and others. Mr. William A. Booth, President of the Children's Aid Society, will preside. Mr. C. L. Brace will read a brief historical statement of the work done by the Children's Aid Society among the Italians since the inauguration of the Italian school in 1855. The new building is a very handsome structure, and at the conclusion of the exercises will be thrown open for the inspection of the visitors. Music will be furnished by a band composed of former pupils of the school.

AN INSANE COUPLE.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon John Apel, a wealthy baker, residing at No. 36 Hicks street, Brooklyn, appeared at the window of his house, and waving his hands wildly, called out that he had been poisoned. His cries attracted a crowd of people, and it was soon ascertained that the man was insane. The police were called, and on entering the house it was ascertained that Apel's wife also exhibited marked symptoms of insanity. The cause of Apel's sudden mental estrangement could not be learned. His wife has but recently come from a lunatic asylum. Apel, who is said to be worth over a quarter of a million dollars, was taken to the City Hospital for treatment, and his wife was removed to the Insane Asylum at Flatbush.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Edward Simpson, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Vice President Henry Wilson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Commodore Stephen D. Trenchard, United States Navy, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, and Judge T. Randall, of Florida, are at the New-York Hotel.

J. H. Devereux, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and ex Congressman W. H. Upson, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Roscoe Conkling, of Utica; Gens. George Stoneman, and Peter V. Hagner, United States Army; A. J. Drexel, George W. Childs, and Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia; Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine, and Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ARREST OF "BANCO" MEN.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. M. Marvin, a guest at Earle's Hotel, while passing along Broadway, was met by Frank Bacchus, a "banco steerer," who induced him to accompany him to a room at No. 79 Fourth avenue, where a "banco" game was in full operation. While there Mr. Marvin was swindled out of his check for $125 on the Union Trust Company. He subsequently made complaint to Inspector Dilks, who sent Detective Keeley, of the Central Office, to the place. Bacchus and his accomplice, John Wilson, were arrested, and locked up at the Central Office. The check was found in the possession of Wilson when arrested.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The sale of the Andrews collection of paintings commences to-day and extends over April 8 and 9.

Excise Officers McCourt and Hagan seized 3,700 cigars yesterday upon the sailing vessel Harry Barton.

Paul Getroni, aged fourteen, of No. 34 Mulberry street, was run over in New street, yesterday, by a cab, and severely injured.

The annual ball of the George W. Byrne Association took place at Beethoven Hall last night, and was largely attended.

The Commencement of the New-York Free Medical College for Women will be held at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, April 8, 1875, at 8 o'clock.

Catharine Griffin, aged forty, of No. 262 East Fourth street, while hanging out clothes from the roof of her residence, fell to the yard below and had both legs fractured.

James Jackson, aged twenty-six years, residing at No. 91 Thompson street, was found hanging by his neck on the uppermost floor of his house early yesterday morning.

The steam-ship Pereire, of the French Transatlantique Company arrived here yesterday morning, one day ahead of her expected time. In one day she logged 348 nautical miles.

The steam-ship Klopstock, that left this port yesterday for Hamburg, took out 39,036 letters and 76 bags of papers. The Columbus, that sailed for Havana, took 2,899 letters and two bags of papers.

Stuyvesant Lodge, F. and A. M., were last evening the guests of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 227, F. and A. M., when the second degree was exemplified by the full corps of officers of the visiting lodge.

Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes will deliver the last of his course of six lectures this evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street. The subject of the lecture will be "Creation's Sciences and Science's Creation."

Deputy Coroner Cushman yesterday made a post-mortem examination in the case of Michael McCarthy, whose death resulted from injuries received during a fight with Michael Cunningham on Sunday last, and found that death resulted from meningitis of the brain, caused by laceration of the nerves.

The Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association, Archibald Watts presiding, held a meeting in Fifth street last evening, the proceedings of which were, however, confined to the transaction of routine business, and some new members were proposed for membership.

Daniel McGowan, of No. 326 East Twenty-sixth street, while engaged in a fight with Michael O'Brien, bar-tender at Stephen Geoghegan's liquor-store, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Second avenue, was thrown to the ground, and had a leg broken. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

Peter Lane, aged thirteen, of No. 343 East Thirty-ninth street, and John Carson, aged seventeen, of No. 337 East Thirty-ninth street, quarreled last evening at Thirty-ninth street and First avenue, and during the fight which ensued Carson stabbed Lane under the right eye with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Carson was arrested.

United States District Attorney Bliss has begun suits in the United States District Court against two warehouse bonds, one given for $17,000 and the other for $20,000, by Edward Rowe, Willett Rowe, and Jacob Banster, to secure payment of duties on goods removed from warehouse, which duties, it is alleged, have not been paid.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Ice Company held at the offices of the company, No. 432 Canal street, the following Board of Directors and Inspectors was elected for the ensuing year: A. Barmore, R. Maclay, Joseph Britton, E. E. Conklin, H. Dennett, O. Dennett, James Shindler, R. K. McCullough, and William H. Barmore. Inspectors—George R. Smith, Jacob Pentz, and Edward A. Smith.

At a regular meeting of Palestine Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, held on Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Ellwood E. Thorne, Eminent Commander; Henry V. Myers, Generalissimo; George W. Skellen, Captain General; Horace H. Brockway, Treasurer; William Johnston, Jr., Recorder; John F. Baldwin, Prelate; J. H. Brodley, Warden; K. E. Mathewson, Standard Bearer; W. B. Green, S. W., and, Joseph F. Waring, J. W.

The train which left the Forty-second street depot last night at 5:10, known as the "Dolly Varden train," a sort of wild-cat accommodation, when emerging from the upper end of the tunnel at Ninety-ninth street, encountered an "open switch," and ran off the track. Fortunately the train was not running at full speed, and was stopped after going far enough to allow the engine, tender, and one passenger-coach to get off the track. No person was injured, and no damage done.

In the case of Lawrence Noonan, indicted for complicity in the Adams Express robbery, which was set down for trial to-day, counsel for the defense, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, moved for the release of the prisoner on bail and that the trial be postponed, in order to allow further time for preparation. District Attorney Russell said he had a good case, and did not object to any postponement that would give the prisoner a better opportunity of preparing his defense. The motion for bail was then withdrawn, and the case was set down peremptorily for trial on Tuesday next.

BROOKLYN.

A grand spelling match for the benefit of the Park Congregational Church will come off at the Academy of Music this evening.

Louis Stark, aged thirty years, fell down stairs yesterday morning at his residence, No. 94 Walton street, and broke his neck.

Samuel Townsend, of No. 97 Partition street, had his mother-in-law, Mrs. Biglow, arrested on a charge of stealing from him $55.

At the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next the Handel and Haydn Society give their third grand concert, on which occasion Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" will be rendered.

On complaint of Oliver Colter, a prominent advocate of the temperance cause in Brooklyn, the license of Henry Enerding, of No. 213 Court street, was revoked yesterday by the Board of Excise.

A post mortem examination was made yesterday on the body of the late F. W. Walker, who died on Saturday evening from the effects of an overdose of extract of hemlock. The examination was made by Dr. Shaw in the presence of Coroner Simms and a number of prominent physicians. The result will not be made public before Monday.

John Watson, a member Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, arrested some time since on a charge of desertion, was yesterday taken before Judge McCue, in the City Court on a writ of habeas corpus. It was claimed by Watson's counsel that he joined the regiment while under twenty years of age, and that therefore his enlistment was illegal. Decision reserved.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Pratt, to punish S. B. Dutcher, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Central Bank, for contempt of Court in refusing to pay a judgment of $4,700 obtained against him by a depositor of the bank, whose money had been received by the officers of the institution after the bank had suspended payment. Defendant's counsel stated that his client had no estate and no bank account. Decision reserved.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual meeting of the Newark Presbytery commenced in Newark yesterday morning.

The residence of Matthew Ludlow, in Rahway, was destroyed by fire Monday night, entailing a loss of $2,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Heightstown election, Monday, turned upon the license question. Elston Hunt, the temperance candidate, was elected Mayor over S. M. Schauch, the license candidate.

The Republicans of Trenton, on Monday evening, nominated John B. Anderson for Mayor, Edward S. Ellis, Superintendent of Public Schools, and Walter F. Bartlett for Receiver of Taxes.

John S. Reed, of Camden, was yesterday nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate to-day as a Commissioner of the Morristown Asylum, in the place of Franklin F. Westcott, deceased.

John Wagner, aged forty-five, committed suicide about midnight Monday, by hanging himself to a clothes-hook in the bedroom of his residence, on Bonner avenue, Jersey City Heights. He was insane.

Patrick Simpson and James Fitzgerald, two of the convicts who escaped from the State Prison in Trenton, Monday morning, have been recaptured. The other of the three who were traced to Bear's Swamp succeeded in making his escape. He was shot at and wounded, but no trace of him has yet been secured. Neither has any clue been secured to the whereabouts of the men who crossed into Pennsylvania.

A collision, resulting in the death of one man, occurred yesterday morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near West End, Jersey City. At 3:02 o'clock a train of flat cars left Harsimus Cove and twenty minutes later the Millstone train left Jersey City. The former train stopped at West End, where the engine was detached and backed down a side track to get some more cars. The Millstone freight came along and collided with the other train standing on the main track, wrecking the locomotive and three of the cars, and crushing a brakeman, named Charles Sackett, between the tender and forward car, killing him instantly. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping. The accident was the result of some confusion in giving signals.

Detective Murray, of the Newark Police force had a desperate encounter with a burglar yesterday morning. Two boys found some silk under the platform of the Chestnut Street Depot, and brought it to head-quarters, when Detective Murray was detailed to watch the place and see if anybody came for the goods. A man came, when the detective seized him, and a desperate struggle ensued. The burglar was finally overcome and taken to head-quarters, where he gave his name as John Garner. The silks were identified as having been stolen from the residence of Charles L. Jones.

LONG ISLAND TOWN ELECTIONS.

The town elections in Queens County took place yesterday without special excitement. As far as returns have been received, they indicate the election of the following-named Supervisors:

Hempstead—Ebenezer Kellum, Democrat.
North Hempstead—Samuel Willets, Republican, (probably.)
Oyster Bay—George S. Downing, Democrat, (no opposition.)
Jamaica—John H. Brinckerhoff, Democrat, (present incumbent.)
Flushing—Thomas S. Willets, Republican.
Newtown—Robert Burroughs, Democrat, (present incumbent.)

The Suffolk County town elections also took place yesterday, but sufficient returns were not received last night to indicate results with any degree of certainty.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—Printing Cloths weaker, with tendency to lower prices; best standard and extra, 64x64s are quoted at 5¾c.@6c., 30 days, with quiet market.

WILMINGTON NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 6.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34c. Resin firm at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 55 for Hard, $2 50 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $1 30.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Klopstock, for Hamburg.—Miss Elizabeth M. Cushier, M. D., Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Miss A. M. Stillwell, Morris A. Newark, Max Lehrfeld, Mrs. Adolphine Lehrfeld and infant, A. Nathan, Mrs. Rosa Nathan, Master Louis Nathan, George L. Engel, Charles E. Moscow, Mrs. Charles E. Moscow, A. Fogtmann, Ph. W. Muscate, Mrs. C. Harzfeld, Miss Getta and Master Sigmund Harzfeld, Mrs. N. Dietzler, Master Max Dietzler, W. Freund, A. Schueneman, Georgio Ratesvice, B. N. Boghisoich, Florio Antonswick, Sisto Liprotti, Mrs. Liprotti and infant, Master Liprotti, Emil Prager, Mrs. Anna Schneider, Charles Lemarie, L. Flentje, Robert Wehrle, P. Hensen, M. Strauss, G. Neumann, C. Neumann, Mrs. Elise Haenslein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.—Gen. Badeau, United States Army, and valet, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Burningham, C. Colton, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Coe, Mrs. Cranbrook and two children, F. Dupre, W. Eldrege, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gundry, Leo P. Hamline, Mr. Hamondi, Mr. Hawksworth, W. S. Holman, J. Hudder, Miss Kennett, S. H. Kerfoot, Jr., Mr. Krait, J. C. Lamont, H. H. Lamport, C. Leath, Mrs. Leon and child, G. G. Lobdell, Miss Martin, Mrs. Matthews and infant, A. Meredith, Mrs. F. T. Newbery, J. C. Nimmo, J. F. Pierson, S. Schramm, E. K. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Skinner, J. Steinberg, His Excellency M. Von Pestel, (Dutch Minister at Washington.) Miss Winslowe, F. H. Goldstine, Mr. Dye, Miss Butler, R. Slater, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Connolly, W. Goschen, Mr. Wittech.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Miss Margaret McCollough, Thomas Bourne, Miss Bourne, L. Ludovici, Miss Ellen White, Miss Emma White, Mrs. John Stewart, Miss Emily Patey, Mrs. Jane Hill and infant, Mr. Leville, J. J. Blinks, S. Cohen, John Kennett, Mrs. E. Foley, Mrs. Agnes Faulkner and two children and infant, A. M. McCallum, Mrs. McCallum, six children, infant, and nurse, H. B. Bradshaw, Miss Bradshaw, Frederick Pain, James Fuller, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, and 491 steerage.

In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre.—Albert Rhodes, Mr. Boncetti, U. Utaldi, Comte de Marefoschi, John Currere, M. Pros, Mrs. M. Pros, P. Ortega, Miss D. Pros, Constant Berard, Mrs. T. Pinchon, A. Yudes, Robert MacLane, Esq., M. Hahnsonr, Mrs. V. Froidevaux, B. Grosse, Camille Guerre, M. Singer, Mrs. Annie Butler, F. Drome, E. Santin, A. Silvey, Charles Mury, Mrs. Charles Mury, Mrs. A. Creley, Miss Eugenie Creley, Miss Annie Creley, Mrs. Theodore Boyer, Miss Leon Leprevost, Y. Moncelle, Albert Barbier, Miss M. Caton, F. Marziou, Miss J. Villisourg, E. Blaise P. Ader, Y. Duffriehoux, A. Saissac, Y. Noile, Mrs. G. Delachasse.

In steam-ship Goethe, from Hamburg.—Emil Hochster and wife, E. Philieul, Albert Fischer, Arthur Conrad, Joseph Levy, wife, and two children, Emil Waldsetin, John Kiefersdorf, Rudolf Pollets, Paul Brandt, Miss Elizabeth Huosch, M. R. Hassenteufel, Mrs. Bertha Katz and child, Mrs. Johanna Grutzner and two children, Miss Louise Petersen, Richard Brehmer, Ludwig Thieoen, William Stern, Mrs. Bertha Sperling, A. Wigers and wife, Louis Meyer, Mrs. M. Lerck, F. F. Friedrich, Miss F. Otto, Louis Marks.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—E. C. Ball, J. Jack, D. Roach, J. H. Alexander, J. Dunlap, A. Terrel, C. W. Hastings, G. Lehlback and wife, Mrs. M. G. Grady, J. T. Grady and wife, Dr. C. R. Gill, Isaac P. Smith, A. D. Woodhull and wife, C. Wells and wife, G. Vesin, Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. E. A. Gilbert, Mrs. M. McLaughty, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs. N. Phillips, Miss A. Phillips, C. A. Herscher, J. Church, J. Archer, O. Haight, R. M. Mitchell, G. S. Slayton.

In steam-ship Frisia, from Hamburg.—Carl von Bernuth, Marie Schmohl, Edouard Warburg, Ricardo B. Krieghoff, S. M. Franck, Catherine Aggate and daughter, Dr. V. Micheli, Constantin Freiherr von Popp, Conrad Poppenhausen, R. Thurston, wife, and daughter, Henry Pluggers and wife, and others in second cabin and steerage.

In the steam-ship Greece, from London.—Mr. and Mrs. Madden, Capt. John Hemsworth, Charles Duff; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Silverton and infant, John Duncan, John Holman, A. E. Dummbler, Miss L. Werner, Mme. Emily Guillot, Capt. and Mrs. F. O. Weed, Henry Brossing, A. J. Marshall, Col. B. H. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Balch, Paul Balch, Miss Laura Balch, Miss Minnie Balch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:34 | Sun sets....6:31 | Moon sets..8:36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:52 | Gov. Island..9:41 | Hell Gate..11:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......TUESDAY, April 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Klopstock, (Ger.,) Fischer, Hamburg, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Abbotsford, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool, via Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, Philadelphia; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Metropolis, Ellis, Hamilton, Bermuda, Lunt Brothers.

Ship Medea, (Br.,) Lotta, Liverpool, R. J. Cortis.

Barks Chimoca, (Norw.,) Haave, Cork or Falmouth, C. Tobias & Co.; Luisa C., (Ital.,) Columbo, Cork or Falmouth, Lauro, Storey & Co.; J. S. Winslow, Davis, Matanzas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Cardenas, Sunberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Teresa lo Vico, (Ital.,) Luna, Bristol, Eng., John C. Seager; George Eesson, (Br.,) Guan, Matanzas, Perkins & Job.

Brigs Catello E. Cero, (Ital.,) Savarese, Leghorn, Funch, Edye & Co.; Stella, (Br.,) Ray, Matanzas, Eagle, Blakslee & Lewin; Selina Stanford, (Ital.,) Oligre, Gloucester, John C. Seager; Sagitta, (Ger.,) Behrins, Rio de Janeiro, J. E. Ward & Co.; P. M. Tinker, Barnard, Barbados and Demerara, F. W. Whitney & Co.; Tula, Miller, Belize, Honolula, W. Jex & Co.

Schrs. Etta May, Dix, Brunswick, Ga., W. Ray; M. R. W., (Br.,) Williams, Yarmouth, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Jeremie, Youngs, Smith & Co.; N. H. Gould, Wickson, Baltimore, Ferguson & Wood; Bright Star, (Br.,) Morse, St. Johns, N. F., Heney & Parker; A. K. Bentley, Mehaffy, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Charlie Cobb, Kennedy, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; F. A. Magee, Young, Antigua, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg March 24 and Havre 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had moderate easterly winds, with fine weather the entire passage; in lat. 42 39, lon. 50 38, passed an iceberg: April 3, lat. 41 31, lon. 56 08, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; May 28, lat. 49 42, lon. 10 35, passed an Anchor steamer bound W.; April 4, lat. 41 16, lon. 59 01, passed a Cunard steamer bound E. The F. brings 62 cabin and 331 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool March 24, with mdse. and 368 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. March 26, lat. 50 50, lon. 12 02, passed a bark showing letters L. S. T. B., bound W.; April 2, 5:30 A. M., lat. 42 10, lon. 50 04, several large icebergs; same day, 9:45 P. M., exchanged night signals with a steam-ship showing two blue lights at same time, supposed White Star steam-ship, bound E.; 5th, 2 A. M., exchanged night signals with a National steam-ship, supposed steam-ship Spain, do.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool March 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. April 1, lat. 45 27, lon. 41 17, met an Inman steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 45 06, lon. 42 09, a Cunard steam-ship do.; same date, lat. 45 03, lon. 42 18, a brig-rigged steam-ship do.; 2d, lat. 42 10, lon. 50 23, passed a large iceberg; same date, lat. 42 9, lon. 50 36, a very large iceberg; 3d, lat. 41 53, lon. 53 09, met a Guion steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol, Eng., March 20, with mdse. and 10 passengers to W. D. Morgan. March 28, lat. 46 40, lon. 45 20, passed large quantities of field ice and icebergs; cleared it April 1, 4 A. M., in lat. 45 40, lon. 52 50, after being in the ice 4 ds. and 6 hours but received no damage; April 1, lat. 45 40, lon. 51 46, spoke schr. Margaret, of (Greenock,) from St. Johns, N. F., for Lisbon, had been fast in the ice for 3 ds.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool March 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 51 cabin and 189 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn. April 1, lat. 46 33, lon. 38 20, passed an Inman steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 45 53, lon. 41 25, a Philadelphia steam-ship do.; 3d, 7:40 A. M., lat. 43 29, lon. 50 02, an iceberg; same date, 9:30 A. M., passed a very large iceberg, also a large floe of ice about 10 miles long.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, New-Orleans March 14, Tampico 17th, Tuspan 18th, Vera Cruz 26th, Campechy 26th, Progreso 27th, and Havana April 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had strong northerly winds most of the passage; April 5, lat. 36 46, lon. 74 16, passed a brig showing signal with white ground and letter T in red in centre steering N.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston April 3, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Greece, Thomas, London March 20 and Havre March 23, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Br.,) Danre, Havre March 27, with mdse. and 40 passengers to George Mackenzie. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Ship Magnolia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Havre March 2, in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Mary Knowlton, McKee, St. Marc March 23, with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Left in port brig Louisa Price, Brown, for New-York in 4 ds.; and schr. Lennox, Gray, for do., ldg.

Brig Daylight, Marks, New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Gem, (of Fowey,) Smith, Palermo 65 ds., with fruit to Ward & Co.—vessel to G. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 22; made the middle passage, and had variable winds.

Schr. William H. Keeney, (of Jersey City,) Beers, Progreso 16 ds., with hemp to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Brothers. March 30, off Carysfort Reef, Fla., spoke schr. H. Tolck, from Matanzas, for New-York.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Suffield, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Amelia Augusta, Lynch, Bridgeport.

Schr. Tempest, Fuller, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. D. Lester, Lester, Orient, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, light, E., hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Klopstock, for Hamburg; Columbus, for Havana; Metropolis, for Bermuda; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Liverpool, for London; bark Romanco, for —; brigs Lydia H. Cole, for St. Jago; Harry and Aubrey, for Barbados.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, April 4.—Arr. previous, schrs. Ruth S. Baker, Portland; Franconia, Portland.

April 5.—Arr. schrs. Eben Fisher, Boston.

HAVANA, April 5.—Arr., steamers Wilmington, New-Orleans; Gussie, Indianola; bark Adelia Carlton, New-Orleans; brig Havana, New-York; schrs. Agnes J. Grace, New-York; F. A. Server, Philadelphia; brig Gambia, from Shieldsboro.

April 6.—Arr., steamer Columbus, from New-York.

MATANZAS, April 3.—Arr. barks Brazil, (Br.,) Charleston; Sarah Hobart, New-York; Mary Stewart, (Br.,) New-York; Brig J. B. Brown, Philadelphia; Thomas Sinneckson, Philadelphia; Mabel Thomas, Charleston. April 4.—Arr. bark Carrie E. Long, New-York; schrs. M. and E. Henderson, Baltimore; White Wing, Baltimore; George Walker, Philadelphia; Hortense, Savannah. April 5.—Arr. brigs Helen O. Phinney, Portland; Lena Thurlow, New-York; bark Lizzie, Boston; brig Winfield, Philadelphia.

Sld. April 3 brig R. B. Glove, Cardenas; 4th, barks Jeannie, (Br.,) New-York; Mary Pratt, New-York; brigs Adele McLoon, New-York; Charlotte Back, New-Orleans; schrs. Alfred Keen, N. of Hatteras; F. B. Colton, N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, April 3.—Arr. bark Minnesota, New-York; schr. St. Croix, Bermuda; 4th, bark T. H. Armstrong, Providence; brigs Etta Whittemore, New-York; Keystone, New-York; schrs. Maud, Boston; Wapella, Boston; C. C. Pettengill, Philadelphia.

Sld. April 3 schr. Rubina, (Br.,) N. of Hatteras.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 6.—Sld. to the United States, Brothers and Sisters, Lake Superior, Helen Marion, Sparkling Water, Swift Sure, Lily, Wanderer, Virgin de Monserat.

Arr. from the United States, Joseph Nickerson, Flora Goodall.

Arr. on the 5th inst., Tordenskjold, Ne Plus Ultra, Dulcimer, H. L. Routh, Mercedes, Udjus, Lauretta, Victoria.

Arr. on the 6th inst., Arbitrator, Arbutus, Scotland, Cecelia, Twilight.

QUEENSTOWN, April 6.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Marathon, Capt. Garrett, from Boston March 27, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 6.—The North-German Lloyds steam-ship Rhine, Capt. Brickenstein, from New-York, March 27, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, April 6.—The Allan line steam-ship Polynesian, from Portland, March 28, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

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